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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN
AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1918

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., September 30, 1918.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, the eighty-seventh, annual report of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

THE INDIAN'S WAR ACTIVITIES.

During the last fiscal year the affairs of the Indian Bureau have been interwoven with the problems of the war and its grave pending issues. We have done nothing without considering its relation to this overshadowing situation. We have released from the Indian Service, for transfer to more direct war duty, every employee who could reasonably be spared, observing the principle that no man who can be replaced is indispensable. We have endeavored to give the Indians a clear understanding of their relation to the war and their part in its prosecution, whether at home or abroad, and have seen them fall in line with marked intelligence and inspiring patriotism for service in every kind of activity to which the white man responds.

They have signally honored themselves and their country by entering some branch of the Army or Navy; by offering their money in war loans to the Government; by increasing the product of the country's foodstuffs and complying with the public food regulations; by swelling the ranks of wage earners in periods of labor depletion; by generous and eager contributions in money and service to every phase of organized relief.

AS TO SEPARATE INDIAN ORGANIZATIONS.—Early in the period covered by this report, I dissented from proposed encouragement of separate units of Indian soldiers in the Army as not in harmony with our plan for developing the Indian's citizenship and said:

We want to make him a vital part of our national life and have him feel that he is, but I doubt if that thought can be properly upheld by encouraging a racial recognition in defense of a common cause. It is increasingly apparent that our American civilization is to have a profound influence upon European conditions. It may yet be the leading power to rescue some of the Old World peoples from medievalism. If so, we must retain in its definition larger than anything else, the word "Unity."

I want the Indian to go into this conflict as the equal and comrade of every man who assails autocracy and ancient might, and to come home with a new light in his face and a clearer conception of the democracy in which he may participate and prosper. I

feel, therefore, that his logical and inevitable place is shoulder to shoulder with the white man, that his rights and duties are there, and that our obligations are due him in that relation to the end that he shall receive under like discipline the same respect and consideration given to other soldiers. I think we should give special care to the maintenance of this military relation and see to it that the young Indian soldier feels no discrimination. I think the best military status for the Indian is with the organizations of white soldiers, where under the usual Army discipline the benefits are measurably reciprocal, with a definite educational advantage to the Indian. The military segregation of the Indian is altogether objectionable. It does not afford the associational contact he needs and is unfavorable to his preparation for citizenship.

My personal observation when visiting cantonments and reports to me show that the Indians are making remarkably good soldiers, and I am gratified to learn that they are placed without regard to the fact that they are Indians. This mingling of the Indian with the white soldier ought to have, as I believe it will, large influence in moving him away from tribal relations and toward civilization.

From the standpoint here suggestively stated, to which other reasons might be added, I regard it as inadvisable to call a council for the purpose of arousing sentiment by agitational appeals to the Indians in the direction of separate military units, but that on all reservations and at Indian schools on and off reservations throughout the service and among Indians everywhere, the spirit of patriotism and loyalty should be taught and emphasized, and that all Indians acceptable under military regulations should be encouraged to enlist in some organization of the regular establishment.

REGISTRATION.—The registration arranged for June 5, 1918, of Indians who became 21 years of age since June 5, 1917, was conducted as that of the preceding year by cooperation of the superintendents with the State authorities, which proved to be the most expeditious and least expensive, and was acceptable to the Provost Marshal General, as expressed in the following paragraph from his letter to me of May 2, 1918, outlining the necessary preliminaries:

The rules for conducting the registration of Indians are not to be inflexible, and much will be left to your discretion and judgment. Remembering the effective manner in which your organization conducted the registration last June, it is the disposition of this office to leave the details of the forthcoming registration entirely in your hands.

The registration of the Indians has been generally very successful, notwithstanding the currency of one or two news items to the contrary, which may never be fully overtaken by corrected reports. There has been practically no resistance, except through misunderstanding, and no conditions have arisen obstructive to the intent of the conscription act.

Considerable uncertainty arose in connection with the first registration as to what constitutes Indian citizenship, and while, usually, the question of citizenship is an individual one involving a consideration of the facts in each case, the situation was later much clarified by furnishing superintendents with the following general rules for use in doubtful cases:

I. Indians whose trust or restrictive fee patents are dated prior to May 8, 1906, are citizens by virtue of section 6 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388).

II. Indians whose trust or restrictive fee patents are dated May 8, 1906, or subsequent thereto and who have received patents in fee for their allotments are citizens by virtue of said section 6 of the act of February 8, 1887, as amended by the act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182).

III. Section 6 of the act of February 8, 1887, both before and after its being amended by the act of May 8, 1906, provided that:

"Every Indian born within the territorial limits of the United States who has voluntarily taken up, within said limits, his residence separate and apart from any tribe of Indians therein, and has adopted the habits of civilized life, is hereby declared to be a citizen of the United States, and is entitled to all the rights, privileges, and immunities of such citizens * * *."

IV. The solicitor of this department has held that where Indian parents become citizens upon allotment their minor children became citizens with them, and that children born subsequent thereto were born to citizenship.

ARMY AND NAVY ACCESSIONS.—In my last annual report I could not give with much certainty the number of Indians in war service. Later a systematic effort was made to procure reliable data as to the number enrolled for active duty by enlistment and draft, which is still incomplete, but sufficient for a close approximation, and justifies an estimate of 8,000 Indians now in training or actually in some branch of the Army and Navy. Of this number approximately 6,500 are in the Army, 1,000 in the Navy, and 500 in other military work. It is also significant that fully 6,000 of these entered by enlistment. Moreover, it should go into the record that many Indians from our northern reservations enrolled in Canadian military organizations before the declaration of war by the United States. I am perfecting as rapidly as possible this roster, the work of which has brought me into intimate touch with many of our Indian soldiers whose letters from cantonments or abroad are full of interest and in unpretentious language sound a note of steadfast courage, optimism, and a broadened view of the great events in which they mingle. Letters reaching me from abroad show that the Indians, some of them from "blanket" tribes, are acquiring a better use of English, and even learning French. They also note the methods of foreign agriculture and the intensive economies of peasant life, and are thus students of conditions more or less applicable to their own occupations. Considering the large number of old and infirm Indians and others not acceptable under the draft, leaving about 33,000 of military eligibility, I regard their representation of 8,000 in camp and actual warfare as furnishing a ratio to population unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other race or nation. I am very proud of their part in this war. They have placed themselves in a concrete and vital relation to the Government under whose protection they live and in the administration of which they are destined to participate, and have entered a school of rugged experience that can not fail to fit them more thoroughly for the service and the competition of civil life. The day

is not beyond my vision when the brain and soul of him whose ancestors dwelt in this land before the white man dreamed of its existence shall find illustrious expression in the order and liberty and power of our national greatness.

I reluctantly withhold a detailed account of the many instances of tribal and personal patriotism and of individual valor and achievement by our Indian soldiers in the service of both Canada and the United States that came to my attention during the year, for no record here would seem fittingly impartial that did not include the hundreds of noteworthy and authenticated incidents on the reservation, in the camps, and in France that have been almost daily recounted in the public prints. The complete story would be a voluminous narration of scenes, episodes, eloquent appeal, stirring action, and glorious sacrifice that might better be written into a deathless epic by some master poet born out of the heroic travail of a world-embattled era.

LIBERTY BONDS.—Hardly less important than the man with a gun is the man with a bond. The Indians on the reservations ineligible for enlistment or draft were prompt to see the Government's financial needs in all the operations of warfare. Last year I reported that their subscriptions to the first issue of liberty bonds amounted to \$4,607,850. Subscriptions to the second issue were \$4,392,750, and to the third issue \$4,362,300. They are only such results as are known to the various field superintendencies and reported by them. However, I have enough reliable information from numerous sources to show that many subscriptions were made through banking channels in localities where the Indians quite generally have acquired citizenship or have no fiscal relation with a reservation, official report of which did not reach this bureau, and I am sure that a conservative estimate of such additions to the list would raise the grand total to \$15,000,000, or a per capita subscription of approximately \$50. It is true that the moneys thus invested were largely individual trust funds drawing a rate of interest less or nor exceeding, the rate of the bond, but the subscriptions were in accordance with the wishes of the Indians and were a true index of their sentiment. The equivalent of a \$50 liberty bond for every man, woman, and child of the Indian race in the United States at the close of our first year in the war needs little comment. It speaks for itself. It writes itself indelibly into American history and into the annals of all progress; it is an expression of patriotic allegiance to the right side of a contest involving the fate of humanity, as extraordinary as it is gratifying.

In all these transactions I have been amazed by the wonderful and spontaneous fidelity of the Indian to the highest welfare of the Nation, as well as his ready appreciation of a desirable investment.

The promise of thrift and the saving habit as a coordinate feature of his response to our present colossal needs is a most encouraging evidence of growth toward the principle of self-support, so essential to his stability and progress as a citizen. I have had occasion to say that man has no stronger element, when properly developed, than the disposition to acquire property, own a home, and be a substantial factor in society, and I hail this growing manifestation in Indian life as a sure basis for the strong and trustworthy citizenship to which our efforts are directed.

RED CROSS WORK.—The cooperation of the Indians, young and old, with the Red Cross and other agencies for war relief developed during the year into a most important factor of philanthropy. In many instances the Indians inaugurated with but little outside assistance, lively campaigns for funds through social gatherings, auction sales of contributions, and various community activities.

The reports coming from the different Indian schools and field workers show little more than a fragment of the relief work done by the Indians, for the reason that large numbers in localities near towns and white communities affiliated with local chapters in gifts of both money and service, of which only estimates are at hand, but it is known that on many reservations practically every adult subscribed a Red Cross membership fee or more. The actual data received justifies a report, in round numbers, of 10,000 Indian Red Cross memberships, 100,000 hospital garments, knitted, and miscellaneous supplies. Some 500 Christmas boxes were sent from the boarding schools, where the students are very proud of their soldier representatives. The larger schools collected "Students' Friendship War Funds" aggregating thousands of dollars, and in many cases coordinated their relief activities with the vocational outlines of the course of study.

Although it would be gratifying to swell the above estimates, as assuredly could be done, with complete data, I am content with the prevailing situation which arises from the fact that the Indians are largely mingling their efforts with the whites and are glad to do their work for the great good it accomplishes rather than from a spirit of racial emulation. There is thus the same union of purpose, opportunity, and service in the doing of great and unselfish things that prevails in the fighting ranks and that knits together all our higher interests as Americans.

The limits of this report could be easily filled with matters of relevant interest. A few incidents only are given.

The championship in knitting has been generally conceded to Mrs. Sarah Valandre, an Indian of a South Dakota reservation, who began a soldier's sweater at 2 p. m. and completed the garment, which was an excellent piece of work, at 10.30 the same evening.

The Indians often write letters to the superintendent, accompanying their donations. One of them begins: "I inclose here \$5 to the American Red Cross, the great organization of mercy whose activities know no bound in territory, no limit in service."

A superintendent in Utah reports 511 subscribing members among the Ute Indians, with total subscriptions of \$4,980. At a public gathering on this jurisdiction, among the scores who lifted hands as contributors, was an old woman of 75 years who spread all fingers of one hand. The superintendent, understanding that one finger meant a sign to give \$10, recorded her for \$50. A few days later, when she limped to the agency to fill out her Red Cross card, she was indignant at the amount and explained through an interpreter that she meant \$500. "But," said the superintendent, "you have only \$513 to your credit." Quickly came the answer, "\$13 left? That's enough for me." Another superintendent reports: "Three Indians have each contributed a steer which sold for \$70, a total of \$210, to the Red Cross."

On a small reservation far north, where the winters are long and severe and the Indian must struggle for the necessities of life, more than \$1 per capita for every adult was paid in cash for the Red Cross and other war-relief purposes. In the far Southwest, where the parched desert gives scant returns and sheep raising is the chief means of support, many of the Indians have each promised a fleece of wool for the Red Cross, and the superintendent plans the spinning of this wool and knitting it into socks, sweaters, etc., by the Indian women. In a Montana district, where the Indians are nearly all fullbloods, they voluntarily held meetings and each one who had a growing wheat crop promised to donate one sack of wheat for war-relief work. On another reservation where the Indians are very poor and have little ready money they donated an abundance of handsome bead work and other curios to be sold for the Red Cross.

One of the smaller schools in Oklahoma reports:

Our school has affiliated with the county chapter of the Junior Red Cross and has a working organization of 176 members, being the total enrollment of the school. Wednesday evening of each week and such other time as can be spared is devoted to making Red Cross supplies.

The lady superintendent of one of the boarding schools for girls of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma on her request was authorized to introduce Red Cross work as a regular feature of domestic-science training and has accomplished splendid results. From her full report the following is gleaned:

Our girls are deeply interested in all war work and respond so readily to our requests for additional garments. Several supervised periods are given the girls each week to insure a certain output of knitted articles. Then the interest is kept up by means of parties held by the various teachers, and at which time Hooverized refreshments play an important part.

The very small girls knit up the scraps of yarn into refugee caps, afghan squares, etc. Also they utilize the scraps from the hospital garments making quilt blocks. Larger scraps are used for small underskirts for the refugees. The lesson in thrift in this one feature is invaluable to us. Gun wipers have been cut by the hundred. Prizes have been offered for activities to stimulate interest.

Small Red Cross dolls have been made and sold for our fund. These the children enjoyed making and selling. Each month children write letters to their guardians, in which they send report cards. They ask earnestly that money be sent to them that they may take part in this great war. Their letters show their enthusiasm and patriotism.

We are reading "Red Cross Stories," and our children will all leave us with a good general knowledge of how the Red Cross began, its struggle and success. This line of thought is kept before our girls and teachers continually and if in no other way than by absorption, they will surely get the spirit of and necessity for this war work.

We are not willing for our girls to go back home and sit with folded hands all summer, so the plan of giving personal letters of introduction to girls efficient with the needle to be handed the heads of Red Cross chapters in their community will be carried out.

Regular flag salutes are given on the campus and in the dining room. The Red Cross has strengthened our heads, hearts, and hands, and has brought to us just the lesson we have so badly needed—the lesson of service and thrift.

An interesting account comes from a northern Minnesota reservation, where it is believed the first Indian Red Cross auxiliary was started in the spring of 1917, in the course of which the president of the auxiliary says:

There was no spectacular coming of hundreds of Indians to unite in the then almost unknown work of the Red Cross. One Indian woman was present at the first meeting and has since been most faithful in her efforts. Week after week the little band of women met and carried on the work assigned them. Week after week the cautious Indian women came and took part in the work, until at the end of nine months three-fourths of the members are Indians. The auxiliary numbers 48, and this from a community of less than a hundred adults. Some of these women have walked to the weekly meeting place across the ice from Old Agency when the temperature was 20° below zero. They have sewed on hospital shirts and socks and learned to knit the various garments just as their white sisters of the cities have done. The most remarkable and encouraging part of the Indian work is that it has been one of increasing personal interest and continued activity.

One evening recently an Indian and his wife, living 17 miles away, came to the home of the treasurer and inquired about the work being done, the woman bringing her dollar for membership, saying, "I want to do something for my country."

I can not refrain from this reference to the interest of the Indians in Red Cross work, although it can give little more than an intimation of their wide-spread and open-hearted response to the sacred appeal which more than anything else tells the difference between the civilization of a free people and the barbaric cruelties of autocracy. Among the compensations coming to the Indian from the war is the one he has already accepted, viz, that the great principles and ideals that are worthy of a trained warrior's daring are one with the divine impulse to do good and help others; that the cool bravery of his son in the trench and the gentle ministry of his daughter in a Red Cross hospital are the sublime coordination of human service to the highest end.

FOUR-MINUTE SERVICE.—Early in February, 1918, I issued instructions to all superintendents to participate so far as possible as four-minute men in the campaign for the sale of war savings certificates, furnishing them with appropriate bulletins and literature. This was done in cooperation with the Committee on Public Information whose representatives found it difficult to reach many of our reservations and schools situated some distance from the towns where they were scheduled to speak. The plan was generally successful and developed much interest among the Indians, both adults and the children in the schools, and the sale of war savings stamps grew into large proportions among those of limited means. Stamps were in many instances purchased from individual and unrestricted funds representing the actual earnings of the purchasers who thus evinced a special inclination to save and acquire an interest-bearing investment. They were usually purchased through the postmaster, or other agency provided for their sale, and held by the Indians themselves. It is not practicable to submit a definite report of these sales, but returns from the field service generally show a widespread and growing demand for "baby bonds," and a feeling that their purchase is a patriotic "bit" within the reach of all.

COOPERATIVE AGRICULTURE.—It was our purpose throughout the year to place all agricultural and industrial pursuits of the Indians upon a war-winning basis, and in correspondence with superintendents upon spring farming operations for 1918, I said in part:

I assume that you have already done much preliminary work among the Indians for the coming planting season, and feel sure that you will join me in the purpose to make last year's campaign for increased production on Indian land only the beginning of a much more successful one this year. The results of the previous year were very gratifying, but the demands upon us have increased. The industrial welfare of the Indian is itself a perpetual call to improve upon each preceding year; not by attempting too much, but by handling intelligently and intensively as much land as means and equipment will justify. I urge you to impress upon the Indians that anything less than this is not successful farming. Keep it before them as convincingly as you can that the farmer or stock grower who does well is always trying to do a little better.

Again, our international demands promise to be much more extraordinary than hitherto. Our soldiers are going to the front. They, with the armies and all the people of our allies, must be fed. Our fields are not overrun and laid waste by the enemy. The yielding capacity of our acres should be larger than ever. The troops we send abroad increase rather than lessen our obligations to produce subsistence for export. We are this year confronted by a more exacting emergency than ever before and every productive energy should respond to the utmost. The loyalty of the Indians has called forth the strongest praise everywhere. Thousands of them have entered active military service. I can not doubt that those on the reservations are equally patriotic and will give full proof of it by making every unused acre of land a war-winning factor in addition to supplying food and forage for home supply. Agriculture, industry, labor everywhere must lift this year every ounce that it can carry, not only for the actual and physical needs of the present, but for ideals and principles

sacred and essential in our national life, and the Indians must and will gladly do their part.

Therefore, I urge with increased emphasis that your season's campaign be well and aggressively organized. I need hardly add to your experience the suggestion for an unflinching follow-up plan of work and supervision, the pivotal features of which will, of course, consist (1) in getting the employees and Indians to see the situation as it is, and in arousing their responsibility as faithful promoters of their own interests and as patriotic Americans willing to match at home the loyal zeal and purpose of those on the sea or battle fields of Europe, and (2) by leaving nothing practicable undone in providing the necessary means and equipment, such as seeds, implements, and other supplies, for accomplishing the desired result.

Notwithstanding the war loss to our Service of many valuable farmers and stockmen, causing a shortage of supervision still unsupplied, there was last year a large increase of acreage cultivated by the Indians, often doubling that of the preceding year. Many also made a beginning in a small way, producing enough for their own needs and a little more. Many others exchanged their wandering habits for more settled farming purposes. A quickened impulse for home building appeared on many reservations. Greater preparation than ever was made for exhibits at Indian and State fairs and interest in the canning and preservation of vegetables greatly increased. The Indians became conspicuously more interested in the better methods of stock growing, the improvement of breeds, proper pasturage, winter feeding, and protection, and adequate water supply. Many of them are the rivals of the most successful white stock growers. Although handicapped in some sections by severe drought, the Indians last year responded with splendid interest and unprecedented results that show not only a steady progress but motives of aroused patriotism and a comprehension of the supreme war demands upon all our productive resources.

THE LABOR SITUATION.—In order to cooperate to the fullest extent with the aims and efforts under Federal direction for providing adequate labor for all lines of productive employment, I brought the matter to the attention of all reservation superintendents early in April, and said, in part:

Sufficient labor for all our productive and industrial demands is an instant and growing need. The casual reader knows how all belligerent nations abroad have been caught in the clutch of the labor problem; how their women and children, their old folks and cripples have had to help farm the fields and work in factories; how adjacent neutral countries are pinched by the scarcity of toilers in domestic activities. We are now facing a similar situation, and the causes are clear without graphic description. We must fill the places of our sturdy fellows who are in the trenches or on their way there. We must increase immensely our normal products for food and clothing to satisfy export demands, besides creating extraordinary supplies for actual warfare. These things are obvious without statistics. We face a labor shortage in certain areas and occupations and we should drive a wedge of workers into that condition wherever it is found. The Indian Service must help do this as far as possible.

As should be expected, agriculture will feel first and most the shrinkage in labor, for in addition to its contributions to the Army and Navy, many farm laborers are attracted to industrial centers by higher wages. Farming enterprises in various sections need Indian labor, and the Indians, if not profitably occupied with their own allotments or otherwise, need this employment. They need any employment that will associate them with the white man's operations in farming and live-stock interests or other successful vocations. They should also have every encouragement to respond from patriotic motives to the labor demands of the country.

It is very important that there be no idlers or intermittent workers among the able-bodied adult Indians this year when every ounce of productive energy is needed as a war-winning factor, and I feel assured that I can count on your prompt cooperation in this matter with a view of determining approximately the number of Indians on your reservation who can be spared for work in other localities and the probable number of such Indians who can be induced to accept employment at reasonable wages. In arriving at your estimates, I do not want you to overlook the importance of our duty to induce the Indian to cultivate his own land, engage in the raising of stock, or in some other productive occupation.

Having in mind that at most of the nonreservation schools, a number of which give the advanced courses in vocational training, there are considerable numbers of students sufficiently mature to perform manual labor, I addressed the superintendents of these jurisdictions as follows:

I have recently requested reservation superintendents to make special effort in the direction of having all surplus Indian labor employed as far as possible throughout the coming season of planting and harvesting, and desire your earnest cooperation with this plan to the extent of securing employment during the vacation period for your larger students who will not be needed at home or to assist in school activities.

All full-grown or nearly mature boys and girls, if in reasonable health, should be occupied all of their vacation in some capacity that will help produce and take care of the necessities of life. It is of crucial importance that no part of this year's harvest be neglected or wasted, and wherever help is needed in the fields or homes of farmers or gardeners Indian students competent for such work should be aided in securing it unless otherwise properly occupied. Please give this matter your careful thought and organize your efforts to the end that every young man or woman shall find a busy corner somewhere during the summer.

You can not too urgently impress upon all these intelligent young Indians their present patriotic obligation to join actively the ranks of workers whose toil is indispensable to our liberties.

I hope to hear that you will be able practically to aid and direct many of your pupils, particularly the older ones, into temporary employment that will be educational to them and helpful to the cause we must make victorious.

The past year shows a comparatively low percentage of unemployed able-bodied Indians. They answered the call for labor in something of the militant spirit that in these days has become essential to American activities, and wherever there was bridge or road work, lumbering or milling, fishing, planting and harvesting, irrigation construction, cotton or hop picking, orcharding, and vegetable gardening, or anything else that had to be done on a reservation, and often far from one, the Indian was generally in evidence with few words but with dextrous hands, patient endurance, and, what has been noticeable, with a dawning comprehension that American labor everywhere is a part of our

war force. I have learned of no suspicion that the Indian ever drove spikes in a saw log or threw a wrench into any industrial machinery. I believe he is under no indictment or sentence for sabotage.

The schools quite generally gave to Indian pupils the patriotic impulse to do their part. In many instances boys of 12 years and over signed pledge cards for summer work. The outing service of girls for domestic and boys for farm work with white families greatly increased, one school reporting 300 thus employed by the end of June. The larger boys going to the beet fields, fruit farms, and other summer occupations far exceeded former records. Older students of mechanical preferences have been successful in munition plants, and some 40 or 50 were placed in the Hog Island shipbuilding service. A letter from one of the large motor companies to our Supervisor of Employment closes as follows: "I wish to thank you at this time for the valuable assistance you have been to me, as all the boys are turning out to be first-class men and steady." "First-class men and steady" has the right ring. It tells the product we covet for our Indian schools. It answers well the Nation's need in times of stress and peril.

PUBLIC FOOD REGULATIONS.—In view of the extraordinary undertaking of the Federal Food Administration to handle and control the whole question of foodstuff supplies as related to our domestic and foreign demands, and to do it very largely by persuasion and appeal to the intelligent patriotism of the country, I beg to submit in full my Circular Letter, of April 13, 1918, in cooperation therewith.

TO SUPERINTENDENTS:

From the day the United States entered the war I have urged an increased production of foodstuffs at all Indian schools and on all reservations and have recently sought greater cooperation with the Federal Food and Fuel Administrations. I desire now to give even greater emphasis to the necessity for *saving* and the elimination of *waste*.

This year may not end the war; it may last much longer. In any event, there must go on persistent team work in intensive production and simplified consumption—the greatest yield and the utmost saving. Investigation has clearly shown that by a frugal, yet fully health-supporting use of foods, and a radical reduction of waste, we can maintain our national vigor in all lines of work and add enough to the home supplies of our allies to give them the energy they need for work and warfare. If we who remain, support with loyal efficiency the magnificent man-power going abroad, we will keep the world fit to live in. But we must get the feeling in every heart beat that the war is more than a distant danger; that the din of battle at our doors would not be more real and threatening.

Reliable estimates gave the supply of wheat in our country's mills and elevators on March 1 as 20,000,000 bushels less than one year previous and show that existing stocks of flour were much below 50 per cent of the normal quantity needed until July 1. The 90,000,000 bushels of wheat promised our allies between January 1 and July 1 is their minimum need, and we dare not curtail it. Some of the States have successfully substituted more than 50 per cent of other grains and vegetables for wheat, and the food scientists declare that the country generally can thrive on a fifty-fifty menu.

It is now well known that the consumption of our food staples, wheat and meat, can be reduced by using substitutes which are equally nourishing but not suitable for export, and the present emergency tells us that we must have "wheatless" and "meatless" days, if we expect to have warless days.

The Food Administration has given exhaustive study to the whole question of food supply and consumption as a war-winning proposition and, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture, has put out in simple and complete form information for following a "saving schedule" in nearly everything we eat and yet keeping well and energetic on a properly balanced diet. It has issued a war cook book, pamphlets on war economy and food, and a number of valuable bulletins and leaflets covering in a practical manner the preparation and serving of the various substitutes for wheat and meat with special reference to maintaining the health of growing children and the working vigor of adults, including also timely lessons in the use of scraps and leftovers. The Administration has told the country things of incalculable worth in its eating and drinking, things as good for peace as for war. You will find in its publications the requisite instruction as to the kind and preparation of substitutes and their nutrient strength with the value and best food combinations of many kinds of grains and vegetables. Some of our Indian schools are reproducing this information in their publications, and more of them should do so. I am informed that each State college has an official designated to give war-food instruction and suggest that you avail yourself of this assistance wherever practicable.

I feel that the Indian Service should get into closer accord with this great movement authorized by law and strongly sanctioned by the President. With this circular will go to you samples of information for public guidance, and you are urged to cooperate with your State food administrator and secure such supplies and instructions as will bring effective results within your jurisdiction. The Administrator's suggestions should be followed in all school kitchens and dining rooms and at the mess tables of all employees so far as local conditions and the maintenance of health will permit.

The Food Administration is giving strict attention to health needs in its dietary régime, as a study of its prescribed munus with their nutritive properties will show. It is also furnishing lessons in war-time food problems suitable for high schools which should be of supplemental value to our vocational work in home economics. Some of our schools are now doing excellent work closely in line with the Administration's orders. Even in such little things as scrap savings from the tables, organized competitive work is eliminating waste and training the girls for practical "bits" in housekeeping.

This is to be the year for school war gardens the country over. Let us be in the front rank for all such work. This year we should plan and labor for not only the fullest bounty of the soil on every school farm and garden and every Indian's allotment, but we must care for the harvest with scrupulous diligence. Our canning, drying, and preservation of fruits and vegetables must have greater attention than ever. Our protection of crops and the feeding of stock must show the minimum of wastage. Every kitchen and root cellar, every silo and feed lot must be a war-winning auxiliary. We must make a working maxim of the fact that a weekly saving of a pound of bread for each person in the United States will increase our annual wheat exports a hundred million bushels. This is the year to translate every pulsation of patriotism into activity that produces and conserves.

It is quite as important to save as it is to produce; in fact waste involves loss of energy as well as expense. Conditions over which we have no control may prevent production, but waste is preventable and should not be permitted or tolerated; it is inexcusable. I am sure that much can be accomplished by farmers, field matrons, physicians, day-school teachers and all workers in practical contact with the home life and activities of the Indians. The Indians, young and old, have shown willing and marvelous support of our American ideals against the mad challenge of despotism

and they will under wise counsel respond to our plan for increased products and re-organized consumption. The very stress and tragedy of these days may be turned to their advantage by teaching them how to save, how to take care of the small things, how to value thrift, how to lay up for the future, how to be provident and happy in temperate and industrious living. The program thus far outlined by the Food Administration is not oppressive. It is rather educational toward sane and simplified living. We should get behind it with complete loyalty. Superintendents should see that traders comply with it. Where flour mills are in operation on reservations, superintendents should give careful attention to the output in order that the food policy of the Government may be fully supported.

In all this work it is well to remember the warning from eminent authorities that the American as a rule eats too much, that as a people we would be healthier, stronger, and more effective in accomplishment, if more frugal in our eating. We eat beyond our physical requirements and suffer corresponding injury.

Our system of purchasing supplies may, under contracts now closed, prevent complete adjustment of rations to the food regulations immediately, but for such supplies as can be carried over with entire safety, there should be made, wherever practicable, the substitutions recommended by the Food Administrator, and if funds are lacking for this compliance, you may for school purposes, draw on funds already hypothecated for salaries and other expenses, and the amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, will be replaced from the emergency fund recently appropriated.

I desire you to give this matter your personal and prompt attention, and shall expect every employee under your jurisdiction to cooperate with you fully.

The general tenor of many responses by superintendents regarding compliance with the food regulations is indicated by the following extract:

The schools have been put on a fifty-fifty basis as to wheat products, and really a little more so. The pupils seem to enjoy the diet, and there is no question as to its wholesomeness. Waste is reduced to the minimum, and then what there is in way of unavoidable waste as to human consumption is fed to chickens and pigs, so that there is no ultimate waste, nor is there any thing left for the flies to lay eggs in.

A liberal use of food leaflets was made among the Indians who, in some localities, did not readily understand why they must purchase substitutes with certain supplies, but upon having the matter explained and finding that the same rule was applied to all white customers, they adjusted themselves to the situation and in many instances became champions of the Federal food policy.

PHILOSOPHICAL PHASES.—The war in its earlier stages was appalling in its proportions and bewildering in its possibilities. To-day we are getting its vast perspective. We are seeing ourselves in it, and glimpsing in its clearing vistas the destiny of many nations. Amidst unspeakable evil we are finding the good. From the blackness of error and falsity, white truth emerges. Moral and spiritual principles, old as eternity, have appeared because we have been searching for the good, the true, and the just. The war's necessities are creating its compensations. Many of its victories, perhaps the greatest and most enduring, are already won, not only "over there" but here and everywhere—on "no man's land" and on every man's land, and in every man's brain and soul and lifted ideals. These

victories are bringing us hard sense as well as sublime motive; they are practical because of high moral value; they are teaching us how to live and what to live for. Here in America they mean all that comes with thrift, discipline, temperance, conservation, curtailment of luxury, the peace that follows hard work for great ends, the dignity and joy of pulling together unselfishly, the inspiration to fulfill the struggling hopes of oppressed peoples. We fight, not as our enemy for conquest and subjugation, but for government by the governed and for international justice. The great moral issue voices the difference between a despotic and an altruistic spirit; the difference between Deutschland über alles and America for all.

In America we are building imperishable traditions and unifying our democratic individualism into deep, common purposes. We are strengthening both national consciousness and national conscience, proving democracy's excellence and stability and commending, as a moral obligation, its liberty and justice to all governments. The supreme peril of the ages is developing not only our heroic and ambitious virtues, but all the finer and sympathetic humanities. The deeds done for freedom will throb in the breast of the world forever, and no superimagination can foretell the progress and achievement that will follow the present intensity and concentration of man's thought, whether applied to land or sea or air, or the countless activities there. The ministrations of the Red Cross and all other humanitarian agencies for relief are lifting mankind into an atmosphere of universal good will. The great movements to restore and reeducate disabled soldiers and to find for them the means for self-support that are essential to self-respect are reconstructive processes that bring to our collective life the habits of cooperation and brotherhood.

But how is the Indian related to all this? He is a part of it, actively, integrally. It is his opportunity, his education, his experience, his remaking. In the midst of the most decisive and expansive achievements of all history he is a learner of the eternal principles involved; he is a student of the rights of individuals, of nations, and of international ethics. He is in contact with very much both at home and abroad that has to do with the war. Moreover, he has arrived at the intelligence and moral attitude of the American viewpoint. It is something to challenge attention when eight or ten thousand of a race which within the memory of living men knew little beyond the restraints of barbarism cross the ocean as crusaders of democracy and civilization.

It is reasonably due the Indian to mention the contributions of his more primitive endowments to the methods and strategy of modern warfare, as disclosed in individual adroitness of attack, in trench tactics, in concealed approach and creeping offensive and in

many successful features of reconnoissance and maneuver, which are conceded to be largely borrowed from the aboriginal American who was ever a natural trailer, who slipped noiselessly through tanglewood and made himself a part of the trees, who was a born sharpshooter, a scout by intuition and an instinctive artist in the intricacies of camouflage. The student of American military operations tells an interesting story of the accretions to military science and practice filtered from Indian warfare between colonial days and the tragedy of the Little Big Horn.

Severe indictments against the Government's connection with the Indians have appeared in former years, from sources acting under executive authority, proclaiming "a shameful record of broken treaties and unfulfilled promises." It will not be denied here that the Indian through long years of disappointment was crowded back and back until literature lamented him as a vanishing race with broken arrows and dead campfires, and art sculptured him in hopeless desolation at the end of the trail. Certainly the original American who felt himself the first homesteader of this continent and in his native honesty could comprehend no prior rights to all its plains and rivers and forests has found himself too often relegated to rocky regions or arid wastes where sustenance must be coaxed from unwatered sands. Recent administration, however, has had no part in such conditions. The later attitude of the Government toward the Indian has been a sympathetic, humane, yet definitely practical one. It has recognized him as a man, the first and hyphenless American, possessing a quick intellect, a glowing spirituality, an ardent love for his children, a brave heart, and fidelity to his promise until betrayed. These must be accepted as human attributes and are so proven by the large percentage of Indians who to-day attend church, live in well-arranged houses, are English-speaking citizens and voters, capable artisans, successful in business, in the learned professions, in literature, and in legislative assemblies.

Our recent policy clearly has been that we want no dead Indians, good or bad, but will do all in our power to save their lives and keep them in health. That much has been fundamental, and every possible energy has been directed to that end. The facilities have not been fully adequate, but the remarkable results are seen in better homes, better sanitation and hygiene, more healthy, laughing babies, and more vigorous, happy adults.

After life and health has come the Indian's education, and all previous efforts have been increased to provide for him schools and industrial training, to teach him to use his brain efficiently and his hands skillfully, to send men of practical experience to assist him in farming, gardening, and stock raising. The splendid output of our

school system and the greatly enlarged product of Indian tillage and live stock are the answer to these efforts.

Under that policy it has been our purpose to protect the Indian's property and his personal rights, to make it difficult for sharks and shysters to despoil him of his just possessions or exploit him for mercenary gain, and, so far as possible, to stand as a friend and counselor between him and unscrupulous mischief-makers, who encourage discontent in quest of fat fees for correcting conditions that do not exist.

Finally, we have begun the speedy release from guardianship of all Indians found to be competent to transact their own affairs, giving to all such a full control of their property of whatever description and recognizing their status to be the same in every respect as the white man's.

In all these things our aim has been to extend the helping hand, to restore the Indian's faith in friendship, and give him reason to feel that his welfare is a part of the general welfare, his interests one with the white man's, his advancement essential to our collective progress. We have endeavored especially to further his desire for individuality, self-reliance, initiative and the ability to stand alone, upon the truism that no man will become interested and progressive in the things he does not desire.

This policy has been in a marked degree fruitful. It is not too much to say that it has developed notably the Indian's confidence in the Government, made him feel that its flag is his flag, its weal his weal, its warfare his warfare, its destiny his destiny. It has revived the dauntless spirit of his ancestry and transformed it into the valorous stuff of American patriotism, so that he feels it an honor and a privilege to volunteer his service in defense of all that our Government with its laws and institutions means to ourselves and to the world. This policy, if continued, I believe can not fail to dissolve tribal bonds, remove inter-racial barriers, rescue the Indian from his retarding isolation, and absorb him into the general population with the full rights and immunities of our American life to which he is entitled from any standpoint of justice and wise statesmanship.

THE NEW DECLARATION OF POLICY.

On April 17, 1917, we announced a declaration of policy which contemplated the release from governmental supervision, with all of their property, of practically all Indians having one-half or more white blood, and those with more than one-half Indian blood shown to be as capable of transacting their own affairs as the average white man, also all Indian students over 21 years of age who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas and demonstrate competency.

In the workout of the "new policy" the department is able to release from governmental control the "white Indians," and those who have demonstrated their capacity, at the same time enlarge and intensify its interest in the Indian who really needs aid and protection. In its application thousands of Indians have been given their freedom, and while some of those released have not sustained themselves, on the whole, this advanced step has been fully justified. It is the beginning of the end of the Indian problem.

Since the passage of the act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 182), and modifying acts, there have been issued 16,500 patents in fee, covering 2,086,722 acres of land. Since April 17, 1917, the date when the declaration of policy became effective, there have been issued 6,456 patents in fee, involving 987,844 acres. In other words, the number of acres patented since the declaration of the "new policy," less than 18 months, nearly equals the area patented during the preceding 10 years, and the number of patentees is nearly two-thirds of the number to whom patents have issued during the 10 preceding years.

Of the 550 Blackfeet Indians who were declared competent during the year 1918, 120 have been issued patents in fee, only two of whom have disposed of their lands.

Competency commissions have visited the following reservations: Cheyenne River, Coeur d'Alene, Fort Berthold, Fort Peck, Hayward, Kiowa, Klamath, Lower Brule, Otoe, Oneida, Ponca, Pawnee, Pottawatomi, Shoshone, Standing Rock, and Umatilla. They have also visited among the Five Civilized Tribes.

EDUCATING THE INDIAN.

We are more and more recognizing the fact that the Indian in his tribal state was not without a system of education suited to his needs. The young men were trained in adventure, endurance, and skill. The young women were trained in making the camp and in keeping it in order, in providing fuel, and in tanning and dressing skins and making them into articles of clothing. In other words, the Indian youth was taught the things he needed to know in order to protect himself and to provide for his physical needs with due regard to the prevailing conditions of his environment. While the chief aim of his education was to enable him to get a living, just as the chief aim of our education is to give us knowledge and the ability to make a living, still we should not overlook the fact that the Indians' system of education did not neglect cultural training. His tribal ceremonies, tribal lore, tribal art, tribal handicrafts, and his native music are all evidences of his appreciation of the cultural side of life. While he constantly emphasized the individualistic point of view, he also pursued cultural occupations for the satisfaction they afforded; he developed skill and courage for the purpose

of advancing his personal standing in the tribe; and he acquired a knowledge of tribal ceremonies for the sake of individual salvation and influence over others.

This individualistic aim of education was necessarily narrow and selfish. It tended to subordinate the welfare of the whole to the advancement of the individual. The progress of the tribe as a whole was not definitely planned and sought. The Indian under his tribal organization did not reach the state of conscious evolution. He was content to pursue the even tenor of his way with little thought of social progress or efficiency.

In our policy of absorbing the Indian into the body politic of the Nation, the aim of his education must be broad enough to include both the welfare of the individual and the good of society. We must also take into account the development of those abilities with which he is peculiarly endowed and which have come down to him as a racial heritage—his religion, art, deftness of hand, and his sensitive, esthetic temperament.

THE COURSE OF STUDY.—The course of study for Indian schools provides, through its prevocational and vocational courses, for educating the Indian youth along practical lines. The best part of all human knowledge has come to us through the five senses—the senses of sight, hearing, taste, smell, and touch—and the most important part of education has always been the training of those senses through which that best part of knowledge comes. The faculty of accurate observation, the acquisition of skill in doing, and the habit of careful observation, reflection, and measured reasoning are best acquired through the proper training of the senses. The opportunities enjoyed by the boy on a farm for training eye, ear, and mind; the discipline and motor training of the fundamental trades, such as those of the carpenter, blacksmith, mason, painter, plumber, etc., for boys; and practical courses in domestic science, domestic art, housekeeping, hospital nursing, etc., for girls, are recognized by the leading educators of the day as affording the best training possible for secondary schools, and they are characteristic features of the curriculum for Indian schools.

The central idea of the course of study for Indian schools is the elimination of needless studies and the employment of a natural system of instruction built out of actual activities in industry, esthetics, civics, and community interests. The development of the all-round efficient citizen is the dominating feature. So we are now teaching the Indian boys and girls to design and make beautiful and useful things with their hands; to study and understand the practical application of the laws of nature, and to apply and appreciate art in the cooking and serving of a meal, in the making and fitting of a garment, and in the furnishing and decorating of homes;

in designing and making useful tools and furniture, in building convenient, comfortable, and sanitary houses; or, peradventure, in making two ears of corn grow where only one grew before.

Nor is the cultural side of the Indian child's education neglected. In our larger schools we have literary societies, religious organizations, brass bands, orchestras, choirs, athletic clubs, physical culture classes, art classes, and various other student organizations and enterprises for promoting cultural training.

Educators everywhere are more and more recognizing the fact that the conventional curriculum of the ordinary school is an accumulation of years of custom, and that there is all too much of nonessentials and unprofitable repetition in the elementary courses. Especially is this true as to the subjects of geography, arithmetic, history, physiology, etc. For a long time these subjects were usually taken up in the primary grades in simple form and repeated in the intermediate and grammar grades with slight modification and in a little different language. Such repetition is not calculated to arouse the enthusiasm of the average boy or girl, and it is a waste of time to require a pupil to go over and over the same subject through two, three, or four grades in the usual perfunctory way without much serious consideration as to the aim to be attained or the motive.

As to nonessentials, it is a saving of time and expense to leave them out and thus make room for more practical and useful subjects. For example, in arithmetic, such subjects as powers and roots, ratios, and average, approximations, divisibility, foreign money, metric system, partial payments, duodecimals, stocks and bonds, etc., have been eliminated from the course of study for Indian schools.

As the Government Indian schools constitute an independent educational system they are at liberty to deviate from the conventional and to fit their courses of study to conform to the needs of their pupils.

With studies properly adjusted to the pupils' needs and with nonessentials and useless repetition eliminated, it is possible to provide daily three to four hours of productive industrial work on the farm, in the shops, or in the various domestic departments of the schools, without serious handicap to the academic work. Along with this productive work is given definite, systematic instruction, so that the pupil learns the theory while acquiring skill in doing.

The chief educational value of any sort of productive work lies in the plan employed in organizing and supervising the work and in logical, definite, systematic method of giving the class instruction. Experience has demonstrated that no teacher ever becomes so proficient that definite lesson plans are not essential to the best results.

The course of study for Indian schools requires that all teachers, both academic and industrial, prepare daily lesson outlines and follow them as closely as possible.

The following daily lesson plans in cooking for one week illustrates the form recently adopted and now in general use throughout the Indian School Service:

SAMPLE DAILY LESSON PLAN.

For week ending September 5, 1917.

LESSON NO. 1.

Subject: Cooking (prevocational).

Lesson assignment: The kitchen, page 130, Course of Study.

Aim: To teach proper equipment for the home kitchen.

Plan: 1. Take pupils to kitchen and explain parts of cookstove, how to operate, and how to build fire.

2. Teach names of utensils—their cost, use, and care.

3. Discuss arrangement of kitchen furniture and equipment.

References: The Home and the Family, Kinne and Cooley, page 131. From Kitchen to Garret, Van de Water.

LESSON NO. 2.

Lesson assignment: Personal Hygiene in Kitchen, page 130, Course of Study.

Aim: To teach order, neatness, and sanitation.

Plan: 1. Discuss proper dress, care of hands, nails, hair, etc.

2. Write important rules on blackboard.

3. Make inspection of class as to neatness of person, calling attention to any untidiness.

References: Food and Health, Kinne and Cooley. Manual of Personal Hygiene, Pyle.

LESSON NO. 3.

Lesson assignment: Dishwashing, page 130, Course of Study.

Aim: To teach proper method.

Plan: 1. Discuss requisites—hot water, soap, dishcloth, etc.

2. Demonstrate and explain proper method.

3. Discuss relation of dishwashing to garbage can.

References: Kitchen and Dining Room Work, Willard. House Sanitation, Talbot.

In addition to the primary and prevocational courses, the following vocational courses are provided:

COURSE IN AGRICULTURE.

First year.

FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Vocational arithmetic.
Industrial geography.
General exercises.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Farm practice. ²
Farm implements.

SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Vocational arithmetic.
Agricultural botany.
General exercises.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Farm practice. ²
d selection and testing.

¹ Optional.

² Theory, 1½ hours per week; practice 2½ hours a week.

Second year.

FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Vocational arithmetic.
United States history and community civics.
Current events.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Farm practice. ²
Horticulture and poultry.
Soils and soil fertility.

SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Arithmetic.
United States history and community civics.
Current events.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Farm practice. ²
Horticulture and gardening.
Farm machinery; gas engines.

Third year.

FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Agricultural physics.
Farm accounts.
General history.
Current events.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Farm practice. ²
Farm animals (types and breeds).

SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Agricultural chemistry.
Farm accounts.
General history.
Current events.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Farm practice. ²
Farm animals (diseases of).

Fourth year.

FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Field crops.
Insects and insecticides.
Current events.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Farm practice.
Feeds and feeding.

SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Plant diseases.
Rural economics.
Current events.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Farm practice.
Farm management.

The above course in agriculture is planned and conducted with the vocational aim clearly and definitely dominant. The work in agriculture is the important and determining work, the nucleus about which the academic work is arranged. The character and amount of the academic work is determined by its relation and importance to the problems of agriculture and its vital necessity to the future Indian farmer. The aim is to produce not a scientist nor a specialist, but a practical, efficient farmer, whose success will depend fully as much upon his skill in doing, which results from practice and training, as it results from scientific knowledge and managerial ability. The course includes all of the work which is found on the ordinary, diversified farm. This will fit the Indian

¹ Optional.

² Theory, 1½ hours per week; practice, 22½ hours a week.

boys to return to their own land, situated under whatever conditions it may be, and adapt themselves to those conditions and successfully undertake the type of farming which must be followed there.

The work in history, civics, economics, and English aims definitely at training for citizenship. The general living conditions and school atmosphere as well as the social life and student enterprises add materially to the effectiveness of this work.

COURSE IN MECHANIC ARTS.

First year.

FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Vocational arithmetic.
Industrial geography.
General exercises.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Mechanical drawing or architectural drafting.
Shop practice. ²

SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Vocational arithmetic.
Elementary botany.
General exercises.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Mechanical drawing or architectural drafting.
Shop practice. ²

Second year.

FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Vocational arithmetic.
United States history and community civics.
Current events.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Mechanical drawing or architectural drafting.
Shop practice. ²

SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Vocational arithmetic.
United States history and community civics.
Current events.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Mechanical drawing or architectural drafting.
Shop practice. ²

Third year.

FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Physics.
Shop mathematics.
General history.
Current events.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Mechanical drawing or architectural drafting.
Shop practice. ²

SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Chemistry.
Shop mathematics.
General history.
Current events.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Mechanical drawing or architectural drafting.
Shop practice. ²

¹ Optional.² Theory, 1½ hours a week; practice 20½ hours a week.

Fourth year.

FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Industrial history.
Shop mathematics.
Current events.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Shop practice.²

SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Rural economics.
Shop mathematics.
Current events.
Music ¹ (band or orchestra).
Physical training.
Shop practice.²

Trades may be selected from the following: Carpentry, blacksmithing, painting, printing, masonry, plumbing, steam fitting, steam and electrical engineering.

No course in mechanic arts in any school conducted as a school can turn out experienced master craftsmen. The function of this course is (1) to help a boy to find himself and to select that life work for which he seems best fitted and has most chance of success, and (2) to give him such trade and technical information and training as to enable him to leave school not a finished workman, but a partially trained workman, who, after getting real trade experience, will become the exceptionally trained and skilled workman, capable of acting as foreman, boss, contractor, or manager.

The academic work contributes definitely and distinctively to trade problems, so that this work, too, may function in the future life of the mechanic. This work supplements the practical work, and fits the student to plan work, to follow the plans of others, to make estimates, and to do work in a businesslike, orderly way. The practice work aims to give an orderly experience in and reasonable familiarity with processes, operating machines, doing trade work, selecting and using materials, planning jobs, and directing work. In all practical work the student is taught to apply and use the academic work.

COURSE IN HOME ECONOMICS.

First year.

FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Vocational arithmetic.
Industrial geography.
General exercises.
Music.
Physical training.
Cooking.³
Sewing.³

SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
Vocational arithmetic.
Agricultural botany.
General exercises.
Music.
Physical training.
Cooking.³
Sewing.³

¹ Optional.

² Theory, 1½ hours a week; shop practice, 20½ hours per week.

³ Theory, 1½ hours per week; practice in cooking, sewing, and housekeeping, 20½ hours per week.

Second year.

FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
 Vocational arithmetic.
 United States history.
 Community civics.
 Current events.
 Music.
 Physical training.
 Cooking.¹
 Sewing.¹

SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
 Vocational arithmetic.
 United States history.
 Community civics.
 Current events.
 Music.
 Physical training.
 Cooking.¹
 Sewing.¹

Third year.

FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
 Household physics.
 General history.
 Current events.
 Music.
 Physical training.
 Cooking.¹
 Sewing.¹

SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
 Household chemistry.
 General history.
 Current events.
 Music.
 Physical training.
 Cooking.¹
 Sewing.¹

Fourth year.

FIRST TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
 Child study and motherhood.
 Household insects.
 Home architecture, decoration, and sanitation.
 Current events.
 Music.
 Physical training.
 Cooking.¹
 Sewing.¹

SECOND TERM (20 WEEKS).

English.
 Rural economics.
 Household accounts and household management.
 Current events.
 Music.
 Physical training.
 Cooking.¹
 Sewing.¹

The girls who take the course in home economics should become the model housewives and mothers in the communities to which they return. This course bends all its efforts to training them to that end. All of the work in housewifery is planned and conducted with the home of the farmer or workman of moderate means in mind. Therefore the work is essentially practical rather than idealistic. Management of such a home and of such an income is emphasized throughout. Training for motherhood and for the cultural and artistic part of the home life is also provided, i. e., these girls must be able to make their future homes pleasant and attractive as well as economically and hygienically efficient, and they must give to their

¹ Theory, 1½ hours per week; practice in cooking, sewing, and housekeeping, 20½ hours per week.

children the culture and refinement essential to racial progress. This part of their education must be secured through training in social observances and usages through the special type of English work provided for this course, through the special courses dealing with home management, motherhood, and the care of children, and through the several art courses.

Special effort is made to preserve all that is best in Indian folk tales and hero stories as a race heritage, which is to be handed down by mothers to their children as an inspiration for racial advancement and progress. In the same way but in larger measure Indian art is fostered and encouraged in every possible way. Girls are encouraged to get all that is best in their tribal art, to become proficient in its use, to understand its symbolism, and to apply it to the materials and furnishings of their new types of homes.

Special attention is also given to fitting these girls to take part in the social and community life of their future neighborhood and to enable them to exercise a helpful and wholesome influence on all community activities.

By fully appreciating and keeping constantly in mind the probable future living conditions of Indian students, the difference which must be made in teaching the various subjects of these courses as a part of a vocational course, and in teaching the same subjects as merely cultural or college preparatory courses, there is little trouble experienced in properly correlating the academic and the vocational work of the schools, and in giving to the Indian boy and girl the academic and vocational training which will function properly in their lives after they return to their homes, or take up the work of their chosen vocation in competition with whites away from the reservation.

PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.—Indian children other than those of the Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma have been enrolled in public schools to an approximate number of 10,828. Of these, 2,436 children have been received in these schools under contracts made with 186 school districts, which have provided for payment of a fixed amount per pupil per day of actual attendance, in accordance with the practice adopted a few years ago. The daily rate so paid is determined chiefly by the cost to the school district for operation per pupil. The total amount of money obligated for payment of tuition under all of these contracts was over \$60,000. The amount actually paid will of course fall below the amount obligated because of a failure to maintain a perfect measure of attendance of the Indian children enrolled.

GENERAL SCHOOL POLICY.—Increased attendance of Indian children in the State public schools has an important and a direct bearing upon the entire problem of Indian education. In communities where the public-school system has been developed the eventual enrollment

of Indian children therein will of course take them out of the Government Indian day and boarding schools. This will lead first to a decrease in the size of the Government school and in some instances it will become possible to abolish certain schools with a consequent material saving to the United States, as the cost of education of Indians in the public schools is less than in the Government schools. Especially is this the case with a boarding school. In my declaration of policy of April 17, 1917, which was given in full in the annual report for the fiscal year 1917, I pointed out that in many of our boarding schools Indian children are being educated at Government expense whose parents are amply able to pay for their education and where the children have public-school facilities at or near their homes, and that such children should not hereafter be enrolled in Government Indian schools supported by gratuity appropriations except on payment of actual per capita cost and transportation. Pursuant to this policy, the elimination from Indian boarding schools of those children not properly eligible has been carried on during the past year, but has not been fully consummated.

The amount of money available for support of the Government Indian schools has for many years been limited by law to a fixed sum per capita. Up to the last few years this amount has been fixed at \$167 per pupil, but at present the law permits the use of \$200 in schools where the attendance exceeds 100 pupils and \$225 where the attendance falls below 100, special authority therefor being granted by the Secretary of the Interior in the latter case.

The last legislation upon this subject is contained in the Indian appropriation act of March 25, 1918, to the effect:

That hereafter, except for pay of superintendents and for transportation of goods and supplies and transportation of pupils, not more than \$200 shall be expended from appropriations made in this act, or any other act, for the annual support and education of any one pupil in any Indian school unless the attendance in any school shall be less than 100 pupils, in which case the Secretary of the Interior may authorize a per capita expenditure of not to exceed \$225: *Provided*, That the total amount appropriated for the support of such school shall not be exceeded: *Provided further*, That the number of pupils in any school entitled to the per capita allowance hereby provided for shall be determined by taking the average attendance for the entire fiscal year and not any fractional part thereof: *Provided further*, That the foregoing shall also apply to expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918.

The effect of this legislation has been to necessitate a large enrollment or attendance in the boarding schools, and superintendents have felt impelled to obtain sufficient pupils to enable them to expend such an amount of money as they have found essential to the proper conduct of their schools, although they have been given definite instructions to eliminate from, or not to enroll, noneligibles in their schools and have endeavored to comply.

Legislation of this character has worked to the disadvantage of the schools by placing a premium upon a full enrollment rather than upon the character of such enrollment and on eligibility of the applicants. During the period of the war every possible economy is being exercised in the operation of the Indian schools in spite of well-known conditions which have resulted in increased cost of labor and materials and an endeavor is being made to operate the schools within the amount of money so limited for support of each pupil. However, during normal conditions these amounts so allowed are entirely inadequate, and it is hoped that after war demands have ceased and conditions become normal a more liberal policy will permit the expenditure of sufficient funds to properly maintain the Indian boarding schools and enable full adherence to the present course of study, and especially the industrial training which is covered thereby.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN EASTERN OKLAHOMA.—An appropriation of \$275,000 was given in aid of the public schools within the territory comprising the Five Civilized Tribes and the Quapaw Agency in Oklahoma, and of this there has been expended the sum of \$261,614 in payments to 2,292 public-school districts. In these schools about 18,869 Indian children were enrolled and have been attending in association with the white children of the community. The total enumeration of Indian children in the same territory is 25,612, of whom there were enrolled in tribal boarding schools 1,347, in private mission schools 565, and in Indian nonreservation schools 827, making a total of 21,608 Indian children of the Five Civilized Tribes in schools of some character.

An important decision regarding the right of Indian children to attend white schools was obtained as a result of the suit of *Dorothy Sunrise v. District Board of Cache Consolidated School District No. 1, Comanche County, Okla.* The Cache Consolidated District refused to accept for enrollment several children presented by the local superintendent. Every means of persuasion having failed, the case was filed in the district court, praying for a writ of mandamus compelling the acceptance of one of these children, which resulted in a decision by the court that the Indian child was entitled to attend the school as a pupil and to all rights and privileges of the school. The children were admitted to the school and have been properly and graciously treated since.

The decision is a very important one, bearing on the rights of these Indian children to attend the white schools.

SCHOOL CHANGES.—About 20 day schools were abolished because of public-school facilities available to the pupils, or suitable accommodations for them in other Indian schools; and 3 boarding schools were

discontinued for similar reasons. On the other hand, 5 day schools were established in localities where educational provisions were lacking, and the Bloomfield Seminary, Five Tribes, was reopened. These changes were made to better supply the actual school needs of the Indian children and to reduce expenses.

CERTIFICATES OF COMPETENCY TO GRADUATES.—In the work of our advanced schools giving thorough courses in vocational training, conscientious effort has been made to carry out the purpose of the declaration of policy of April 17, 1917, in its following provision:

Indian students, when they are 21 years of age or over, who complete the full course of instruction in the Government schools, receive diplomas, and have demonstrated competency, will be so declared.

During the year eight nonreservation schools were authorized and equipped for four-year periods of vocational instruction, with appropriate academic work, above the sixth grade. This instruction and practice was along the lines of agriculture and practical trades best suited to the occupational needs of the boys and in home economics for the girls. Since the introduction of these course requirements in February, 1916, not all of these vocational schools have accomplished the equivalent of work necessary for graduation. Last year six of them reported successful graduates, varying in number from half a dozen to 40 or 50. About one-half or more of these students were below the age of 21 and therefore not immediately eligible for competency recognition, but will be considered when they reach the age required. Of the remaining, some 30 odd were considered educationally competent and so declared. Young men graduates were fewer in number last year because of those who entered war service before completing their education. Special care is exercised in passing upon the qualifications of these graduates, regarding not only their proficiency at school but their experience and contact with white people, their property interests and probable capacity for handling the same, their industry, habits and character, to the end that a certificate of educational competency, when issued, shall be, in the absence of later adverse developments, a reasonable basis for issuance of a patent in fee. A certain percentage of these cases are therefore held in abeyance until the graduates shall have further proven their ability by actual contact with the practical conditions of life out of school. It is my purpose to keep in some degree of personal and friendly touch with these young men and women who are commissioned to go out and make their own way, and so a letter of helpful and suggestive spirit is written to each recipient of a competency certificate inviting a response after a year or so of experience in the outside world. I feel that this may have a human and sympathetic value

and that it is worth while. School and reservation superintendents are also requested to follow up these young people and report as to their progress in self-support. Below are two samples of such letters to competent graduates, together with a copy of the certificate awarded in another instance.

MAY 2, 1918.

MISS BELLE PENISKA

(Through Superintendent Carlisle School).

MY DEAR MISS PENISKA: I send you the inclosed certificate of educational competency, feeling that you have earned such recognition. I am pleased with some of the things said about you, one of which is that you are conscientious and always try to do your best. That trait of character will go far toward bringing success to anyone, and it is needed just as much in one calling as another. I note also that you incline to the duties of home making, which is commendable, because there is nothing in the world that helps more to make people happy and progressive than well-ordered, efficient, and refined housekeeping. These conditions are the purifying and elevating influence of all community life. High-minded, sweet-tempered home-keepers are the bringers of strength and virtue to social welfare. Hold fast to your highest ideals; they will be among your best friends in any work you do. Should you acquire any land hereafter, be careful in its management, and feel free to consult this bureau, if you desire, about any matter affecting it.

I give you my best wishes and would like you to write me a year hence and tell me how you are doing and something of your plans. I will also ask for a report about you from the superintendent at Carlisle.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

JUNE 1, 1918.

MR. HARRY PERICO

(Through Superintendent Chilocco School).

MY DEAR MR. PERICO: In pursuing the course of printing, I am pleased to note that you have attained proficiency and have done good work in your craft away from the school, and feel that you will be worthy in every way of the confidence expressed in the inclosed certificate of educational competency.

I commend your attitude of readiness for war service, if called upon, and your desire to extend your education. No one is ever too old to become better educated.

I also note that you are reported to have an allotment of 120 acres of land, besides some money on deposit, and I wish you to be very careful in the handling of your property. Every young man should add to his money savings each year. Let me urge you to develop and study the best productive value of your land; keep it free from encumbrance and do not place yourself in a position where you have to sell it. No material possession is better to keep than good land.

You have the true progressive spirit, and I shall expect to hear favorable reports about you from your school superintendent. I should also like you to write me a year hence something of your plans and prospects.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed)

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS—CERTIFICATE OF EDUCATIONAL COMPETENCY.

This certifies that Everidge Benton, a five-eighths blood Indian, of the Choctaw Tribe, having satisfactorily completed the course in commercial training at the Haskell Institute Indian School, as authorized by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was awarded a diploma of graduation at the close of the school year 1917, and from this record and other information submitted concerning his work as a student he is regarded as possessing such character, judgment, and educational qualifications as render him reasonably competent to transact his own business and to care for his own individual affairs.

Given at Washington, D. C., on this 12th day of June, nineteen hundred seventeen.

[SEAL.]

CATO SELLS.

Commissioner.

THE CARLISLE INDIAN SCHOOL.

The United States Indian School at Carlisle, Pa., will not continue as an institution for the academic and vocational training of Indian boys and girls, but is being turned over to the War Department to be used for Army hospital purposes, and for the rehabilitation and reeducation of sick and wounded soldiers. While the actual transfer will not be finally made until September 1, 1918, yet the plans therefor have been fully perfected and partly carried into effect. The educational system of the Indian Department will not suffer because of the abolishment of the Carlisle School, as the student body has been considerably depleted by enlistments in the Army and Navy, and the war industrial requirements are such as to demand many older pupils who might otherwise be enrolled as students. Therefore accommodations for the Carlisle students are available in other Indian schools and arrangements are being made for their transfer to well-equipped schools located nearer the vicinities in which they reside, which will be to their advantage in many respects rather than otherwise.

This important transaction will create surprise among many, and possibly regret to those who have had intimate knowledge of the great influence of this school as an educational factor among the Indians, but it can not fail to meet with general approval and the most cordial patriotic sanction when the facts and demands of the present conditions are considered. The sick and disabled soldiers of the American Army must have adequate care and treatment and this need is constantly increasing. The medical department of the Army has been in quest of suitable buildings and sites for hospitals, and there is present urgent need for such facilities as can be utilized with the least possible delay. Moreover, post-war problems are already at hand and reconstructive measures must be initiated. A large factor in this work is the reeducation of soldiers physically disabled in the war. The school plant at Carlisle is well adapted

to this purpose and many of its buildings, with a little alteration, can be speedily used for hospital purposes, while its extensive shops and much of its machinery and equipment afford the requisites for vocational training and for the practice of new occupations or the new ways of following old trades.

The following correspondence between the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior concerning the transfer of the Carlisle School is self-explanatory:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 9, 1918.

MY DEAR MR. SECRETARY: The Army medical department has been looking for suitable buildings and sites for hospitals. We are greatly in need of hospital facilities at the present time. My attention has been drawn to the Carlisle Indian School, which, because of its far eastern location and remoteness from the centers of Indian population, might be available for this purpose, especially as under the law of 1882, which created the Indian School at Carlisle, its return to the Army was provided for under certain eventualities.

I am wondering whether the Department of the Interior would care to consider the advisability of turning this property back to the Army for hospital purposes and for the rehabilitation and reeducation of the sick and wounded from the war. I am informed that there is a very considerable equipment there which might be utilized for this purpose.

Cordially, yours,

(Signed) NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

The honorable the SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1918.

DEAR MR. SECRETARY: I have your letter of July 9, asking whether the Indian School plant at Carlisle, Pa., could be turned over to the Army for hospital purposes and for the rehabilitation and reeducation of the sick and wounded soldiers.

I find that the pupils now enrolled in the Carlisle School can be accommodated in other Indian schools, and in view of the need by the Army of an institution of this character, I have given my consent to the turning over of the plant for the purposes indicated.

I have asked Commissioner Sells to arrange to vacate the plant by September 1, and suggest that any matters pertaining to the use of furnishings or equipment be taken up with him by such official of your department as you may designate.

Cordially, yours,

(Signed) FRANKLIN K. LANE.

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER,
Secretary of War.

HEALTH.

The health work of the Indian Service throughout the past fiscal year was conducted under increasing difficulties, owing to the patriotic response of many of our physicians and nurses to their country's call, yet, due to the impetus given the campaigns on the various reservations during the immediately preceding years, a definite progress has been recorded.

All our health activities are planned and promoted upon the principle that permanent results in these matters must come through popular education in sanitation, ventilation, care of children, care of the sick, domestic economy, etc. Despite the loss of many health workers this line of endeavor has been faithfully carried forward to the greatest possible extent and much good has been accomplished. Another hardship which has been keenly felt is the greatly increased prices of all supplies, particularly medicines, drugs, and surgical instruments, the cost of which it has been necessary to meet with appropriations no larger than those of former years, or not increased proportionately to the advanced cost of the material, for the purchase of which they were intended. A patriotic spirit of endeavor, however, has actuated our employees, and a faithful attempt has been made to secure the best possible results with the facilities available.

Tuberculosis and trachoma continue to furnish two hard problems to solve in upbuilding the health of the Indian race. Notwithstanding the loss of physicians, it has been possible to operate all of our sanatoria during the year, and many cases of tuberculosis have been treated therein. Additional facilities have also been provided, and in some instances existing institutions have been enlarged, where the need was imperative, either by limited new construction, or through the purchase of buildings already completed, or by remodeling.

The endeavors to eradicate trachoma have suffered principally from the loss of specialists who were employed particularly for this work. These losses, however, occurred during the latter part of the fiscal year, so that the work was continued with but little abatement, and much has been, and is being, done to suppress this disease among the Indians. It is not uncommon to find trachoma entirely under control and practically eradicated at many of the boarding schools, due to the effective treatment which is possible when suitable control can be exercised over the cases. The greatest difficulty in this work exists among the older infected Indians who are more difficult to reach and treat, and as a consequence remain as foci for the dissemination of the disease. Accordingly everything possible is done to place them under treatment where feasible, and to educate them in cleanliness, in order to prevent contagion.

Continued emphasis has been laid upon the better babies' movement, which was actively inaugurated year before last, and which demonstrated such remarkably immediate and gratifying results. This campaign has now become a regular feature of the reservation activities and will continue to receive the earnest attention and efforts which it merits.

A number of schools and reservations were visited during the past year by epidemics, including smallpox, "liberty" measles, pneumonia, and acute influenza. Measles is always dreaded among Indian children, a common sequel being tuberculosis, and for this reason all possible steps were taken to prevent the spread of the disease and to give those infected proper care and after treatment. Fortunately, the epidemics for the most part have not been of a severe nature and, as a rule, serious results did not follow.

Among the Navajos and Hopi Indians in Arizona and New Mexico considerable trouble has been experienced with smallpox, which, though of a mild form, became epidemic among these people during the last year. Vigorous steps were immediately taken to suppress this contagion, special physicians and the medical supervisor being detailed for the purpose of conducting a campaign of vaccination. Hundreds of Indians were vaccinated and it is now known that the efforts of these physicians, which were augmented and continued after their departure by the regular medical forces on the reservations, have placed the disease under control. Of especial interest in this connection is the campaign of vaccination conducted by the supervisor of hospitals among the Hopi Tribe living upon the Moqui Reservation. These people dwell in communities and for that reason are more amenable to quarantine and control than the nomadic Navajos. The supervisor in his report upon this work states that every Hopi Indian not presenting a history of recent successful vaccination, or who had not had smallpox, was immunized in this campaign, and he is of the opinion that the whole tribe has been rendered immune.

At the Haskell Institute during the past spring a severe epidemic of influenza, or as observed in many parts of the United States a combination of streptococci and influenza bacilli, accompanied by pulmonary complications suddenly developed, resulting in several deaths among the pupils. For the purpose of assisting the local medical force in handling this epidemic, and for the purpose of investigating its source, a special physician and nurse were immediately detailed to the school, and the services of an epidemiologist from the Public Health Service were secured. Prompt measures succeeded in keeping the mortality down to a minimum. High winds and dust storms were prevailing at that time in the country surrounding this school, and the consensus of opinion seemed to be that the infection was wind-borne.

Altogether, the health propaganda of the Indian Bureau is rendering its most righteous service. The perpetuation of the race is a first consideration. Education, and the protection and accumulation of property are greatly to be desired; to this end we are exerting ourselves to the uttermost, but everything is necessarily secondary to life.

IRRIGATION.

Irrigation was practiced to a considerable extent by many Indians of the southwest long before the white man came to this country. Evidences of prehistoric canals and ditches, among the Pimas in Arizona, bear mute testimony of the genius and industry of these people who eagerly grasp the improved facilities offered by the white man and the belated assistance extended by the Government. When the Spaniards came to New Mexico they found the Pueblo Indians packing baskets of earth on their backs to repair their old ditches or construct new ones to irrigate additional lands.

Irrigation is or should be resorted to in those localities where rainfall is insufficient or is not dependably sufficient for crop production. Fundamentally, it consists of the artificial application of water to land for agricultural purposes.

Water for irrigation is ordinarily secured by damming rivers, pumping from underground reservoirs or impounding flood-waters. The first has been longest used and is the most general. Pumping water has been resorted to with satisfactory results, and in some localities is the best, if not the only means, of supply. The impounding of waters which would otherwise be wasted is a method of conservation which has been utilized to a great advantage and is certain to be more extensively employed. There are millions of acres of land, particularly in the southwest, that could in this way be brought under cultivation. Such land lies largely in semiarid sections, where drought and crop failures are so frequent and disastrous as to make failure to employ this feasible solution an economic crime. A notable example of flood-water conservation, from an intermittent and ordinarily limited flow, has been successfully effected in damming a branch of the Trinity River, near Fort Worth, where a great lake, containing an immense and permanent supply of water, has been created. What has been done to furnish water for the city of Fort Worth, and for pleasure purposes, can be as successfully accomplished for irrigating land not only in Texas but everywhere, under like conditions, throughout our entire country.

The fast growing population of the United States and the constantly increasing requirements for food production demand that every acre of tillable land should be made to yield each year to the full extent of its possibilities.

It is indefensible and inexcusable that man whom God has ordained to reign on earth over animate and inanimate things should fail to bring together, for his own benefit, immeasurable land and water waste.

Irrigation has been made enormously profitable by diverting the waters of constantly flowing streams, likewise by pumping from undersurface reservoirs, and the impounding of flood waters has been successfully used in a limited way in semiarid sections, but the time has come when the limit of our possibilities in this last respect must be employed.

The world's war is being directed by the master mind in the White House. The downfall of autocratic governments is writ so plain that he who runs can read. The aftermath, with the successful termination of the war behind us, will involve much more than the reconstruction incident to enlarged human liberty. A people responsible for revolutionizing our all-powerful but faulty financial system through the creation of a Federal Reserve Bank law, making possible the greater local use of wealth production, is certainly capable of taking advantage of the gifts of nature, readily within reach, and subduing the untamed land and water conditions awaiting the head and hand of man.

Truly, America has been prodigal of its natural resources. Golden opportunities lie right at our feet in the development of those great areas of the Southwest where the soil is fertile, the climate salubrious, and the possible yields truly marvelous.

On one Indian reservation alone the aggregate value of the crop raised during the past year exceeded \$6,000,000. On another reservation a 5-acre tract in alfalfa yielded over \$2,000, the hay having been harvested nine times during the calendar year.

COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION, ARIZ.—To accommodate the ever-increasing demand for water at this point, an additional pumping unit was installed during the year. The irrigable lands on this reservation are highly adapted to the production of long staple cotton, and every acre that can be brought under ditch is eagerly sought. The pumping plant is designed to provide water for lands allotted to the Indians only. Upward of 100,000 acres of equally fine land within the reservation could be irrigated by gravity from the Colorado River. A project of this size, however, would cost several million dollars. Congress has not yet authorized the work, although the recent Indian appropriation act carries a small sum for preliminary surveys and investigations at this point. The work should be undertaken, as the latent agricultural possibilities here are tremendous.

CROW RESERVATION, MONT.—The aggregate amount expended in irrigation work on this reservation during the year approximates

\$150,000. Main canals and laterals were enlarged and extended so as to bring additional land under ditch; suitable concrete headgates and other structures installed, and many bridges and smaller structures of timber erected. When completed the system on this reservation will serve upward of 70,000 acres. During the year just passed some 13,720 acres were cultivated, with an aggregate crop yield valued at \$223,176. The recent Indian appropriation act makes \$200,000 available to continue the work.

FORT HALL RESERVATION, IDAHO.—Some 12,000 acres within this reservation were cultivated during the past year, 7,712 acres by lessees of Indian land and 5,085 acres by the Indians themselves, an increase of over 3,000 acres. The principal crops are alfalfa, grain, potatoes, and sugar beets, the aggregate value of the crops raised on this project during the year exceeding \$500,000. A number of difficulties hamper the most successful operation of this system. The canals and ditches constructed years ago are not of sufficient grade and carrying capacity to serve the area ultimately to be irrigated. The rapid growth of aquatic plants quickly diminishes the carrying capacity of the canals, already too limited; concrete structures improperly designed and constructed, without steel reinforcing, are constantly cracking and settling. Exposure to rigid frost action during the long winters augments this trouble. Other appropriators on the Blackfoot River, above the reservation headings, divert water justly belonging to the Indians and constant attention is demanded to see that their rights are protected. Excess waste, return and drainage waters discharged into Sand Creek by white irrigators, flow down into one of our main canals in such intermittent quantities as to seriously jeopardize its successful operation, frequently resulting in considerable damage to the Government's property.

GILA RIVER RESERVATION, ARIZ.—The Indian appropriation act of May 18, 1916, carried two items for the construction of diversion dams across the Gila River, one near the agency at Sacaton and the other outside the reservation, above the town of Florence. When constructed the dam at the agency will serve Indian lands exclusively, while the one above Florence will serve lands belonging to both Indians and whites. Extensive unexpected erosion of the south bank of the Gila River, at the lower dam site, so widened the river channel as to render the appropriation insufficient for the work. Congress gave additional funds in the recent Indian appropriation act. Plans and specifications covering this dam, which is to carry a bridge superstructure, have been completed and approved and it is expected that the work will be undertaken at an early date.

Construction of the upper diversion near Florence is contingent upon a satisfactory adjustment of conflicting claims to water between the Indians and the whites. Negotiations have been continuous,

conferences repeated, and even tentative agreements reached. Binding contracts have not been executed, however, and recent developments indicate that the owners of certain interests in and around Florence have repudiated the former tentative agreement as to a division of these waters. This postpones actual construction indefinitely, as the work is not to begin until these conflicting claims are settled.

NAVAJO RESERVATION, ARIZ. AND N. MEX.—The scarcity of water in the large territory occupied by the Navajo and Moqui Indians renders the irrigation possibilities there exceedingly limited. Out of an aggregate area exceeding 12,000,000 acres, water is now available for some 6,500 acres only; 1,500 acres under the Ganado Project in the southern part of the reserve; 4,000 acres under the Hogback Project, near the San Juan School, and 1,000 acres near Marsh Pass, in northern Arizona. Investigations are being continued from time to time as funds are available, with a view of ascertaining additional areas for which water may be developed, but at best these will be very small, and as far as can be seen at present this vast domain must primarily remain a stock-raising proposition.

In my last annual report I referred briefly to the development of underground water for domestic and stock watering purposes, intimating that the problem confronting the Navajo is not one of grass but of water. Winter rains and summer cloudbursts produce considerable vegetation in regions bare of living streams or perennial springs. Ample forage is frequently at hand if water for domestic and stock needs can be found. The underground water developed for these Indians during the past few years has been of untold value to them during the extreme drought that has visited the southwest recently. Not only have thousands of head of stock been saved to the Navajos, but it has helped in no small way to augment the supply of wool, mutton, and beef available for market. These Indians have always been practically self-supporting, wresting at least a bare existence from an inhospitable country, but under recent market conditions many of them are becoming well-to-do, and a number even independent. Raw wool has been commanding such fancy prices lately that the making of Navajo rugs, formerly a source of considerable revenue, has practically ceased.

UINTAH RESERVATION, UTAH.—The controversy over water rights in the Uintah Valley, adverted to in my previous report, is still pending before the District Court for the State of Utah, a decision in the matter not yet having been handed down. In the meantime a reasonably satisfactory division of the available water between the Indians and the whites is being had through a water commissioner appointed by the court.

Large areas of unallotted land within this reservation were opened to homestead entry years ago and it is the settlers on these lands who are now contesting the prior right of the Indians to sufficient water for their needs. In the entire district there are some 46,000 acres under irrigation, being an increase of 11,000 acres over the past year. This represents an increase of over 30 per cent. The value of the crops raised by the Indians themselves exceeded \$95,000.

YAKIMA RESERVATION, WASH.—One of the most successful large irrigation projects with which the Indian Service has to deal is located on the Yakima Reservation, Wash. Designed to supply 120,000 acres, ultimately, we find over 64,000 acres now under actual cultivation. During the past year the crop yield exceeded \$6,000,000. The Indian appropriation act for the present fiscal year carries \$500,000 for the continuation of this work, which is being pushed as rapidly as existing conditions will permit. Machinery is resorted to, wherever possible, as a substitute for hand labor, and the three drag-line excavators at work on this project removed 602,354 cubic yards of earth at an average cost of 10 cents per cubic yard. This is 50 per cent cheaper than estimated for several years ago, when labor and supplies were less expensive.

WIND RIVER RESERVATION, WYO.—Present plans call for the irrigation of approximately 73,000 acres within this reservation, of which some 50,000 acres are now under ditch. About \$200,000 was expended in this work during the year just ended, resulting in the addition of many miles of main canals and distributing laterals, with the attendant diversion structures, bridges, etc. Drainage of certain seeped areas had to be resorted to, with satisfactory results. Considerable areas within this reservation are leased, and still others are devoted to the cattle industry. The area actually cultivated yielded a gross return of over \$325,000, of which \$142,181 belonged to the Indians and \$182,883 to the whites.

ZUNI RESERVATION, N. MEX.—About 5,000 acres within this reservation are now under ditch, being supplied with water from a reservoir constructed years ago. The rapidity with which this reservoir is filling with silt is becoming alarming. Since its completion 11½ years ago the reservoir has lost 54 per cent of its capacity from this cause. At this rate the life of the reservoir is about 21 years, of which 11½ years have already passed. The capacity of the reservoir is decreasing, of course, in proportion to the deposit of silt, and unless some form of relief is soon devised the reservoir will be practically useless. The life of the reservoir may be extended temporarily by elevating the crest of the present dam and spillway, but the extent to which this can be carried is limited by natural surroundings. It has been estimated that an expenditure of \$13,000 in increasing the height of the dam will add possibly 11 years to the life of the

reservoir, but eventually some other form of relief must be devised or the project abandoned. These Indians are industrious, are expert agriculturists, and make full use of the facilities offered for industrial advancement.

SALT RIVER VALLEY, ARIZ.—One of the largest and most successful irrigation projects in the country is located in the Salt River Valley, Ariz. Here some 200,000 acres, a part of which belongs to the Indians, are being supplied with water from the Salt River, augmented during the dry season with stored water from the Roosevelt dam. The unit cost of this project has been fixed at \$60 per acre for construction purposes. During the past several years many acres in this valley have been shown to yield between \$300 and \$400 per acre. These lands lie within that area adapted to the growth of the long staple Pima cotton, a product developed and brought to its present state of perfection on the Pima Indian Reservation. For this cotton there is a most urgent demand, as it weaves into a fabric of great textile strength which is used, when obtainable, exclusively in the manufacture of automobile tires and aeroplane wings. For many years to come the demand for this cotton will be insatiable. Within the past 12 months the market price of this cotton has been between 70 and 80 cents per pound. Under reasonably favorable conditions the normal yield from this cotton averages a bale to the acre. Many acres produce more. Even at 70 cents per pound this would give an average gross yield of \$350 per acre. Allowing \$250 which is excessive, to cover all costs of production, labor, etc., it would still leave a net yield of \$100 per acre annually. This is from the lint alone. In the past it has been impossible to supply the demand for the seed from this cotton and additional areas are being planted to this product as rapidly as the seed can be obtained. The value of the seed produced, added to the returns from the lint, yields a net income on the investment that is truly marvelous.

These figures sound astonishing but they are being demonstrated daily, and all of this comes from intelligent application of water to arid areas, otherwise worthless for agricultural purposes.

AGRICULTURE AND STOCK RAISING.

FARMING.—The campaign for increased production on Indian land to meet war-time conditions, as outlined in my last annual report, has been further systematized and aggressively followed up during the year with continued good results. Reports thus far received indicate that the Indians on 75 reservations are cultivating 370,101 acres of land, as compared with 317,101 acres last year, which represents an increase of 52,990 acres.

Practically every reservation showed an increase ranging from 5 per cent to 100 per cent. Lack of rain on several of the reservations

where the percentage of increase was comparatively small prevented a better showing. Hundreds of Indians are cultivating their land this year who never farmed before, but who have enthusiastically caught the spirit of the campaign for increased production, and many others have enlarged their cultivated acreage. Here are several typical extracts from field reports:

James Baker is 38 years old, has a wife and six children, and is one of the Indians to whom citizenship papers were issued last year. Jim is a sober, industrious fellow, and has about 50 acres of wheat, 30 acres of oats, and 25 acres of flax, and has acquired a nice herd of cattle. He is, I feel, an Indian who since receiving his citizenship has really been prosperous.

Wallace Altaha, R-14, is the one large stockman of the tribe. His herds have long been notorious for the poor breeding and lack of intelligent management. He has always stood against improved breeding. During the winter and spring he has purchased 31 pure-bred Hereford bulls, of fine quality, and 15 grades that are very good. Also, during the winter his herds were worked and some 400 or 500 old steers, bulls, and cows gathered and sold. Some of these were 12 to 15 years old, and quite a menace to breeding and proper handling.

These results have been accomplished in spite of the handicap of an inadequate farmer force. There are approximately 250 such positions authorized, with about 80 vacancies at the present time, only 20 farmers having been appointed on certification from the Civil Service during the past year, largely owing to the small salaries that can be paid from the limited funds available for this purpose and the more attractive opportunities outside this service.

That the impetus of the campaign inaugurated last year might be further stimulated, the following follow-up letter was sent out by me on August 15, 1917:

TO SUPERINTENDENTS:

Reports show increased acreages cultivated by the Indians this season on practically every reservation, ranging from 5 per cent to 100 per cent, the average being 31.6 per cent. While this is gratifying, it should mark only the beginning of our labors. The reports likewise disclose considerable areas of unused tillable land on the different reservations, with many able-bodied male adult Indians not now engaged in farming or other gainful occupations, the majority of whom undoubtedly should be cultivating their allotments.

But this is only one feature of the campaign. In addition thereto every Indian now farming must be induced to increase his cultivated acreage to the limit of his capacity in man, animal, and machinery power. Present conditions portend a continued and perhaps an increasing shortage of foodstuffs in the Old World and a consequent greater responsibility on the United States to utilize every acre of tillable land in the production of foodstuffs to feed ourselves and our allies. Press home the tremendous import of this fact to employees and Indians alike, with the view of keeping alive and further developing the enthusiasm and momentum of the campaign inaugurated last spring. Two things especially should be strongly emphasized during the remainder of this season: (1) The necessity of the Indians saving seed for next year and of the superintendents making provision for an adequate supply of seed in ample time for next season's planting on the agency and school farms. This is vitally important and must not be neglected, especially in view of partial crop failures in some parts of the country. (2) Fall plowing: On those reservations where

fall plowing is proper, according to the best agricultural practice, effort should be made to have as much land plowed this fall by the Indians and on the agency and school farms as will be put in crops next spring. See that this is accomplished so far as advisable and practicable on your particular reservation.

The reports also indicate an increase of approximately 48 per cent in the acreage cultivated on the agency and school farms. This could not have been accomplished without the whole-hearted cooperation of superintendents and employees, and I wish here to express my appreciation. However, the success of the past season should only spur us on to greater efforts to bring under cultivation as much of the unused illable land on the agency and school farms as can be handled properly consistent with available facilities and funds. Example is much stronger than precept, and if we expect our appeal to the Indians to be effective, we must surpass our own record of the past season on the agency and school farms.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter, with information as to the plans which you have formulated to increase the number of Indians farming and the total cultivated acreage, and to provide for the necessary seed to meet the needs of the Indians and the Government.

The important subjects of food conservation by the elimination of waste and cooperation with the National and State food administrations, canning and drying, cooperative extension work with the United States Department of Agriculture and the various State colleges, bee culture, and the utilization of surplus Indian labor were also emphasized during the year and are more fully referred to in connection with war activities in this report.

STOCK RAISING.—During the past year the need for increased food production has been brought to the attention of the Indians and the employees of the Indian Service with a view of having them exert their energies toward the development of the live-stock industry on all Indian reservations in order that meat production might be increased. The scope of the activities necessary to accomplish this can best be presented by reproducing my instructions to superintendents and others under date of May 2, 1918, as follows:

TO THE SUPERINTENDENTS:

The Indian Service, and by that I mean the Indians and the employees of the service, has responded effectively to the war call for increased food production along all lines, and in every way has shown a willingness and ability to do its part. Large areas of hitherto unproductive agricultural lands have been brought under cultivation and the live stock grazing on Indian lands has been materially increased, so that the grain, meat, and other food supplies of the country have been largely augmented by the energetic handling of Indian resources.

But while I feel that the results of the past year's work have been splendid, I am sure that this year, by reason of the valuable experience gained last year, can be made to show greater results, both to the country and to the Indians themselves. It is with that purpose in view that I want to call your attention to several things which I believe will greatly increase the output of meat and other live-stock products through the efforts of the Indians themselves and the more intensive use of their grazing lands.

At the present time, when requests are made by cattlemen for grazing lands, I am telling them that practically all the Indian lands are carrying stock to their full capacity, and this is literally true as conditions now exist; but I am convinced that proper

attention given to certain factors of the grazing problem will enable us to increase the capacity and output of the Indian ranges to a surprisingly large extent. These factors are:

1. Water supply.
2. Fencing.
3. Winter protection, including proper relation of summer and winter grazing.
4. Wild or worthless horses.
5. Predatory animals.
6. Scrub stock.
7. Care and handling of bulls.
8. The salt supply.
9. Winter feeding.

I want you to take up the subjects enumerated in the preceding paragraph and make a careful study of conditions on your reservation with respect to each one of them.

WATER SUPPLY.—Probably the most important factor in connection with the utilization of grazing ranges and the one where most effective improvement may be made is that of water supply. There are ranges where large areas of grass are never eaten over because of the distance the cattle must travel in grazing to and from water. On nearly all of these ranges it is possible to develop water at points so located as to make the entire range available; or, if not all of it, at least to largely increase the grazing capacity, and this at a cost so as to be well within the bounds of practicability. To allow this waste of grass to continue is unbusinesslike and indefensible, and I want you to be exceedingly careful in your investigation of the water supply on the grazing lands of your reservation.

It makes no difference whether the range is used by the Indians or is under permit. If under permit, and you find that the capacity can be increased by water development, the matter will be called to the attention of the permittee, and he will be required to make such development and then stock to capacity, or vacate and the permit given to some one who will. If the needed development is on Indian range, ways and means will be found to do the work. No grass must be allowed to go to waste that can possibly be made available.

After you have carefully gone over the situation sufficiently to enable you to make a general outline of your plans I want you to submit a special report to me on this matter of water supply, and this report should be in my hands not later than July 1, 1918.

FENCING.—First-class fencing is a highly important factor in promoting the stock industry. The out-boundaries of all grazing ranges should be well fenced to prevent controversy between permittees and to protect homesteaders or other occupants of the contiguous lands; it also makes it much easier to keep check on the number of cattle being run by permittees and gives a general feeling of security that is very beneficial.

But important as it is to have the range boundaries well fenced, it is even more essential that all Indian allotments actually being used by the Indians and lying within a grazing range be so fenced as to give adequate protection to the crops and improvements. I am constantly receiving complaints from Indians because of cattle trespassing, due to poor fences. In granting permits hereafter, one of the requirements must be a provision for adequate fencing of boundaries and improved Indian allotments, and this provision must be strictly enforced. Many existing permits contain the provision, but the fences are not being kept up as they should be. Have your fences inspected as soon as possible and take vigorous steps to have them repaired and kept in good condition.

WINTER PROTECTION, INCLUDING PROPER RELATION OF SUMMER AND WINTER GRAZING.—Where the grazing area on a reservation is divided into two or more ranges

the division lines should have been so run, if possible, as to give each range the proper proportion of winter and summer grazing, with its share of winter protection. This has not always been done when the ranges were first laid out, and as a result there are ranges that are not carrying the number of cattle they should.

On most reservations the I. D. herd occupies a range set apart for it, and if in any instance this I. D. range does not have good winter feed and protection, and other ranges under lease or permit do have it, I desire that some rearrangement be made at the first practicable opportunity, so that the cattle of the Indians may have the needed protection. Good management of a cattle range requires the conservation of grass on some part of it for winter use, and this should be accomplished by keeping the cattle off of such parts of the range during the summer as are most suitable for winter grazing. In some cases this can be done by riders, but probably in the majority of cases a dividing fence is the most economical and efficient method of dividing the summer and winter ranges. Of course, no hard and fast rule can be laid down to cover this phase of the grazing question since so many different factors enter into its consideration, but I want to impress each superintendent with the importance of giving the subject careful attention along the lines suggested.

WILD OR WORTHLESS HORSES.—The grass being consumed each year by wild horses, and also worthless Indian ponies, if eaten by cattle or sheep would bring a revenue at least five times as large to the Indian owners and would have a material bearing on the world's meat supply. A very conservative estimate of the total number of these animals on Indian reservations would be not less than 75,000 head, and since two horses consume as much feed as three head of cattle, this is equivalent for pasturage of 112,500 head of cattle, or at the ratio of five sheep to one of cattle—562,500 head of sheep.

The horses included in the above estimate are only those which have never been improved by breeding, and they are running on territory which makes it exceedingly difficult to accomplish much in the way of upbreeding, and where the difficulty of catching them largely prevents the Indians from disposing of them at the proper time, hence they remain on the range far beyond the time of greatest profit; in fact the larger proportion of these horses die from old age, disease, or lack of feed during hard winters, so that the owners never get anything for them.

The extreme need of the country for meat and wool will not permit of any delay in working out the problem of ridding the ranges of these worthless horses. We must expect opposition from some of the older Indians and from the nonprogressive Indians generally. This opposition is not based, so far as I can learn, on mere contrariness or desire to be obstructive, but because they retain the old idea that the power and influence of the man was largely in proportion to the size of his pony herd; and it occurs to me that this very habit of thought may be turned to splendid advantage in inducing the Indians to increase their holdings of cattle and sheep, if the greater value of cattle and sheep can be impressed upon them.

If, after everything possible in the way of persuasion has been tried, the Indian still refuse to dispose of worthless stock, I believe the superintendents should be authorized to require that each Indian keep this class of horses within fenced inclosures, and that all such horses found on the open range should be seized and sold, the proceeds to be turned over to the owner of the brand, less the cost of capture and shipment.

I desire that every superintendent on whose reservation this problem exists give the matter his best thought and attention and that reports be made to me at an early date with recommendations covering plans for disposing of horses of the class herein discussed.

PREDATORY ANIMALS.—I find that on many of the larger and more unsettled reservations there is a considerable loss each year from predatory animals. Some of the

Indians, lessees, and permittees are very active in ridding their ranges of these pests while others are careless and do practically nothing. This "do-nothing" policy results in the propagation of stock-killing animals which range far beyond the boundaries of the careless stockman, causing loss to other lessees and to Indians whose cattle are either with the lessees' stock or on the range set aside for exclusive Indian use.

I want the superintendents to take up this matter of predatory animals with the Indians, and with each lessee and permittee, and insist that vigorous measures be taken to destroy them. In this connection it is suggested that the cooperation of the lessees, permittees, Indians, and superintendent would make possible a comprehensive and thorough campaign which would be far better than desultory and unconcerted effort on the part of each.

SCRUB STOCK.—Indian cattle run on many of the ranges which are under lease or permit, and because of this, if for no other reason, the lessee or permittee should be required to keep only first-class bulls in order that the Indian stock may be bred up. This is just as essential for the good of the lessee or permittee as it is for the Indian, and the country at large constitutes another interested party because of the fact that a first-class beef-producing animal will consume no more grass than will a poor scrub animal that will go to the market weighing less than half as much.

On some reservations it has been found difficult to induce the Indians to use good male stock on account of the seemingly high prices at which first-class breeding animals are sold. Many of the Indians, when starting out for themselves, have perhaps two or three head of the stuff, and, of course, it would not be practicable to require each of these small owners to provide a pure-bred bull for his stock. However, this difficulty is overcome in some instances by following a sort of community plan whereby bulls are provided from tribal funds and the Indians are required to pay pro rata for their services, and this plan should be followed generally.

In the case of an Indian who owns sufficient she stuff to require the entire service of one or more bulls, it would certainly not be any hardship to require him to provide a first-class animal, because it would pay him to dispose of enough of his she stuff to enable him to make such purchase.

Of course, it goes without saying that every superintendent and every stockman and farmer should talk "better stock" to the Indians, in season and out of season, and be ready to help the moment an Indian evinces a desire to raise better stock.

CARE AND HANDLING OF BULLS.—In all tribal herds, and among Indian-owned range cattle as well, the bulls should be held apart from the she stuff during such part of the year as will prevent the dropping of calves at an unseasonable time. The proper breeding season varies according to the location of the range, but generally the bulls should be gathered at the time of the fall roundup and held in separate range until after the following spring roundup, when they should be thoroughly distributed over the range.

This segregation of the bulls, in addition to insuring the dropping of calves at a time when weather conditions are apt to be favorable also affords the opportunity to give special care and attention to the bulls during the winter. The bull pasture should be kept free of stock during the time the bulls are with the herd, so as to conserve the natural feed for the winter. In addition to this, extra feed, consisting of hay, and in some cases a little grain, should be provided, to be used when necessary to keep the animals in good condition. In short, do everything possible to have the male stock in first-class physical condition when turned onto the breeding range. When placing the bulls with the herd be careful to have them well scattered, and have the range riders see to it that they keep well apart and do not bunch up or become separated from the remainder of the herd.

The number of bulls required for a given number of cows varies with the condition of the range, the water supply, and age of the bulls. Give the matter careful thought and attention and see to it that enough bulls are on the range to insure adequate service.

THE SALT SUPPLY.—It is of great importance that all cattle ranges be well supplied with salt. This is in many respects essential to securing the best results, and each lessee or permittee must be required to distribute salt over his range in appropriate places and in sufficient quantities to meet the needs of the animals. Where tribal herds are run, the superintendent should see to it that the range occupied by the herd and individual Indian cattle is well supplied.

WINTER FEEDING.—In past years, when the western country was open grazing for all comers, it was the practice among cattlemen to let the stock rustle for themselves the year around. As a general rule, the cattle came through the winter in pretty fair shape, because the cattlemen had almost unlimited territory from which to select their winter-grazing ranges, but conditions have changed, and the cattleman now finds himself restricted to a limited range on which, in all probability, there is no good winter protection, and if he wants to bring his cattle through he must in many cases provide protection and feed, at least for the weaker cattle, and the proportion of fed cattle is rapidly increasing each year.

Good business practice requires that animals worth from \$80 to \$150 apiece be not allowed to die for want of a little protection and a few dollars' worth of hay and grain; the need of the country for conservation of all foodstuffs, including meats, also demands that no cattle be allowed to starve or die from exposure during the winter.

In view of the foregoing it is incumbent upon every superintendent to wage a vigorous campaign each summer to induce every Indian cattle-owner to put up sufficient hay to carry his stock through the winter, and further, wherever the severity of the climate makes it advisable, the Indians should be required to provide sheds or other artificial protection.

In the case of tribal herds the superintendent should take up early in the season the matter of providing hay for winter feeding, so as to get on the market for the first cutting, when the price is usually the lowest and the quality the best. Plenty of hay is the best insurance against loss. And as one of the primary reasons for the establishment of the tribal herd, in most instances, was to provide a market for the Indians' hay, it should be the aim of the superintendent to have the Indians furnish every ton possible, after putting up an ample quantity for their own individual needs. The advantages of this home market for their hay should be preached to the Indians constantly as an incentive to greater efforts along farming lines, thus demonstrating the value of the combination of stock raising and farming.

On northern reservations, where the danger from sudden severe storms is ever present during the winter months, it would be advisable, where practicable to do so, to gather the poorest cattle on the fall roundup and throw them into a fenced pasture held in reserve during the summer and where they could be easily gathered for feeding when the storms come on.

The superintendent should carefully observe the practice of the lessees or permittees on his reservation, and if any of them are careless with respect to winter protection and feeding, and allow their cattle to die of neglect, this fact should be reported to me, in order that steps may be taken to stop the waste, and, if necessary, cancel the permit and give the range to someone who will take proper care of the stock and thus conserve the meat supply.

I have gone somewhat at length into the various phases of the cattle business, with a view to making proper use of the grass on Indian reservations. I do not want any ranges overstocked; in fact, I am afraid that under present conditions there are some reservations where too many cattle are now being run, and if this is the case the results will be an eventual loss of cattle more disastrous by far than would be the loss from allowing some of the grass to go to waste. There is, however, a point of efficiency in this matter, which is reached when well-bred cattle are eating all the grass that can be made available on Indian reservations, and it should be the ambition of every superintendent to reach this point on his reservation.

These suggestions have met with a hearty and gratifying response from the field employees, Indians and lessees, largely due to the fact that it is in line with the aggressive policy of the Indian Bureau for the last five years to utilize the natural resources of the reservations to the greatest possible advantage.

I regard the water supply in connection with stock raising as of very great importance. It is the essential factor in increasing the carrying capacity of a large part of the grazing lands on Indian reservations. This is particularly true in the Southwest, where, I believe, sufficient water development can be secured, at a justifiable expense, to more than double the present carrying capacity.

Sinking wells on grazing lands during the last year or two in sections of the country where rainfall is almost unknown has, altogether, given gratifying results, and it is my purpose to intensify these activities, not only in sinking wells, but in impounding the flood waters which at rare intervals fall from cloud-bursts and which, together with melted snow from higher elevations, rush in great torrents over countless acres of thirsty territory.

Marvelous results have been secured from irrigating arid and semiarid lands for agricultural purposes, and it is equally important that the vast area of grasslands, now practically worthless for want of stock water, be made, by similar means, to sustain the herds it would then support.

My nearly six years experience as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, during which, among many other things, I have had to do with the administration of immense irrigation projects and the handling of millions of cattle, sheep, and horses, largely in sections of the country where rain seldom falls or where devastating droughts frequently occur, has convinced me that the most important constructive accomplishment now demanded is the proper development, conservation, and use of *water*.

EXPERIMENTATION.—The operation of the cooperative experimental farm at Sacaton, on the Pima Reservation, by this office and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture was continued during the year, with the view of developing seeds and plants specially adapted to conditions on the Indian reservations in that part of the county. The results have justified the establishment of this farm, which has been somewhat enlarged in order to increase its usefulness to the Indians, and three wells have been drilled for the purpose of providing additional irrigation water.

An experimental date farm was established at Palm Springs, on the Malki Reservation, in California, in cooperation with the experts of the Department of Agriculture, by whom work is also being carried on at Fort Berthold, San Juan, and Shoshone.

INDIAN FAIRS.—The policy of holding agricultural fairs on the Indian reservations has been continued during the year, with increasingly successful results. The first fair of this nature was held on the Crow Reservation in 1906, the number being gradually increased each year until, in 1917, 58 such fairs were held. At these fairs the Indians displayed their agricultural products, live stock, etc., in competition with each other, suitable prizes being awarded on best exhibits. Most of the fairs are managed entirely by the Indians, which gives them training in business administration and organization.

Numerous Indian exhibits were also made at county fairs, likewise with good results, the Indians winning many prizes in competition with the whites. In addition, displays of Indian products were shown at nearly every State fair in States where Indian reservations are located, which were equally successful in showing the agricultural progress of the Indians. At the South Dakota State Fair Baby Show the first prize was awarded to Guy M. Howe, jr., an Indian baby from the Crow Creek Reservation, who scored 95.5 per cent out of a possible 100 per cent in competition with babies from all over the State.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The area of the Five Civilized Tribes aggregated 19,525,966 acres, of which 15,794,208 acres have been allotted to the enrollees of said tribes or to their heirs. By various acts of Congress and by approval of the Secretary of the Interior restrictions against alienation of allotted lands by allottees have been removed from 12,825,196 acres, leaving as restricted acreage 2,888,162 acres, or about 18.3 per cent of the entire allotted area. One hundred and thirty-nine thousand two hundred and eighty-four acres of tribal lands have been reserved for town sites, railroad rights of way, churches, schools, cemeteries, etc.

The total enrollment of the Five Civilized Tribes, corrected to date, is 101,506, including Freedmen, to which enrollees, with few exceptions, there have been made complete allotments of land or payments of money in lieu of or in equalization of allotment. Of the above-mentioned enrollees, 78,101 are citizens by blood, adoption, or intermarriage, 26,774 being full-blood citizens; 23,405 enrollees are Freedmen. There are at present 23,441 of the enrollees who are in the restricted class of Indians; that is, Indians whose allotments are restricted as to alienation and whose funds derived from said allotments or from the individual shares of the tribal funds are subject to Government supervision. Looking to the carrying out of the purposes of the agreements with the Five Civilized Tribes and acts of Congress for the disposal of the tribal property

and the closing of the tribal affairs of said Indian Nations, further sales of the tribal land have been held during the year, and further per capita payments of about \$3,000,000 have been made.

To date of June 30, 1918, 3,558,165 acres of tribal lands of the several Five Civilized Tribes were sold for an aggregate of \$20,249,032.58, being \$4,505,563 more than the appraised value, an average of \$5.39 per acre. Of the total acreage sold, 1,905,139 acres of unallotted land brought \$10,625,324; 385,935 acres of the surface of the segregated coal and asphalt land, Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, brought \$3,328,731; and 1,267,821 acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal timber lands brought \$6,294,977. There remain unsold of Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal lands 324 acres of school lands with improvements, 2,280 town lots, and 14,800 acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal lands, including 7,700 acres of timber land, 6,700 acres of the surface of the coal and asphalt land, and 400 acres of other unallotted tribal lands, which will be offered for sale at public auction from October 9 to October 17, 1918.

The coal and asphalt deposits, leased and unleased, underlying the surface of 441,107 acres of the segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, Okla., will be offered for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at McAlester, Okla., on December 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1918. Three hundred and twenty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-six acres of unleased lands will be first offered for sale to be followed by an offer of 112,831 acres of leased lands. The coal and asphalt deposits are appraised in the aggregate at \$14,461,041.73.

Eleven thousand six hundred and ninety-five acres of Choctaw and Chickasaw tribal timber land in McCurtain County have been sold to the State of Oklahoma for a game preserve for \$71,718.05, as authorized by the act of Congress approved May 25, 1918, Public No. 159, 65th Congress. The coal and asphalt deposits, both leased and unleased, underlying the surface of 441,107 acres of segregated mineral land in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, appraised at \$14,461,041.73, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder on December 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1918, as authorized by the act of Congress approved February 8, 1918, Public No. 98, 65th Congress.

Competency commissions have visited allottees of the Five Civilized Tribes during the fiscal year and are still at work to ascertain who are competent and capable of handling all transactions affecting their allotted lands without departmental assistance.

There were constructed during the year 127 houses, at a cost of \$134,466.67; 51 barns, at \$22,912.95, and 96 wells, at \$8,093.94. There were purchased 472 horses and mules, at a cost of \$63,739.78; 494 cattle, at \$35,766.84; 509 hogs, at \$13,088.66, and 228 wagons, at \$35,092.15. Miscellaneous farm implements were purchased at a

total cost of \$25,544.10. There was disbursed on account of per capita payments, improvements, and individual cash payments to Indians, salaries and expenses, a total of \$12,455,146.08. There was received of individual and tribal funds and congressional appropriations a total of \$16,175,520.73, showing a grand total of all moneys handled for the Five Civilized Tribes during the fiscal year of \$28,630,666.81.

Four thousand Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes have entered the United States Military Service. Six million nine hundred and twenty-three thousand six hundred and seventy dollars of the individual Indian funds of restricted Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes have been invested in Liberty loan bonds and war-saving stamps.

In the Cherokee Nation all the land and tribal property of said tribe has been allotted, sold, or otherwise disposed of except 30 acres erroneously platted as allotted land. The only unfinished work is in relation to the disposition of said 30 acres, the completion of per capita payments heretofore authorized, execution of 138 deeds to allottees, and 3 deeds to purchasers of unallotted land, and the settlement under the provisions of section 18 of the Indian appropriation act of May 25, 1918, of all claims against said tribe.

In the Seminole Nation all the tribal land and property of the Seminole Nation has been disposed of except 122 acres of unallotted land and 640 acres of land that was reserved for a tribal school. The remaining work to be done relates to the disposition of said remaining tracts of land, the completion of the per capita payments heretofore authorized out of the tribal funds, and the execution and delivery of a few deeds to allottees and purchasers of tribal land.

In the Creek Nation the unsold tribal property consists of the tribal council building in Okmulgee, 124 town lots in Muskogee, Tulsa, and Lee, 353 acres of tribal land, and 3 tracts of school property. The value of said unsold property is estimated at \$272,650. The remaining unfinished work relates to the sale or disposition of said tribal property, the equalization of allotments, investigation of alleged duplicate and fraudulent enrollments, and in connection with suits instituted to recover for the Creek Nation certain valuable oil and gas lands, including the beds of the Arkansas and Cimarron Rivers within said nation.

OIL AND GAS IN THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES OF OKLAHOMA.

The total production of oil from restricted Indian lands in the Five Civilized Tribes during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, amounted to approximately 13,000,000 barrels of oil from about 116,000 acres. The revenue to the tribe from oil and gas production during the fiscal year amounted to about \$4,000,000. These

oil and gas leases cover allotted lands and are made for a period of 10 years or as long thereafter as oil and gas is found in paying quantities, except leases covering lands of minors which are made to expire when the minor becomes of age, unless oil and gas is found in paying quantities. The leases provide for a royalty of one-eighth of the gross proceeds of the sale of the oil on the basis of the highest price posted by a responsible purchasing company.

On August 10, 1917, regulations were promulgated governing the utilization of casing-head gas produced from oil wells. The regulations provide that the gasoline productivity of the casing-head gas per thousand cubic feet shall be determined by a physical field test of the gas, the royalty being computed at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the basis of a fixed schedule according to the yield of gasoline per 1,000 cubic feet and the sale price of the refined product.

OSAGE OIL AND GAS LEASES.

On November 12, 1917, February 14, 1918, and May 18, 1918, there were sold at public auction at Pawhuska, Okla., leases covering certain Osage lands for oil-mining purposes, aggregating 90,286 acres, for a bonus consideration of \$3,258,312.50, an average of about \$36 per acre. These lands consisted of scattered tracts on the east side of the reservation selected with the object in view of opening up new pools of oil. Leases covering these tracts are for a period of five years and as long thereafter as oil is found in paying quantities, and provide for a royalty in addition to the bonus consideration of $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, except when wells on quarter-section tracts or fractional parts of quarter sections are sufficient to average 100 or more barrels per well per day. The royalty on oil produced is 20 per cent.

The Osage Reservation under which oil and gas is reserved to the tribe until 1931 comprises approximately 1,500,000 acres, of which 680,000 acres on the east side were leased for oil and gas under a blanket lease authorized by Congress, which expired March 16, 1916. New leases have been made covering about 919,000 acres for gas and about 323,000 acres for oil; the oil leases aggregating about 323,000 acres are included in the 919,000 acres leased for gas.

On June 30, 1918, there were 1,450 dry and abandoned wells in the Osage Reservation, 3,755 producing oil wells, and 364 gas wells. The gross production of oil from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, amounted to 10,906,376.59 barrels, of which the Osage tribe received as royalty 1,842,692.21 barrels. The total receipts of the Osage tribe from oil and gas leases from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918, amounted to approximately \$8,000,000.

OPENING THE WEST SIDE.—Advertisements have recently been approved and authority granted to offer for lease for oil-mining purposes on November 9, at public auction sale at Pawhuska, Okla.,

approximately 15,000 acres on the east side of the Osage Reservation, that is, east of range 7, and approximately 28,000 acres on the west side, that is, west of range 8. Authority was also granted to offer for lease for gas mining purposes on November 9, approximately 315,000 acres on the west side. No leases have heretofore been made on the west side of the Osage Reservation for oil or gas mining purposes. As the time during which the title to the minerals will remain in the Osage tribe will expire on April 8, 1931, unless otherwise provided by Congress, and in view of the demand for an increased production of oil to meet existing conditions, it has been decided to make this opening on the west side as the initial lease sale on this vast, heretofore practically untouched territory of supposed-to-be oil-bearing lands.

OIL AND GAS OUTSIDE THE FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES AND OSAGE NATION.

There has been considerable activity in the oil and gas industry in Oklahoma outside the Five Civilized Tribes and the Osage Nation during the past fiscal year.

The bringing in on March 9, 1918, of an oil well with an initial production of several hundred barrels per day greatly stimulated oil and gas leasing on the Kiowa Reservation. Since that time Indians having allotments in the vicinity of this well have received exceptionally high bonuses, the largest being at the rate of \$755 per acre. This is reported to be the highest rate of bonus ever paid in that field, regardless of the distance from the well.

Several wells with a large initial production have also been brought in on the Ponca Reservation, and at Pawnee 12 producing wells were drilled.

One hundred and twenty-five tracts of land on the ceded part of the Shoshone Indian Reservation, Wyo., each containing 160 acres, or less, were advertised for oil and gas mining leases, bids being opened on October 10, 1917. Seventy-four tracts were bid in and leases covering 69 tracts have been regularly executed. Under the terms of the advertisement and the leases the lessee is required to drill at least one well on each tract within one year from the date of execution of the lease by the Secretary of the Interior. The drilling of wells during the calendar year will largely determine whether the land on the ceded part of the reservation is valuable for oil and gas.

PROBATING INDIAN ESTATES.

The probating of the estates of deceased Indians, under the provisions of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stats. L., 855, 856), for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, progressed very satisfactorily. During the year 2,415 cases were finally disposed of.

The heirs of deceased Indians also must be determined where personal property of a value less than \$250 is involved; where Indians hold restricted fee patents, in which no fee can be collected; where Indians hold inherited interests at a value less than \$250, and cases in which modifications were made in the original findings. One hundred and fifty-seven cases, coming within these classes, were disposed of.

One hundred and fifty-five Indian wills were finally acted on. There were also disapproved during the year 22 wills.

There are now employed in the field 12 examiners of inheritance, who are engaged in conducting hearings on 28 of the reservations and on the public domain.

In addition to the above, 3,745 miscellaneous cases were disposed of and 7,586 letters were written.

PROBATE WORK IN OKLAHOMA.

In previous years the reports related to the probate work in the Five Civilized Tribes have been largely statistical, but it is intended by this report to explain more particularly the aims of the probate service and to explain the nature of the various lines of work and to describe the ends attained as a whole.

Bearing in mind that the courts of Oklahoma have been given jurisdiction by acts of Congress over the estates of minor and other incompetent members of those tribes, it will be readily appreciated that in a jurisdiction comprising 40 counties, marvelously rich in deposits of oil and gas, of lead and zinc, and of coal and asphalt, from which "rich streams of revenue gush forth," that are materially augmented by the returns from great crops of wheat, corn, cotton, and other staples, into swollen streams of wealth, there will necessarily be vast properties, collectively speaking, as well as large individual estates, which must be disposed of by those tribunals in such a way as to conserve and promote the interests of many Indian citizens or to throw them and their estates upon the mercy of designing speculators who in every community stand ready to prey upon those who most need protection.

And in connection with the foregoing it is an impressive fact that the number of names of restricted Indians appearing upon the approved rolls of the Five Civilized Tribes is upward of 37,000, of which nearly 27,000 are full-blood Indians. No proof is necessary to show that a multitude of cases will arise affecting these Indians and their heirs.

It is the duty of the probate attorneys—a duty which they fully appreciate and faithfully attempt to discharge—to stand guard like sentinels over the property and persons of these Indian wards. To

perform this duty it is necessary for the probate attorneys to keep an ever-vigilant eye upon the dockets of probate cases in the several counties assigned to them and to take whatever action that may be necessary in the premises, either by institution of civil suits or criminal prosecutions.

With respect to guardians and other trustees it is the aim of the probate attorneys to scrutinize their every act to the end that they shall be held to the faithful discharge of their trust, and as a result of this vigilance many of the guardians have been removed or discharged and others, found to be more worthy, have replaced them; in like manner it has been necessary for the probate attorneys to maintain a constant watchfulness with respect to the financial status of each case, to ascertain in each instance whether the bond is adequate, to require a new bond whenever necessary, and to take appropriate action to recover from bondsmen or other sureties whatever losses may result from the misconduct of their principals.

With such care there has resulted a great conservation of Indian money which, under the direction of the probate attorneys, has been applied to useful and beneficial purposes instead of being recklessly squandered. Investments have been made in homes, in land, in interest bearing securities, and the purchase of Liberty bonds. Thus the probate attorneys have been instrumental in teaching the great financial lesson that saving is not for the purpose of hoarding alone, but rather for profitable use.

There is an ever present attempt on the part of land speculators to induce sales of minor lands through the instrumentality of guardians of their own selection, and in some cases such sales have been made upon appraisals made by men chosen for the purpose by the prospective purchasers. This evil has been strenuously opposed by the probate attorneys who seek to keep down as much as possible the number of sales of minors' lands, unless reinvestment of a more desirable nature can be found, and to insist upon the highest prices possible through appraisals by the regular Government appraisers.

There is another part of the work of these attorneys which can not be expressed by numbers, but it is perhaps more beneficial than any other work performed by them. Reference is had in this connection to the countless daily conferences that are held with the many persons who seek the advice and counsel of these representatives of the Government with respect to matters which affect not only their property but also their personal interests, including the education of their children and other domestic matters which are necessarily involved in the advisory relation which they bear to a dependent people.

Responsive to the call of patriotism the probate attorneys have unhesitatingly contributed their efforts to the national cause in the

war that is now pending, and their numbers have been repeatedly lessened by transfers to the military branch of the Government or to other branches of service where their assistance was needed. And so, while it is true that temporary lapses have occurred in the work of individual districts, it must be realized that each man, in the time available to him at his post of duty, has done his utmost for the probate service until assigned to other work.

A WOMAN PROBATE ATTORNEY.

It may be of interest that during the year a woman was appointed probate attorney. There was general approval of the appointment, and I have reason to believe that this innovation will prove entirely satisfactory. Concerning it and reflecting many similar expressions, the Fort Worth Record, in an editorial, said:

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Cato Sells has appointed Miss Florence Etheridge, of Miami, Okla., probate attorney, with headquarters at Vinita. Her appointment, it is said, is in line with Commissioner Sells's policy of appointing women to responsible positions in the Indian Service. The duties of probate attorney involve the protection of the property of minors and incompetent Indians and the prosecution of wrongdoers in the same connection.

Miss Etheridge was for several years employed in the Probate Division of the Indian Office at Washington, where she demonstrated unusual ability as a lawyer. She is vice president of the National Federation of Federal Employees, and made a vigorous fight before Congress to prevent the passage of the Borland amendment. She is a member of the law firm of Swanson & Etheridge:

There are millions of women wage earners in America. There are millions of girls who are wage earners. There are millions of women and children who are doing farm work. There are millions of women engaged in war-service work. There are millions of women Red Cross workers, and the call has been made for 25,000 Red Cross nurses in addition to those already in the service of their country.

Texas women have been given the primary ballot. Texas women are coming into their own. This is as it should be.

Cato Sells is a champion of equal suffrage. He believes that a woman who does the work of a man should receive the pay of a man. If woman is an intelligent and efficient worker why shouldn't she receive the pay of a man?

REIMBURSABLE FUNDS.

The act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 969-973), appropriated the sum of \$400,000 for use in the purchase of seed, animals, machinery, tools, implements, and other equipment, to be sold to Indians under regulations prescribed for its repayment to the Government. The enthusiasm of the Indians in agricultural and stock raising pursuits has been greatly aroused during the year and in consequence of their increased activities the demands for equipment and stock taxed to the fullest extent the limited reimbursable appropriation available. Unfortunately it has been necessary in many instances

to withhold plans for new development work in order that the most urgent needs might be cared for. Through the use of the money available, however, a large number of Indians have been able to accomplish a vast amount of improvement work on their lands which would not have been possible without the reimbursable assistance given them. The Indians on some of the northwestern reservations are now fairly well equipped so that it will be possible to withdraw much of the aid heretofore given them.

The benefits derived from reimbursable funds appropriated by Congress are being reflected more and more in the industrial improvements on all of the reservations. The Indians as a rule are cautious in requesting assistance from reimbursable funds and restrict their prospective obligations to actual needs and in amounts which they feel capable of liquidating.

The prospects for the return to the Treasury of the money expended for the benefit of the Indians are exceptionally good. Although the money appropriated for the past and previous years, excepting \$30,000, under the law need not be returned to the Treasury until the year 1925, it is estimated that more than \$300,000 has already been collected. The sum of \$30,000 appropriated in the act of March 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1062), was under the law available for use until June 30, 1917. The collections from the Indians are more than ample to reimburse this entire appropriation at this time. Notwithstanding the crops last year were comparatively poor, and in fact in some of the places the Indians did not get back the seed they planted in the spring, it is interesting to note the amount which the Indians at some of the northwestern reservations repaid during the fall of last year and the early part of this year. At Crow Agency approximately \$27,000 were returned; at Tongue River approximately \$15,000 were returned; at Blackfeet approximately \$10,000 were returned; at Warm Springs, where the crops were practically an entire failure, approximately \$5,000 were returned. The collections at many of the other reservations were equally as good, indicating that the Indians are rapidly reaching the point where they are deriving incomes through the use of property furnished to them, thereby justifying the inauguration of the reimbursable plan.

At places where tribal herds of sheep and cattle have been established from reimbursable funds for the benefit of the tribes of Indians as a whole, excellent results are being accomplished. The stock itself is ample security for the repayment of the money expended, and the present indications are that all of the money spent for the tribal herds, both cattle and sheep, will be fully repaid and a good margin of profit remain for the tribe.

INDIVIDUAL INDIAN MONEY.

Special attention has been given to the method of handling individual Indian money during the past year. The rules and regulations have been modified materially, making it possible for Indians to obtain their funds more easily, thus giving them a chance to show their ability to manage their own business affairs.

While the general policy of conserving minors' funds has not been changed, a more liberal course was followed in the disbursement of their funds. In the case of minors who were nearly of age their funds were sometimes used to secure higher education or for some special kind of training.

Where the minors were young their combined funds were frequently expended in the purchase of property or for improvements to the homestead, it being realized that a comfortable sanitary home and proper surroundings would be of more value to them than would the small amount of money turned over to them when they reach their majority. Through the use of their own or their children's funds a large number of Indians were enabled to purchase seed and raise crops for the common benefit of the family, which would not otherwise have been possible.

When justifiable, the funds of both adults and minors have been used to purchase Liberty bonds, but this subject is fully gone into in another part of the report.

ANNUITY AND PER CAPITA PAYMENTS.

The practice of placing their funds in the hands of competent Indians for expenditure, without supervision, as announced in my report last year, in conformity with the declaration of policy referred to therein, has been continued, on the whole, with encouraging results, most of the Indians seeming to appreciate the opportunity to handle their own funds and recognizing the consequent responsibility devolving upon them to spend the money wisely, although of course there have been individual exceptions to this rule. However, this is the only way the Indians will ever learn to stand on their own feet as independent citizens of the community.

EMPLOYMENT FOR INDIANS.

Economic conditions on many reservations are much the same as last year, in that Indians do not have to leave home to find work in abundance. Their concern in home conditions shows a deepening civic interest. State officers of the Department of Agriculture are cooperating with the Indian Service in utilizing the labor of Indians for general farm work. In some localities wheat and alfalfa hay harvest hands were offered from \$4 to \$6 dollars a day.

Next in importance to raising food is transportation. Owing to the value of motor-driven vehicles in pioneer development it is both practical and profitable to give Indians opportunity to learn the construction and repair of such vehicles, and many of them are placed in the high-class factories, where they are switched from one department to another to receive all-around mechanical experience. In the evening they amplify the day's manual practice by attending automobile schools for theoretical information. Two or three years of combined study and experience will develop first-class mechanics. Over 300 Indians have taken advantage of such factory training.

It is especially necessary to have trained operators for tractors who understand the importance of minor, yet essential, details and can make prompt repairs in the field, when accidents occur, that plowing may not be retarded. Many who have enlisted in the Army and Navy are now repairing trucks, aeroplanes, etc., with the American Expeditionary Forces.

One of the strong, self-reliant Indian boys working in the Packard plant has without compensation looked after the welfare of the Indian workers of Detroit factories by meeting strangers as they reach town, helping them to find the factories to which they have been assigned, etc. State prohibition now gives a wholesome environment at Detroit for Indian youths.

Young men and women of Indian blood are filling clerical positions in the different departments of the Government. Two young girls are officers of the National Service School of the District of Columbia, preparing to become instructors in industrial arts to the soldiers invalidated home from foreign service. Indians, both men and women, are selling Liberty bonds and war-savings stamps all over the country. The largest stamp sales of this bureau for one day were made by a little Indian girl. Some of the finest war gardens of the country are planted and cultivated by Indian women. A number of returned students have gladly declared their ability to support the children to release their husbands for war duty. One little full-blood woman pays her mother-in-law to stay home and look after the babies while she works faithfully, and has paid for her home and furniture. The husband is at the front. Many other mothers are doing practically the same thing.

ARKANSAS VALLEY AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES.—Several hundred students from six schools of the Southwest again spent their summer vacation working for over 100 farmers and for the American Beet Sugar Co. in the Arkansas Valley. The Indian boys took their band instruments along for bugle calls and concerts and their baseball outfits for recreation. This colony of workers lives in 15 camps scattered through the valley from Garden City, Kans., to Rocky Ford, Colo. Each camp conducts a separate cuisine; a few unemployed

young men in the draft, awaiting call, and the wives of soldiers and sailors who are supporting their families to release men are selected for cooks. Women having small children, who are considered undesirable in many households and for that reason find it difficult to secure employment, are given the preference. The cooks have given special attention to conserving food and eliminating waste, in accordance with Government regulations. They are using the recipes published by the Food Commission.

Twenty-eight thousand dollars covers the aggregate earnings of the Indians for the season; in addition the health of the boys was toned up by out-of-door life, work, and an invigorating altitude.

Letters are frequent from Indians offering their services as carpenters for shipyard work, as tailors, and for other industrial activities. The Indian in khaki is a familiar visitor to the Indian Office. Among callers may be listed clerks, physicians, nurses, privates, non-commissioned and commissioned officers, Red Cross and Y. M. C. A. workers. Their high spirit and purpose and their desire to render service is immensely stimulating.

NATIVE INDUSTRIES.

There has not been as much activity during the past year on the part of the Indians in native industries, due to the diversion of their efforts to agricultural and other pursuits in order to increase the production of food products, so necessary because of existing conditions growing out of the war.

The Navajo Indians have continued to make blankets, though not on such an extensive scale as heretofore. They have been selling their wool for use in the manufacture of clothing and other necessary articles rather than to weave it into native blankets.

There are apparently good markets for most of the better things made by the Indians, either through local trading establishments or the tourist trade; therefore no aggressive campaign was pursued during the year to widen the markets for products of this character.

The lace industry also is more or less inactive, due largely to the inability to get supplies and also to the fact that the Indian women are working in the fields in agricultural pursuits. It is believed this industry in future years will become an important one on many of the reservations, and every encouragement is given the Indians to utilize their spare moments in the making of salable articles to such extent as is now possible.

ALLOTMENTS.

On the Gila River Reservation, Ariz., a special allotting agent is making additional irrigable allotments of 10 acres to each Indian.

Further allotments on the Umatilla Reservation, act of Congress approved March 2, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 969-986), to provide for 80 acres to each living Indian not theretofore allotted, is progressing in a very satisfactory manner. About one-half of the Indians entitled to allotment rights have made selections in the field.

Two hundred and seventy-seven allotments of irrigable land have been made to Indians on the Morongo Mission Reservation, Cal., under authority found in the act of March 2, 1917, but these selections have not been approved.

Reallotments have been made through changes in, and exchanges of, allotments under the acts of October 19, 1888 (25 Stat. L., 611-612), and March 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 781-784), on various reservations, more especially on the Cheyenne River Reservation, S. Dak., where many Indians are taking advantage of a better character of land for allotment purposes. Under the provisions of the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), August 4, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 534), and June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 94), 71 allotments were made and approved to the Fort Sill Apaches.

A list of the reservations, number of allotments approved during the year, and the number made in the field and not yet approved will be found in Table No. 26.

PUBLIC-DOMAIN ALLOTMENTS.

By departmental order of October 27, 1913, the making of allotments under the fourth section of the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended, was suspended, pending the promulgation of new rules and regulations to govern applications made under said act. On April 15, 1918, these new rules and regulations were approved and work is now progressing thereunder.

WHITE EARTH LITIGATION.

On the White Earth Reservation, Minn., a plan for the settlement of litigated cases has been agreed upon and this work is progressing in a highly satisfactory manner. These cases are the outgrowth of the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 353), removing restrictions as to adult mixed bloods. The act specifically declares that patents to adult mixed-blood Indians of the White Earth Reservation shall be construed to pass the title in fee simple, thus giving the Indians that may be so classified full control of their property. The work of determining just who are mixed bloods is being handled by a commission under the act of June 30, 1913 (38 Stat. L., 88), and upon the completion of the so-called "blood" roll, a basis will be obtained for proper disposition of pending cases.

APPRAISEMENT AND REAPPRAISEMENT OF SURPLUS RESERVATION AREAS.

During the fiscal year many applications for appraisal and reappraisal of surplus reservation areas, otherwise subject to homestead disposition, have been handled. Authority for such work is found in the act of June 6, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 125).

EXTENSION OF TRUST PERIODS.

The following table shows the tribes whose period of trust has been extended, number of allotments on each reservation, including public domain, the number so extended, date of expiration of trust, and length of extension:

Tribe.	Allotments.	Allotments extended.	Date trust period expires.	Ex- tended.
				Years.
Mission, Cal. (Potrero and Rincon bands).....	Tribal.	Tribal.	1917	10
Prairie band of Pottawatomies, Kans.....	115	110	1917	10
Mission, Cal. (Campo, Augustine, Cuyapipe, Inaja, Laguna, La Posta, Manzanita, Mesa Grande, Pala, Ramona, Santa Ysabel, Sycuan, Temecula, San Manuel bands).....	Tribal.	Tribal.	1918	10
Public domain.....	757	715	1918	1
Devils Lake, N. Dak. (Sioux).....	872	872	1918	10
Pawnee, Okla.....		820	1918	10
Oneida, Wis.....	1,501	35	1918	9
Tonkawas, Okla.....	73	27	1918	10

Authority for these extensions will be found in section 5 of the act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), the act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. 326), and the act of March 2, 1917 (39 Stat., 969).

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, 662 pieces of allotted land, covering 74,126.24 acres, were sold for \$1,541,177.95 under the provisions of the noncompetent act; 438 pieces, covering 49,216.19 acres, were sold for \$1,174,854.97 under the inherited act. The average price received from both allotted and inherited Indian land is \$22 per acre. This is the largest average price that has ever been received from the sale of Indian land.

FORESTRY.

Subsequent to the declaration of war against the German Imperial Government on April 6, 1917, a special effort has been made in the forestry branch of the Indian Service to place upon the market timber suitable for war purposes and to encourage in every practical way the production of those timber products that would be of spe-

cial advantage in supplying the military and industrial needs incident to the war.

Large sales of timber have been made on the Bad River, Flathead, Fort Apache, Klamath, Red Lake and Spokane Indian Reservations. While the timber cut from these reservations has not gone directly into military uses it has, and will, supply needs that arise through the diversion of other timber products to military purposes. Sales of lesser importance have also been made on the Coeur d'Alene, Jicarilla, and Leech Lake Reservations and the timber on allotments under the Nett Lake jurisdiction has been offered for sale.

At the large sawmill operated by the Government on the Menominee Indian Reservation, Wis., an especial effort has been made to produce such products as will be of special use in war industries. Arrangements have been made for the supplying of materials from that mill to a large shipbuilding corporation at Manitowoc, Wis., and other industrial plants. Lumber produced at these mills has also been offered to the Government for the construction of cantonments.

An effort has been made to develop production of special timber products for military purposes on reservations in western Washington and Oregon. On the Tulalip, Port Madison, Chehalis, Swinomish, and Skokomish Reservations sales of timber suitable for the manufacture of ship knees have been effected. Sales of timber suitable for aeroplane construction have been made from the Hoh, Siletz, and Quinalt Reservations, and arrangements completed for extensive operations in the production of aeroplane material on the two reservations last named.

An effort has been made to locate supplies of black walnut on Indian reservations in the Plains region and to arrange for the disposal of this timber in such manner as to assist the Government in the production of gunstocks and aeroplane propellers. Black walnut is being produced on the Sac and Fox, Osage, Pawnee, Kiowa, Winnebago, Eastern Cherokee and other reservations.

During the autumn of 1917 the eastern portion of the Spokane Indian Reservation was cruised and a contour map prepared. The information thus obtained was immediately used in the offering of about 275,000,000 feet of timber for sale.

Because of the enlistment and calling of technical men into the military forces of the United States and the difficulty of obtaining suitable employees for appraisement and map work the making of valuation surveys has been practically suspended. During the summer and autumn of 1918 the timber will be cruised on allotments of the Siletz Reservation and on the nonreservation allotments in Oregon and northern California which are now under the jurisdiction of the Siletz and Greenville Indian Schools.

The general regulations and instructions for officers in charge of forests on Indian reservations, which were first approved on June 29, 1911, and modified on March 17, 1917, were revised and approved on February 5, 1918.

A new form of scale book and several other books and forms for the keeping of records of timber operations on Indian reservations were devised, printed, and distributed. The introduction of these forms will greatly promote efficiency and uniformity in timber records at agencies.

Detailed information regarding the stand of timber, the number of sawmills in operation and the amount of timber cut from each Indian reservation will be found in the Statistical Appendix to this report.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

The important place occupied by good roads in contributing to the industrial welfare and progress of the Indians has been further recognized during the year by the expenditure from the regular appropriations of thousands of dollars for Indian labor in the construction and repair of roads and bridges on the different reservations, besides specific appropriations of \$42,500 for two bridges across the Little Colorado and Canyon Diablo Rivers near the Leupp School, in Arizona; \$10,000 for road work on the Chippewa reservations in Minnesota; \$15,000 on the Gallup-Mesa Verde National Highway across the Navajo Reservation, in New Mexico; and \$25,000 for roads and bridges on the Shoshone Reservation in Wyoming.

PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES.

Recognizing the unparalleled need for supplies of all kinds for the Army and Navy, the Indian Service has tried to fill its requirements from those lines which would least interfere with the proper conduct of the war. The service has closely cooperated with the United States Food and Fuel Administrations, their State officers, with the War Industries Board and subordinate branches, and with other organizations established for the purpose of regulating the production and use of materials and supplies. The rule requiring the use of flour substitutes has been strictly enforced. Woolen uniforms have been dispensed with for the time being, and requirements in other lines curtailed. Taking into consideration existing conditions affecting both the purchasing of supplies and their transportation to the points of consumption, the Indian Service has fared very well. The service was indeed gratified at the manner in which its coal supply was furnished and delivered during the past winter, but little or no trouble being experienced through delay in the delivery of coal even at the most remote points using that kind of

fuel. To aid in the conservation of coal, wood is being used more than heretofore and to the greatest extent possible. Prices in all lines naturally were abnormally high, but were in keeping with market conditions.

NEW SYSTEM OF BOOKKEEPING AND ACCOUNTING.

The "fund accounting" feature of the new system of bookkeeping and accounting referred to in my last annual report (p. 54) was installed as of July 1, 1917, and disbursing officers at this time are generally familiar with its requirements and able to make fairly prompt and accurate reports of their financial operations thereunder. The "general accounting" feature was installed at most of the units at various times during the year, but some of the disbursing officers, for one reason and another, failed to get it in efficient working order, with the result that no reliable reports of cost by activities would be possible this year.

To aid in the installation and operation of the new system of bookkeeping and accounting, as well as to obtain a more effective checking of the accounts of disbursing officers in the field, three expert accountants were selected from the field clerical force and appointed as traveling auditors. The results obtained thus far have fully justified the plan.

LEGISLATION.

Congress passed the Indian appropriation act on May 25, 1918, aggregating approximately \$11,000,000, for the usual appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Service. Among the items of especial interest are the following:

Irrigation appropriations were made for specific projects by districts. These sums, together with appropriations for irrigation employees, surveys, and incidental expenses, total \$250,750. Congress provided, however, that no part of the appropriation was to be expended on any irrigation system or reclamation project for which public funds are or may be otherwise available. It also provided that the appropriations were to be available interchangeably for necessary expenses for damage by floods and other unforeseen accidents, the amount so interchanged not to exceed in the aggregate 10 per cent of the amount so appropriated.

On and after September 1, 1918, possession by a person in the Indian country where the introduction of liquor is or was prohibited by treaty or Federal statute shall be an offense and punishable in accordance with the acts of July 23, 1892 (27 Stat. L., 267), and January 30, 1897 (29 Stat. L., 506).

The annual per capita cost for schools was limited to not to exceed \$200 unless the attendance numbered less than 100 pupils, in which

case the per capita expenditure of not to exceed \$225 may be authorized. The number of pupils entitled, in any one school, to the per capita allowance shall be determined by taking the average attendance for the entire fiscal year and not any fractional part.

The sum of \$10,000 was appropriated for the construction of a fence along the international boundary line between Mexico and the Papago Indian Reservation in Arizona.

Hereafter no Indian reservations shall be created, nor shall any additions be made to any heretofore created, within the limits of the States of Arizona and New Mexico, except by act of Congress.

The Florida Seminole Indians are given an appropriation of \$10,000 for civilization and education, including the construction and equipment of necessary buildings on lands set aside by the State of Florida, by act of its legislature, for the perpetual use of said Indians.

An appropriation of \$75,000 is made for the relief of distress among the full-blood Choctaw Indians of Mississippi. This is for the purpose of payment for employees, the establishment and maintenance of schools, purchase of lands, encouragement of industry and self-support, and purchase of seed and agricultural implements.

The withdrawal from the Treasury of the United States of the sum of \$200,000 of the tribal funds on deposit to the credit of the Crow Indians in the State of Montana is authorized for the purpose of necessary improvements to the irrigation systems in the Big Horn Valley on that reservation.

The sum of \$25,000 is appropriated for continuing work on the Indian highway extending from Mesa Verde National Park to Gallup, N. Mex.

The proviso to section 1 of the act of March 4, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413), relating to the expenditure of the proceeds derived from the sale of timber on the Jicarilla Reservation was amended so as to authorize the expenditure of said proceeds, with the consent of the allottees whose property is appropriated, in the purchase of live stock, seeds, agricultural equipment, and for other community or individual purposes beneficial to the Indians.

The sum of \$8,000 is appropriated for the construction of a bridge across the Oconalufy River near the Indian School at Cherokee, N. C.

The act of May 28, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460), and the act of February 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), was amended so as to authorize the per capita distribution to the Standing Rock Indians, or the use of such moneys arising under the acts mentioned for their benefit.

Receipts from leasing oil, gas, and other mineral lands of the Osage Indians until the same are paid out as provided by existing law, may be deposited in national or State banks in Oklahoma.

The construction of a fire-proof office building for the Osage Agency is authorized.

Allottees of the Osage Nation may change the present designation of homesteads to an equal area of unincumbered surplus lands under regulations to be prescribed.

The Five Civilized Tribes appropriation contains a limitation prohibiting the use of the appropriation for forwarding to the Secretary of the Interior undisputed claims to be paid from individual moneys of restricted allottees or their heirs, or uncontested agricultural and mineral leases, excluding oil and gas leases. An appeal is, however, authorized.

A per capita payment of not to exceed \$200 to the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians is provided for.

Not to exceed \$100 per capita is authorized to be paid to the Seminole Indians out of their funds.

The distribution of Creek funds, except \$150,000, so as to equalize the pro rata share received by each member of said tribe in either land or money, is authorized.

The sale to the State of Oklahoma for a game preserve of certain lands within the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations is authorized.

All claims against the Cherokee Nation are to be filed not later than one year after the approval of the act.

The Court of Claims is authorized to adjudicate the claims of J. F. McMurray, provided adjustment is not made by mutual agreement within 60 days after the approval of the act.

The sum of \$400,000, reimbursable, is appropriated for encouraging industry and self-support among the Klamath Indians in Oregon.

The sum of \$8,000 is appropriated for the education of the Alabama and Coushatta Indians located in Polk County, Tex., and for an investigation to be made as to the necessity and advisability of purchasing land for said Indians.

An additional sum of \$500,000 is appropriated for the Wahpeto irrigation and drainage system in the State of Washington.

The withdrawal of \$300,000 of the tribal funds of the Menominee Indians in Wisconsin for their benefit is authorized.

The expenditure of tribal funds, not exceeding \$2,500,000 during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, in addition to such sums as may be required for equalization of allotments, education of Indian children, per capita and other payments to Indians, and expenditures for the Five Civilized Tribes, in accordance with existing law, is authorized.

The withdrawal from the Treasury of the United States of community funds of any Indian tribe which are susceptible of segregation, so as to credit an equal share to each and every recognized member of the tribe, except those whose shares have already been withdrawn, and the deposit of such funds in banks to be selected, subject to withdrawal for payment to the individual owners, is authorized.

COURT DECISIONS.

There were a number of very important decisions rendered by the courts on Indian matters during the past year. The most important decision was that of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of *Brader v. James*, which was decided March 4, 1918, wherein the court held that the act of 1906, requiring conveyances by full-blood heirs of members of the Five Civilized Tribes be approved by the Secretary of the Interior was constitutional, even though the lands descended prior to the passage of the act. This was based on the theory that Congress has power to reimpose restrictions on lands allotted to Indians and is the first definite holding of the Supreme Court on this point.

The same court, on November 5, 1917, decided the case of the United States *v. Hiram Chase*. The decision of the court was to the effect that assignments to individual members of the Omaha tribe under Article IV of the treaty of March 6, 1865 (14 Stat. L., 667), passed only the Indian or tribal right to occupancy; did not pass title in fee, and was not an insurmountable obstacle to the allotment of these lands under the act of August 7, 1882 (22 Stat. L., 341).

In the case of *United States v. Soldana* the Supreme Court rules that the station platform of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad at Crow Agency, Mont., is Indian country within the provisions of the act of 1897 forbidding the introduction of liquor into the Indian country.

In *Lane v. Morrison* the decision of the court was to the effect that the joint resolution of March 4, 1915, continuing for another year the appropriations for current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department and for fulfilling treaty stipulations, included the appropriation for promoting civilization and self-support among the Minnesota Chippewa Indians.

The title to the Spokane Indian Reservation was quieted in the Indians of that reservation by the decision of the Supreme Court in *Northern Pacific Railway v. Emma A. Wismer*. It was held by the Supreme Court that the reservation was legally established and the lands removed beyond the scope of the grant to the railroad.

In *Egan v. McDonald* the Supreme Court held that the heirs of a deceased Indian had power to convey trust lands with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior under the act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 275), and the approval of the conveyance did not require an antecedent finding by a Federal court as to heirs.

There was also an important decision by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in which an Osage Indian asked the court to compel payment of moneys which were part of the payment to

the Osages withheld under the provisions of section 2087, Revised Statutes, which reads:

No annuities, or moneys, or goods shall be paid or distributed to Indians while they are under the influence of any description of intoxicating liquor, nor while there are good and sufficient reasons leading the officers or agents, whose duty it may be to make such payments or distribution, to believe that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians, nor until the chiefs and headmen of the tribe shall have pledged themselves to use all their influence and to make all proper exertions to prevent the introduction and sale of such liquor in their country.

The court dismissed the case.

SUPPRESSION OF THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Recent Federal and State legislation prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors either at large or in war zone districts has been so progressive and effective as to substantially improve conditions throughout the entire country.

The item in the Indian appropriation act for the fiscal year 1919, providing that on and after September 1, 1918, possession by a person of intoxicating liquor in Indian country, where its introduction is or was prohibited by treaty or Federal statute, shall, in itself, constitute an offense punishable as provided in previous statutory enactments, has made possible law enforcement certain to be far-reaching and exceedingly helpful in securing convictions of violators who have frequently theretofore escaped punishment.

While these new conditions have already resulted in better control of the liquor traffic and a marked decrease in the violations of the law, it is apparent that continuous and uncompromising vigilance will be necessary to insure the accomplishment of such results as, with our present legal weapons, are reasonably to be expected.

The fiscal year just closed has been a very active one. As in previous years, bootleggers have been the ever-present, persistent, and malicious enemy of the Indian. Of all men they, as a class, are the most despicable. They have no respect for God or man. There is no legitimate place for bootleggers anywhere on earth. They are without a defender.

Public sentiment was at one time considerably divided in Minnesota as to the wisdom and propriety of the Indian Office activities in connection with the enforcement of the provisions of the Chippewa treaty of 1855 prohibiting the introduction and sale of liquor into a large part of the State covered by this treaty. The change in sentiment in Minnesota, among those who for business reasons or otherwise were slow to accept this new condition, has amounted to a revolution, and it is gratifying that now there is practically unanimous support of our activities in harmony with the decision of the

Supreme Court of the United States, which on June 12, 1914, held that the Chippewa treaty of 1855 was in full force and effect.

Our operations in Minnesota, and particularly in the treaty territory, have continued unabated. While several counties have recently voted dry, and the Public Safety Commission has ordered other places to cease traffic in intoxicants, there is much aggressive work to be done.

The case wherein the John Gund Brewing Co. sought to compel the Great Northern Railway Co. to accept shipments of beer, etc., to persons residing within the treaty territory in Minnesota, referred to in my report of last year, was disposed of by the United States Supreme Court on March 18, 1918, favorably to the contention of the Government and against the contention of the Brewing Co.

A case involving the act of May 18, 1916, providing that possession by a person of intoxicating liquors in the country where introduction is prohibited by treaty or Federal statute shall be *prima facie* evidence of unlawful introduction, was tried in the United States court for the district of Minnesota and the law upheld. The convicted defendant appealed the case to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals on a writ of error, where the judgment of the lower court, at the December term, 1917, was sustained.

The enforcement difficulties in Minnesota were perhaps greater than in any other State than Oklahoma, although there have been continuous and varying problems everywhere, probably most acute in Wisconsin and Montana. However, Montana will go dry at the close of this calendar year and a great improvement there is confidently expected. In Oklahoma liquor conditions have been very bad and are still far from satisfactory.

The practice of loading liquors into big automobiles and driving at high speed into Indian country will probably decrease in popularity by reason of the legislation extending the provisions of section 2140 of the Revised Statutes, referred to in my last report. In a case under this section in the United States court for the eastern district of Oklahoma, it was held that the mortgagee had no rights, that the act of March 2, 1918, removed the ownership question entirely. The automobile in that case was ordered confiscated and sold. Many automobiles used in attempting to outwit the law have fallen into the hands of our liquor suppression officers and suffered a similar fate.

Seizure of conveyances does not stop with automobiles and wagons. Illegal shipments of liquor from Joplin, Mo., into the eastern district of Oklahoma are a source of vexatious trouble. Information reached our liquor-suppression officers that railroad trainmen were involved in an introduction conspiracy. On January 4, 1918, it was learned that a large quantity of liquor had been secreted in a

freight car en route for Wagoner, Okla., with knowledge of the train crew. Upon investigation the liquor was discovered in a sealed box car of crushed ore. On top of the ore were 41 sacks containing 984 quarts of whiskey. In a coal car of the same train was found a noted bootlegger who was arrested. The train engine and the car which contained the liquor were seized as conveyances under section 2140 as amended.

Early in my administration of Indian affairs I discovered the previous-to-that-time unenforced Federal statute, section 2087, which provides that no annuities or moneys or goods shall be paid or distributed to Indians while they are under the influence of any description of intoxicating liquor, nor while there are good and sufficient reasons for those whose duty it may be to make such payments or distribution, to believe that there is any species of intoxicating liquor within convenient reach of the Indians.

This law seemed to me to be a certain and speedy remedy for improving the wicked and debauched condition prevailing where Indians were receiving payments, and thereafter I proceeded to exercise the power so conferred.

At its first enforcement, now more than four years ago, it became apparent that the white citizens of the community, for business reasons or otherwise, who either participated in or condoned the traffic in liquor in violation of law, were quick to respond and give cooperation to the Indian Bureau enforcement officers when money payments were withheld from the channels of trade.

About two years since I successfully used this legal weapon by withholding the payment of more than a million dollars from the Osages, in Oklahoma, and for a considerable time thereafter sobriety among these Indians was so noticeable that the locality thereabouts was regarded as dry country.

At the beginning of the year 1918 information reached me that the bootlegger was again continuing his nefarious business with increasing activity in Osage County. Just previous to the quarterly payment ordinarily due about the first of March, I was dependably advised that the sale of liquor had increased until conditions there were worse than ever before, that many who had previously given support to the apprehension and conviction of those engaged in illicit traffic in liquor were by their inactivity or approval making possible a defiance of law not confined to the criminal violator but indirectly profited in by the venders of merchandise and the unscrupulous politician. The situation in Osage County at this time was revolting, degrading, and in every way destructive of the morals, the industry, and the very life of the Osage Indians.

For several months every other means within my reach had been exercised without satisfactory results, consequently on March 2, 1918,

I directed the superintendent at Pawhuska to withhold payments of all royalties and bonus money to Indians residing in Osage County until further advised. This order suspended the payment of \$1,660,600. Pandemonium soon reigned at Pawhuska and vicinity. A "hurry-up call" was made for a meeting, which was attended by something like 500 representative citizens and about \$6,000 was subscribed to assist in law enforcement, immediately after which an appeal was made to me to permit the payment. My answer was this telegram to Superintendent Wright:

Liquor conditions Osage Nation exceedingly bad and indefensible. Enforcement as formerly promised by local authorities has been spasmodic and temporary. I shall not be satisfied with less than demonstration of absolute good faith. This order should be enforced in such a way as to make certain that it will not be violated in the future. Liquor has been the curse of these Indians. Its results are intolerable and vicious.

A personal visit and investigation further convinced me that the suspension order was fully justified and that it should not then be revoked. Strenuous appeals were made and political influence was not overlooked, but we insisted that the payment would not be made, nor would the next one, when due, unless public sentiment was so aroused that enforcement committees and local officials would earnestly join in our efforts to drive liquor from within the reach of the Osage Indians.

As an indication of the situation the following from an article, published in the Tusla Democrat of March 31, 1918, will be of interest:

Up in the Osage a new war is being waged. Osage County really has nothing on Germany. It is fighting for its existence and not even calling upon God to take notice. But for the great world war which affects everybody, though its front is thousands of miles away, the present war in Osage County would attract Nation-wide attention. But even as things are the war which means the financial life or death of Osage County is getting the lion's share of attention just now throughout the biggest county in Oklahoma, the world war having been backed off the boards for the time.

Osage County is making war upon the bootleggers. Heretofore the county has done more or less desultory fighting against that enemy of order and decency, but that was only skirmishing. It was a matter of getting Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to release suspended quarterly and other payments on assurance that the bootleggers and their business has been driven out.

Now Osage County is at war in earnest. John Barleycorn, high chief commander of the enemy's forces, is well aware of this fact. If the bootleggers are not defeated, which means driven out utterly or annihilated physically, Osage County will lose its proud position as the home of the richest nation of people on earth, the Osage Indians.

The die is cast, and the issue is joined. The fight is to the finish. That it is not going to be the finish of Osage County's prosperity is a foregone conclusion, and for that very reason it is permitted this war correspondent to predict ultimate victory for the allied forces of Osage County, including the whites and the Indians.

No bootlegger peace will be accepted. The peace must be a respectable citizens' peace. Bootlegging must be uprooted and overthrown and cast out and done for. Nothing else will suffice. The Great White Father at Washington has said it. Through the mouth of his general manager of all the Government-ward Indians in the United States, Cato Sells, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, he has said it; and he means it.

If you doubt that, ask Cato Sells if Uncle Sam doesn't mean what he says—through Mr. Sells officially—to wit:

"The bootlegger must go and bootlegging must cease before another dollar of Osage Indian money is released for expenditure in Osage County."

What that means may be explained in a few short words. It means that approximately \$6,000,000 a year, including bonuses on the sale of oil lands and the four quarterly payments of oil and gas royalties, these \$6,000,000 being almost the only visible support of Osage County, will be held out of payment until Commissioner Sells has actual and visible proof that Osage County has conquered and exterminated the bootleggers; and that is the war in its first lap up in the Osage, just above Tulsa. * * *

Pawhuska is a beautiful little city of about 5,000 people, the county seat of Osage County. It has grown from a small Indian trading post in the past 10 years since the Osages got their allotments and waxed opulent on oil and gas royalties. It is the Osage Indian money that has made Pawhuska. * * *

Save as to bootlegging, the people of Osage County are law-abiding. Of course reservation must be made for the offenses incident to bootlegging. The average of intelligence is high. There are good schools, both for whites and for Indians. Osage citizenry is by no means of the wild and woolly sort. It is a composite of the all-American type. Some of the Osages are highly educated. They have been to Carlisle and other Indian schools elsewhere. In the Osage school on the terrace at Pawhuska are many Indian children of both sexes. J. George Wright, superintendent of this school, is the local Indian agent. It is from his office that the checks are distributed to the Indians. Disbursing Agent Wise signs checks on the United States Treasury and they go to the 2,229 Osages each quarter, except when suspended, as at present. It is a considerable job that Mr. Wise has.

Though a town of but 5,000 people, Pawhuska had until recently 57 licensed jitneys. Citizens who wish to minimize the impression as to the prevalence of bootlegging will tell you, perhaps, that the jitneys do a big business carrying Indians to and from the Indian village and between Pawhuska and other towns in the county. Those who admit that bootlegging is jitneyized will tell you that most of the "jits" are subsidized by the wholesalers in booze, who farm the stuff out to the jitney drivers, who in their turn sell it to the Indians. The jitneys get \$1 a head for carrying Indians between Pawhuska and the village—2 miles—50 cents a mile.

And here is what an authoritative official told a representative of the Democrat, when recently at Pawhuska:

"These jitneys will bring an Indian in from the village and take him back home, charge \$2, and on the trip the driver will sell the Indian a quart of whisky, price to Indians, \$12; total \$14 for the quart, including the ride that is necessary to get the booze placed. An Indian, especially a booze-fighting Indian, never worries about the price. If he has the money, and he usually has for some time after the quarterly payment, he will give up gracefully. If he is broke, as he usually is before his next hand-out from the Government, he finds it easy to borrow money at hugely usurious rates. Anyhow, he gets the booze, gets drunk, gets into trouble, and raises hades."

It is said that booze is brought into Osage County in high-powered automobiles bought and fitted especially for the business, and that whisky caches are almost as common as gopher holes. Queer tales are told of the ingenuity displayed by the bootleggers in concealing their stocks. Near Pawhuska is an old Indian graveyard. A certain chief, gathered to his fathers many years ago, is buried in a grave of architecture superior to the common run. The grave is walled up and covered with rocks, making it a sort of vault.

One of the officers on the scent of a booze cache trailed a jitney to the graveyard. The officer secreted himself and watched the jitney man remove a flat slab of stone from one corner of the grave and take out some bottles. He pounced upon the fellow. The old chief's grave, like the tomb of the kings of Egypt, the great pyramid, was a hiding place for treasure, though in this case the treasure was booze.

In the same issue of the Tulsa Democrat—that is to say, March 31 last—appeared the following statement made by me:

I spent Wednesday at Pawhuska in conference with agency officials, enforcement officers, white citizens, and representative Osage Indians, concerning liquor conditions in Osage County.

The representations heretofore made to me in this connection are in no wise exaggerated. As a result of my interviews it is my conclusion that liquor conditions there are not only bad but without precedent. However, it is gratifying that local business men are cooperating with Federal authorities and Superintendent Wright in the effort to clean up and drive the bootlegger out of the locality.

I was also greatly pleased to find numerous Indians disposed to cooperate in the enforcement of the law for the welfare of their own people, and especially the younger men, who are more addicted to the liquor habit than the older Indians.

There is a promising outlook, but I shall not be satisfied until there is effective performance. The law must be enforced permanently, and the payments will not be made until such a condition is apparent.

During the year ending December 31, 1917, there was disbursed through the agency office to Osage Indians \$6,290,087, or an average of \$3,170 to each man, woman, and child.

For the past two years the agency office has restricted payments to about 50 Indians, who are most seriously and persistently addicted to the liquor habit, and the records show that on December 31, 1917, such Indians had an aggregate of \$58,800 in banks to their credit, in addition to which considerably over \$100,000 was expended in payments of debts previously contracted by them, erection of permanent improvements, and the purchase of implements and other necessities. When the payments to these Indians were withheld they were largely in debt and did not have a dollar. They are now practically free from debt and are owners of property which they would not otherwise have acquired had their payments been made to them unrestricted. This money was expended for them as they desired, under supervision; consequently, they were unable to use any of it for the purchase of whisky.

The amount of the oil payment bonus suspended is \$1,660,600. The regular quarterly payment of oil and gas royalties and interest on trust funds, aggregating something over \$1,200,000, is also being withheld under this same order, or a total amount of \$2,860,600.

On April 22, I wrote the following letter to Superintendent Wright, at which time for reasons therein stated, I authorized the payment of \$1,660,600, the same being the amount first withheld, and continued the order as to the second payment in the sum of \$1,200,000:

Information before me represents that liquor conditions in Osage County have improved since the order was made withholding payments and, while they are still unsatisfactory, I think we are justified in making the bonus payment, largely because of the opportunity it will afford for the purchase of liberty loan bonds of the third issue, the time for subscribing to which will expire May 6.

I wish it understood that in coming to all conclusions in this connection I have been guided only by the earnest desire to secure the best results obtainable for all concerned.

Before making the order I was reliably informed, and a personal visit there has confirmed my opinion, that the Indians have and are suffering irreparably from the introduction and sale of liquor in Osage County; that the extent to which it has been carried on, together with other evils that follow, has brought about the permanent injury of numerous men, women, boys, and girls of the Osage tribe. To permit its continuance when a lawful remedy is available would be a serious reflection not only

upon the entire community and the Federal officers but upon every man holding a local office in any manner associated with the betterment of conditions.

The Federal authorities are sympathetic with our efforts and I have reason to believe that some of the local officers are giving earnest cooperation, but this is not true of all public officers in Osage County. It is not sufficient to say that the best citizens thereabouts want the law enforced or that they have contributed their money to an enforcement fund. More than this is required to demonstrate good faith. If an officer is doing less than his duty public sentiment should retire him.

It is folly to say that the bootlegger can not be driven out of Osage County. It can and should be done. If the Indians are to have the protection the law contemplates and which I regard as absolutely necessary for their welfare and happiness, it must be done.

Make the bonus payment now, encourage the purchase of liberty loan bonds, and await the action of the officers and the public to so change conditions there as to dependably indicate permanent relief from the degrading and destructive effects of the liquor traffic.

The efforts being made by some of the citizens and part of the officers are gratifying and promising.

Please keep me advised as to the situation following the bonus payment, to the end that while we are firm in the performance of our duties we may in no way fail to be just.

Thereafter the withholding order of the \$1,200,000 continued until I made another visit to Pawhuska, when, after a conference with Superintendent Wright, a trip to several towns of the county and interviews with numerous white citizens and representative Indians, I authorized the \$1,200,000 payment and gave out the following interview, which appeared in the Tulsa World, of May 9, 1918:

I am so much concerned in doing the very right thing in connection with the liquor situation in Osage County, with especial reference to the suspension of payments to the Indians, that I have made another trip from Washington to Pawhuska that I might personally acquire further dependable information upon which to base action.

I am just returning from Pawhuska en route back to Washington, having spent Tuesday and Wednesday with Superintendent Wright and others. While there I made close inquiry, with the result that I am convinced that the liquor situation has been greatly improved since early in March, when I suspended the first, and a short time thereafter the second, payment.

Some time ago I directed the payment of bonus money, amounting to \$1,600,000, chiefly for the reason that I did not want to interfere with the purchase of liberty loan bonds, and to-day I have authorized the quarterly payment due March 1 of \$1,200,000. There will be another payment due about the first of June. I am not yet satisfied with the liquor situation there, but it is very much better. A large part of the white people and the Indians are apparently acting in good faith in their efforts to suppress the liquor traffic. However, the bootleggers still remain thereabouts, and I am not certain that the experience of two years ago will not be repeated. When I suspended a payment at that time there were many evidences of a sincere intention to permanently enforce the law, but it was not long until conditions were again bad, and they continued to grow worse until immediately previous to the last suspension of payments they were exceedingly bad, worse than they had ever been before.

There were "wholesale bootleggers" and "retail bootleggers." The wholesalers were defiant and apparently proud of their business. The retailers were numerous, and as low down in the scale of life as it is possible for men to become. However,

they were not less avaricious, vicious, or criminal than those engaged in the wholesaling of whisky.

While there are many high-class white men and Indians in Osage County, there is a considerable element there that has no regard for law or order. Their chief purpose in life seems to be to get the Indian's money. They are especially active immediately following each payment.

I would be less than fair if I failed to say that some of the county and city officials are earnestly sympathetic with our efforts to clean up conditions. This is especially so of Mayor Carroll, of Pawhuska, recently elected, and the county attorney's office, but it is equally true that this does not apply to all local officials, some of whom are at least indifferent, with many indications that they are in sympathy with the law-breakers.

Altogether the Osage Indians have suffered irreparably, and it will not be possible to bring about an entirely satisfactory solution of this situation until there is a much stronger sentiment than now exists for full cooperation and an earnest, united effort against those who introduce and sell liquor. It can only come about when every agency, private and public, indicates unmistakably by action as well as words that they are determined to make it impossible for the bootlegger and other violators of the law to remain in Osage County.

I have now ordered the last payment due paid, and it will be paid immediately. There will soon be another payment due, which, if conditions justify, I shall withhold.

I am not going to stop this fight until the law is vindicated by good faith enforcement. We are now reenforced in this, that the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has, within the last 10 days, denied a writ of mandamus compelling payment holding that section 2087 of the Revised Statutes is in full force and effect, the same being the law under which the Osage payments were suspended. The pending Indian bill contains a clause, which has passed the Senate and House, making the possession of liquor in Indian country a crime, so that hereafter we will not only have the adjudicated fact that section 2087 is operative, but the additional statute which makes it easy and certain to convict every person found in Indian country with liquor in his possession. We are going to use both of these legal weapons, and there will be no compromise.

These payments have been ordered made because we believe conditions warrant our action. We are not disposed to discredit those who proclaim their intention to permanently enforce the law. If they do, the payments will be regularly made. If they do not, they will be suspended, and the fight will be kept up until there is such a condition of enforcement as is contemplated by the law.

I have but one purpose in my action in this connection, and that is to do my full duty. I have no satisfaction in the exercise of authority other than as it may be the instrument of good. I do not want to unnecessarily embarrass anyone, and shall not, but I am fixed in my determination to save the Osage Indians from the inevitable wreck awaiting them if they are not rescued from the licentious conduct of those who would push them on in idleness, debauchery, and crime, and to this end I invite the cooperation and support of every good citizen in Osage County and elsewhere in Oklahoma.

Thus ended a victory for law and order, unequaled in our five years' struggle for enforcement of statutes prohibiting the sale of liquor to Indians and in Indian country. Its results have not only been wholesome in Osage County but throughout Oklahoma and everywhere in the 26 States where Indians reside.

With the decision of Judge Stafford declaring section 2087 in full force and effect, and the enactment by the Sixty-fifth Congress making possession of liquor in Indian country a crime without further

evidence of guilt, the outlook for rapid and permanent improvement in liquor conditions is altogether gratifying, provided that when convictions are secured the penalties imposed by the court are enforced and that pardons are not granted except upon newly discovered evidence or for reasons fully justifying clemency.

It was my experience as a State's attorney, and afterwards as a Federal prosecuting attorney, and now when writing opinions requested of me as Commissioner of Indian Affairs in connection with applications to the President for pardons, that it is an exception to the rule when a defendant who has been convicted is not guilty. Conditions sometimes arise when pardons should be granted, and I believe that every case presented should be judicial-mindedly reviewed and courageously acted upon, whether it be for or against the applicant or whatever the nature of the crime. However, I am opposed to the granting of pardons on popular petition for sentimental reasons or because of political or other influence.

I do not covet, neither do I shirk, the responsibility of taking a position on applications for pardon in cases of conviction for violations of law in Indian country, and yet I would be less than frank if I failed to say that this duty has been one of the most trying I have been called upon to perform.

Notable among the many pardon applications I have reviewed and upon which I have written opinions is the case in which R. K. Warren, of Hugo, Okla., was convicted in the United States court for violation of the Federal liquor laws. In commenting upon his application for pardon and its denial by President Wilson, the American Issue of August 17, 1918, said:

Warren was arrested by an Indian Bureau suppression officer, William R. Houston, son of Gen. Sam Houston, when carrying several hundred bottles of beer in an automobile near the hour of midnight from Texas to Hugo, Okla., for use at a social gathering of young men. At the same time he was prosecuting attorney for the county in which he was delivering the beer and was then a candidate for the legislature. He was elected to the legislature and soon thereafter convicted in the Federal court, from which he appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the judgment against him was affirmed.

The members of the legislature, without a dissenting vote, petitioned the President to pardon him. Then followed an array of appeals such as have never been presented in favor of any violator of the liquor laws.

Fortunately for the friends of law and order, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Cato Sells, is always requested to give the President his opinion as to whether or not applications for pardon for crimes committed in Indian country should be granted. Commissioner Sells courageously and vigorously opposed granting the pardon, taking the position that as prosecuting attorney, sworn to enforce the law, Warren was even more guilty than a private citizen committing the same offense and that there was no possible justification for the mitigation of his sentence. The recommendation of the Commissioner was followed by the President instead of the multitude that came to him in behalf of Mr. Warren.

This incident is encouraging and inspiring to officers and citizens who are fighting for law enforcement. It gives a stronger confidence in the integrity and efficiency of our Government and its officers. It is in harmony with that splendid declaration of the President concerning riots and mobs.

Another case typical of many more is the application of H. C. Badger, a prominent farmer, stock raiser, and business man, who was convicted of introducing liquor into Indian country and for whose pardon numerous business men and leading citizens, including many public officials, petitioned. Concerning which case, on April 17, 1918, I wrote the following letter to the pardon attorney of the Department of Justice, which was submitted to the President:

I have your letter of March 25, inclosing the application of H. C. Badger for executive clemency, together with a number of testimonials, and, complying with your request for recommendation, submit the following:

I have given this case close personal attention and have read the entire file in which I find two undisputed facts: First, that defendant Badger did at the time charged ship from Kansas City, Mo., to Keifer, Okla., the latter place being in Indian country, 24 quarts of whisky and 2 quarts of wine, the same being conveyed in a trunk checked by him between the two points named, and that at the same time he carried with him in a grip 1 quart of whisky. Second, that he is a man of wealth and influence in the community where he resides, at or near Keifer.

There can be but one conclusion—that he is guilty of the offense charged, and seeks mitigation for his offense because of his potential relations.

To my mind the showing in his behalf emphasizes his crime. He is presumed to know the law and because of his apparent intelligence he certainly did know both the law and its consequences. To grant him immunity under the circumstances would be to announce a doctrine incompatible with every principle of just law enforcement. It would be unmistakable evidence of willingness to determine punishment upon the element of wealth and power rather than justice, which never can be justified.

Position or influence should not be a factor in the enforcement of the law against the introduction or sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians or in Indian country. It is an axiomatic and good principle that all men should stand equal before the law. In fact, the institutions of our country are in no way better reflected than when this idea is faithfully executed.

My conclusion is that to pardon Badger would strongly tend to destroy confidence in those who have immediately to do with the enforcement of the law.

Altogether, I am of the opinion that he should not be pardoned and that his sentence should be enforced.

Badger's application for pardon was denied by President Wilson.

SEMINOLES OF FLORIDA.

As a basis to the working out of a constructive plan for their betterment I detailed one of the most experienced Indian Service field men, who is himself of Indian blood, to act in the capacity of superintendent of the Seminoles of Florida, with instructions to make a close investigation of conditions there.

My attitude toward the Seminoles and other neglected tribes and remnants of tribes of Indians is indicated in the following letter

addressed by me to this field representative preliminary to his activities in Florida:

Complying with our verbal understanding, you are directed to proceed to Florida for work in connection with the Seminole Indians, practically assuming the relation to them of superintendent, where you will remain until you receive orders otherwise.

I am sure you understand and appreciate my great interest in the Florida Seminoles. I feel that they have not been given the encouragement to which they are entitled, and that for this and other reasons they have not responded to the comparatively few attentions extended them by the Government.

I am persuaded that human sympathy is the first and most important element in our efforts to induce Indians to accept educational and industrial opportunities, and that this is particularly true of the Seminoles of Florida. I greatly desire them to realize our interest in their welfare, and I believe that your experience and the fact that you are an Indian will enable you to accomplish the betterments necessarily involved in their advancement. For this reason I have requested you to undertake bringing about a cooperative and constructive attitude among these people.

It is my intention to visit the several small tribes and bands of Indians in the Southern States, when I will hope to spend enough time in each locality to secure the first-hand information which will enable me to develop a helpful policy for the heretofore overlooked Seminoles of Florida, Choctaws of Mississippi, Chitimachas of Louisiana, and Alabama Indians of Texas, as I have for other neglected tribes, notably the Papago in Arizona and the Rocky Boys in Montana. I am aroused to the righteousness of doing something for the forgotten Indian, encouraging without spoiling him.

Reports received and an interview with the acting superintendent outlining plans for extending educational and industrial aid to the Seminoles along practical lines are in part being administratively executed, and it is my purpose, with this information, to make a personal visit among these Indians in the immediate future, when a further and definite program will be put in operation.

MISSISSIPPI CHOCTAWS.

The sixty-fifth Congress appropriated \$75,000 to provide school facilities and other relief for the Choctaws in Mississippi. As a preliminary to the expenditure of this money, and that I might be fortified with first-hand information, I made a personal visit to Mississippi, where I traveled overland among these Indians, principally in Neshoba, Leake, Kemper, Newton, and Scott Counties. I saw them in their homes, at work, on their sick beds, and in their varied relationships of life.

Practically all of the Mississippi Choctaws are full-bloods. Very few own their homes. They are almost entirely farm laborers or share croppers. They are industrious, honest, and necessarily frugal. Most of them barely exist, and some suffer from want of the necessities of life and medical aid. In many of the homes visited by me there was conspicuous evidence of pitiable poverty. I discovered families with from three to five children, of proper age, not one of whom

had spent a day of their life in school. With very few exceptions they indicated willingness to go to school, as did their parents to send them. Several young Choctaw boys and girls expressed an ardent desire for an education.

Generally speaking, the white citizens thereabouts showed a marked interest in the welfare of the Choctaws, and many of them were warmly sympathetic. However, there were a few exceptions, confined to those who selfishly profit from their labor.

While in Mississippi I visited the State Agricultural College at Starkville and the Industrial School for Girls at Columbus. They are splendid institutions. Indeed, I was surprised at the extent and the results of their work. The girls' school is the oldest and one of the best of its kind. I think it may be fairly said of the State Agricultural College of Mississippi that it ranks among the first half dozen similar schools in the United States. Its accomplishments in modern agriculture, animal industry, and kindred subjects reflect great credit upon the State and are an unmistakable demonstration of the results to be secured in the practical application of progressive farming and stock-raising methods throughout the South. The president and members of the faculty of each of these institutions assured me of their great interest in the movement to better the condition of the Choctaw Indians and volunteered active cooperation.

Starkville and Columbus are located within a radius of about 75 miles of the great body of these Indians, consequently the assistance from the Agricultural College and Industrial School is readily accessible.

With the information secured on this trip I am working out the details of an administrative plan from which I expect constructive and gratifying results.

In compliance with the congressional enactment, a special agent, who is also a physician, and who has had large experience among Indians, has been appointed. He has commenced his supervisory work, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Miss., and I am confident that with this and other comparatively small appropriations we will be able to relieve the deplorable condition now existing among these Indians.

Notwithstanding a heroic effort on the part of the Senators and Representatives from Mississippi and their other friends in Congress, it is apparent that the Oklahoma rolls have been finally closed against the Mississippi Choctaws, and that their future is in Mississippi, where, everything considered, I am persuaded that these deserving people should receive kind, prompt, and substantial consideration from the Government.

ALABAMA INDIANS IN TEXAS.

In carrying out the direction of Congress, the Secretary of the Interior detailed one of his inspectors to visit the Alabama Indians located in Polk County, Tex. This investigation has been made and the report will be presented to the next Congress.

These Indians are in the same class as the Seminoles of Florida and the Choctaws of Mississippi, and I anticipate will be found worthy of serious and friendly consideration.

The following editorial from the Springfield (Mass.) Republican may be of interest in this connection:

"THE LOST TRIBES" OF THE SOUTH RECEIVING ATTENTION OF COMMISSIONER SELLS.

The name of the Interior Department implies that it is busied with home problems, and so it is little talked about in war time. It embraces, among many other things, the Office of Indian Affairs, with Commissioner Cato Sells in charge. Little criticism has been directed at Government work for the Indians under this Commissioner. Possibly the attention of former critics is now centered upon the war, but the thorough and systematic attention given to Indian matters is the real reason. Commissioner Sells has kept himself fully acquainted with the Indians of the West, and special thought is now to be given to what may be called "The Lost Tribes" of the South. Who can remember when an Indian Commissioner visited the Seminoles of Florida, the Choctaws in Mississippi, the Choctaws and Chitimachas in Louisiana, and the Alabama Indians in Texas with a view to working out a helpful program looking to their educational and industrial advancement? This is what Commissioner Sells plans to do. It is to be suspected that the Southern Indians have received none too much attention, and some intelligent official persuasion is surely worth trying.

Altogether I am strongly disposed to extend a helping hand to the forgotten fellow—not in lavish expenditure nor in indefinite extension of paternal aid, but that he shall have an opportunity to lift himself from the condition into which he was thrust by other hands, and a power not his own. "The Lost Tribes" appeal to me as meriting a crumb from the bountiful table that for well-nigh a century has conferred its favors upon their brothers in other sections of the country.

MISSIONARIES AND HUMANITARIAN AGENCIES.

The events and experience of the year have deepened my appreciation of the earnest labors and helpful cooperation of missionaries at large and throughout the field. The period has been one of unusual affiliation in purpose and methods of work among all agencies, both individual and organized, for the spiritual and moral betterment of the Indians, and has reflected the broad fraternity of aim and effort so clearly developed by the great unity of our American cause in the relief of war-stricken nations. I am sincerely grateful for all that has been achieved through individual philanthropy and denom-

inational endeavor, and in this connection would include my sincere obligation to the Young Men's Christian Association, the Knights of Columbus, the organizations of the American Red Cross, and other organized instrumentalities working to the same great ends. I have been often assisted through these wonderful helpers of humanity, both in procuring important information about the Indian soldiers and in reaching some of them with a word of encouragement where conditions seemed to invite a personal note of sympathy and reassurance.

Your helpful cooperation in all matters affecting the Indians is appreciated, and has been a source of strength in carrying out successfully our policies regarding these people.

Very respectfully,

CATO SELLS,
Commissioner.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

STATISTICAL TABLES.¹

TABLE 1.—Comparative statement of work and force in Office of Indian Affairs since 1899.

Year.	Work.		Employees.	
	Communica- tions received.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.	Total number em- ployed in Indian Office.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) over preced- ing year.
		<i>Per cent.</i>		<i>Per cent.</i>
1899.....	59,707		101	
1900.....	62,601	+ 4.84	115	+13.86
1901.....	67,376	+ 7.62	119	+ 3.48
1902.....	79,237	+17.60	132	+10.92
1903.....	79,115	+ .22	131	- .75
1904.....	86,588	+ 9.03	142	+ 8.39
1905.....	98,322	+13.55	149	+ 4.93
1906.....	106,533	+ 8.35	145	- 2.68
1907.....	117,556	+10.34	160	+10.34
1908.....	152,995	+30.14	179	+11.87
1909.....	176,765	+15.53	189	+ 5.58
1910.....	194,241	+ 9.88	203	+ 7.40
1911.....	197,637	+ 1.74	227	+11.82
1912.....	222,187	+12.37	224	- 1.32
1913.....	275,452	+23.97	237	+ 5.80
1914.....	280,744	+ 1.92	245	+ 3.37
1915.....	298,240	+ 6.23	260	+ 6.12
1916.....	284,195	- 4.70	260	.....
1917.....	281,618	- .91	262	+ .77
1918.....	242,938	-13.73	260	- .76

	<i>Per cent.</i>
Increase in work, 1918, over 1899.....	306.88
Increase in force, 1918, over 1899.....	157.43

¹ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes in Oklahoma and scattered Indians under Government jurisdiction except where indicated.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918.

[Figures compiled from reports of Indian School superintendents, supplemented by information from 1910 census for localities in which no Indian Office representative is located.]

Grand total.....	336,243
Five Civilized Tribes, including freedmen and intermarried whites.....	101,506
By blood.....	75,519
By intermarriage.....	2,582
Freedmen.....	23,405
Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.....	234,737

INDIAN POPULATION BY STATES AND TERRITORIES.

Alabama.....	909	Idaho.....	4,144
Arizona.....	44,499	Illinois.....	188
Arkansas.....	460	Indiana.....	279
California.....	15,725	Iowa.....	356
Colorado.....	877	Kansas.....	1,414
Connecticut.....	152	Kentucky.....	234
Delaware.....	5	Louisiana.....	780
District of Columbia.....	68	Maine.....	892
Florida.....	585	Maryland.....	55
Georgia.....	95	Massachusetts.....	688

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.*

Michigan.....	7,514	Oklahoma.....	¹ 119,175
Minnesota.....	12,003	Oregon.....	6,657
Mississippi.....	1,253	Rhode Island.....	284
Missouri.....	313	South Carolina.....	331
Montana.....	12,079	South Dakota.....	23,217
Nebraska.....	2,463	Tennessee.....	216
Nevada.....	5,854	Texas.....	702
New Hampshire.....	34	Utah.....	3,120
New Jersey.....	168	Vermont.....	26
New Mexico.....	21,186	Virginia.....	539
New York.....	6,342	Washington.....	11,082
North Carolina.....	8,179	West Virginia.....	36
North Dakota.....	8,940	Wisconsin.....	10,302
Ohio.....	127	Wyoming.....	1,696

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Total population ²	336,243	106,489	105,385	96,486	113,612	169,355	46,808	72,316
Alabama: Not under agent.....	³ 909							
Arizona.....	44,499	22,047	22,452	20,622	23,877	44,156	270	73
Camp Verde School—Mohave-Apache.....	435	221	214	169	266	418	17	
Colorado River Agency—Mohave-Chemehuevi.....	1,184	659	525	446	738	1,105	18	61
Fort Apache School—White Mountain Apache.....	2,456	1,224	1,232	1,213	1,243	2,348	108	
Havasupai School—Havasupai.....	171	89	82	50	121	171		
Kaibab Agency—Kaibab Paiute.....	102	58	44	45	57	102		
Leupp School—Navaho.....	1,441	704	737	779	662	1,441		
Moqui School.....	4,225	2,191	2,034	2,007	2,218	4,225		
Moqui (Hopi).....	2,285	1,206	1,079	1,057	1,228	2,285		
Navaho.....	1,940	985	955	950	990	1,940		
Navajo School—Navaho ⁴	12,080	5,830	6,250	7,068	5,012	11,991	88	1
Pima School ⁵	6,253	3,164	3,089	2,830	3,423	6,243	8	2
Maricopa (Gila River).....	269	130	139	127	142	269		
Pima (Gila River).....	3,984	2,034	1,950	1,703	2,281	3,974	8	2
Gila Bend Reservation—Papago.....	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	2,000		
Salt River School.....	1,277	682	595	567	710	1,275	2	
Maricopa.....	99	49	50	40	59	99		
Mohave—Apache.....	249	135	114	90	159	247	2	
Pima.....	929	498	431	437	492	929		
San Carlos School.....	2,623	1,372	1,251	1,216	1,407	2,594	20	9
Apache.....	2,560	1,340	1,220	1,185	1,375	2,531	20	9
Mohave.....	63	32	31	31	32	63		
San Xavier School—Papago.....	5,237	2,619	2,618	1,200	4,037	5,237		
Truxton Canon School—Walapai.....	450	224	226	171	279	441	9	
Western Navajo School.....	6,565	3,010	3,555	2,861	3,704	6,565		
Moqui (Hopi).....	288	148	140	161	127	288		
Navaho.....	6,087	2,782	3,305	2,620	3,467	6,087		
Paiute.....	190	80	110	80	110	190		
Arkansas: Not under agent.....	⁶ 460							

¹ Includes 23,405 freedmen and 2,582 intermarried whites.² Correct as reported by superintendents.³ 1910 census.⁴ Includes Indians in New Mexico under this school.⁵ 1917 report.⁶ Former report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
California.....	15,725	7,975	7,750	5,857	9,868	10,020	4,175	1,530
Bishop School—Paiute, Shoshoni, and Moache.....	1,588	764	824	562	1,026	1,293	187	108
Campo School.....	229	115	114	80	149	203	25	1
Mission Indians at Campo.....	139	79	60	49	90	127	12	.....
Cuyapaipe.....	10	4	6	1	9	10	.....	.....
Laguna.....	4	2	2	1	3	3	1	.....
La Posta.....	10	3	7	4	6	9	1	.....
Manzanita.....	66	27	39	25	41	54	11	1
Digger Agency—Digger.....	299	147	152	99	200	45	234	20
Fort Bidwell School.....	750	351	399	246	504	725	21	4
Digger.....	9	5	4	.....	9	3	2	4
Paiute.....	209	120	89	93	116	198	11	.....
Pit River.....	532	226	306	153	379	524	8	.....
Fort Yuma School—Yuma.....	835	449	386	320	515	800	31	4
Greenville School—Digger, Washo, Concow, and Ukie.....	693	369	324	277	416	340	171	182
Hoopa Valley School.....	1,485	723	762	633	852	886	551	48
Bear River.....	26	16	10	12	14	26	.....	.....
Eel River.....	48	26	22	26	22	36	12	.....
Hupa.....	476	236	240	201	275	210	243	23
Klamath.....	600	297	303	252	348	376	224	.....
Lower Klamath.....	335	148	187	142	193	238	72	25
Malki School.....	634	352	282	216	418	559	33	42
Mission Indians at Augustine.....	22	13	9	6	16	22	.....	.....
Cabazon.....	31	17	14	7	24	31	.....	.....
Martinez.....	122	75	47	38	84	120	1	1
Mission Creek.....	13	8	5	4	9	13	.....	.....
Moronro.....	250	134	116	101	149	177	32	41
Palm Springs.....	49	27	22	9	40	49	.....	.....
San Manuel.....	57	28	29	14	43	57	.....	.....
Torres.....	90	50	40	37	53	90	.....	.....
Pala School.....	1,025	528	497	358	667	902	121	2
Mission Indians at Pala.....	205	97	108	72	133	161	42	2
Capitan Grande.....	140	75	65	60	80	123	17	.....
La Jolla.....	235	127	108	86	149	234	1	.....
Pauma.....	56	26	30	20	36	55	1	.....
Pechanga.....	199	101	98	43	156	199	.....	.....
Rincon.....	140	76	64	52	88	88	52	.....
San Pasqual.....	4	1	3	2	2	1	3	.....
Syquan.....	46	25	21	23	23	41	5	.....
Roseburg (Oreg.) School—scattered Wichumni, Kawia, Pet River, and others in northern California.	5,000	2,500	2,500	1,800	3,200	2,500	1,875	1,625
Round Valley School—Concow, Ukie, and others.....	1,818	922	896	743	1,075	1,655	1,684	1,479
Soboba School.....	926	522	404	322	604	681	230	15
Mission Indians at Soboba.....	132	72	60	41	91	117	15	.....
Cahuilla.....	130	69	61	34	96	123	7	.....
Inaja.....	35	18	17	12	23	18	17	.....
Los Coyotes.....	116	70	46	42	74	116	.....	.....
Mesa Grande.....	203	124	79	81	122	108	81	14
Santa Rosa.....	62	35	27	12	50	62	.....	.....
Santa Ynez.....	71	37	34	24	47	3	68	.....
Volcan.....	177	97	80	76	101	134	42	1
Tule River School.....	443	233	210	201	242	431	12	.....
Tule River.....	156	94	62	201	242	431	12	.....
Auberry.....	150	72	78					
Burrough.....	137	67	70					

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Colorado.....	877	451	426	440	437	861	15	1
Southern Ute School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	369	177	192	164	205	353	15	1
Ute Mountain School—Capote and Moache Ute.....	508	274	234	276	232	508		
Connecticut: Not under agent.....	1 152							
Delaware: Not under agent.....	1 5							
District of Columbia: Not under agent.....	1 68							
Florida: Seminole.....	585	336	249	255	330	569	3	13
Georgia: Not under agent.....	1 95							
Idaho.....	4,144	2,067	2,077	1,569	2,575	3,252	517	375
Coeur d'Alene School.....	829	412	417	310	519	625	108	96
Coeur d'Alene.....	613	305	308	240	373	423	94	96
Kallispel.....	91	51	40	35	56	91		
Kootenai.....	125	56	69	35	90	111	14	
Fort Hall School.....	1,764	907	857	630	1,134	1,487	210	67
Bannock.....	358	191	167	608	1,106	1,437	210	67
Shoshoni.....	1,356	694	662					
Skull Valley.....	50	22	28					
Fort Lapwai School—Nez Perce...	1,551	748	803	629	922	1,140	199	212
Illinois: Not under agent.....	1 188							
Indiana: Not under agent—Miami and others.....	1 279							
Iowa: Sac and Fox School—Sac and Fox.....	356	187	169	122	234	356		
Kansas.....	1,414	742	672	771	643	720	336	358
Kickapoo School.....	637	326	311	342	295	205	199	233
Iowa.....	322	159	163	173	149	12	77	233
Kickapoo.....	222	120	102	126	96	132	40	
Sac and Fox.....	93	47	46	43	50	11	82	
Potawatomi Agency — Prairie Band of Potawatomi.....	777	416	361	429	348	515	137	125
Kentucky: Not under agent.....	1 234							
Louisiana: Not under agent.....	1 780							
Maine: Not under agent.....	1 892							
Maryland: Not under agent.....	1 55							
Massachusetts: Not under agent.....	1 638							
Michigan.....	7,514	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Mackinac Agency—L'Anse, Vieux Desert, and Ontonagon Bands of Chippewa.....	1,097	565	532	516	581	200	400	497
Not under agent—Scattered Chippewa, Ottawa, Potawatomi, and others.....	6,417							
Minnesota.....	12,003	5,944	6,059	6,042	5,961	3,178	4,315	3,014
Fond du Lac School—Chippewa...	1,067	556	511	550	517	80	553	434
Grand Portage School—Chippewa..	321	138	183	137	184	8	202	111
Leech Lake School.....	1,786	901	885	760	1,026	980	727	79
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	471	227	244	209	262	302	160	9
Leech Lake.....	815	403	412	366	449	450	344	21
White Oak Point (Miss.) Chippewa.....	500	271	229	185	315	228	223	49

1 1910 census.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Minnesota—Continued.								
Nett Lake School—Chippewa (Bois Fort).....	614	284	330	282	332	380	172	62
Pipestone (Birch Cooley) Mdewakanton and Wapagaita, Sioux and Sisseton, and Wahpeton.....	164	79	85	84	80	65	85	14
Red Lake School—Red Lake Chippewa.....	1,496	741	755	770	726	(1)	(1)	(1)
White Earth School.....	6,555	3,245	3,310	3,459	3,096	1,665	2,576	2,314
White Earth (Miss.) Chippewa..	2,551	1,263	1,288	3,459	3,096	1,665	2,576	2,314
Mille Lac (removal).....	1,236	590	646					
Otter Tail Pillager.....	856	430	426					
Gull Lake (Miss.).....	433	210	223					
Mille Lac (nonremoval).....	290	138	152					
Pembina-Pillager.....	436	240	196					
Leech Lake Pillager.....	283	134	149					
White Oak Point (removal).....	292	139	153					
Fond du Lac (removal).....	114	66	48					
Cass and Winibigoshish.....	64	35	29					
Mississippi: Not under agent.....	^a 1,253							
Missouri: Nor under agent.....	^a 313							
Montana.....	12,079	6,187	5,892	5,586	6,493	6,551	3,210	2,318
Blackfeet School—Blackfeet.....	2,773	1,472	1,301	1,402	1,371	1,146	1,119	508
Crow Agency—Crow.....	1,703	853	850	763	940	1,240	262	201
Flathead School — Confederate Flathead.....	2,426	1,234	1,192	1,023	1,403	645	788	993
Fort Belknap School.....	1,208	628	580	502	706	843	243	122
Assiniboin.....	638	326	312	260	378	463	98	77
Grosventre.....	570	302	268	242	328	380	145	45
Fort Peck School.....	2,039	1,047	992	1,047	992	1,078	527	434
Yankton.....	1,287	670	617	1,047	992	1,078	527	434
Assiniboin.....	752	377	375					
Rocky Boy's Agency—Rocky Boy Band.....	460	232	228	211	249	259	201	.....
Tongue River School—Northern Cheyenne.....	1,470	721	749	638	832	1,340	70	60
Nebraska.....	^a 2,463	1,295	1,168	1,101	1,362	1,960	199	304
Omaha School—Omaha.....	1,377	716	661	708	669	1,066	96	215
Winnebago School: Winnebago.....	1,086	579	507	393	693	894	103	89
Nevada.....	5,854	2,919	2,935	2,078	2,000	5,285	419	150
Fallon School.....	420	215	205	124	296	399	21	.....
Paiute at Fallon.....	308	164	144	87	221	299	9	.....
Lovelocks.....	112	51	61	37	75	100	12	.....
Fort McDermitt School—Paiute....	349	171	178	143	206	335	14	.....
Moapa River School—Paiute.....	113	58	55	29	84	109	4	.....
Nevada School—Paiute.....	561	242	319	212	349	557	4	.....
Walker River School.....	804	404	400	280	524	728	76	.....
Paiute.....	501	250	251	280	524	728	76	.....
Paiute (Mason Valley).....	303	154	149					
Western Shoshone School.....	607	329	278	290	317	607	.....	.....
Hopi.....	1	.....	1	290	317	607	.....	.....
Paiute.....	264	157	107					
Shoshoni.....	342	172	170					

¹ Unknown.² 1910 census.³ This does not include 1,531 Indians on Santee Reservation now listed under Yankton, I. k.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States, superintendences, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Nevada—Continued.								
Reno, special agent ¹	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,000	2,000	2,550	300	150
Paiute.....	1,400	700	700	1,700	3,400	4,500	400	200
Shoshoni.....	1,000	500	500					
Washo.....	600	300	300					
New Hampshire: Not under agent.....	² 34							
New Jersey: Not under agent.....	² 168							
New Mexico.....	21,186	10,725	10,461	10,526	10,660	20,718	382	86
Jicarilla School—Jicarilla Apache.....	621	335	286	271	350	620	1	
Mescalero School—Mescalero Apache.....	² 630	303	327	276	354	597	22	11
Pueblo Bonito School—Navaho.....	2,724	1,200	1,524	1,362	1,362	2,724		
Pueblo day schools.....	8,896	4,632	4,264	3,927	4,969	8,462	359	75
Navaho.....	625	303	322	281	344	625		
Pueblo.....	8,271	4,329	3,942	3,646	4,625	7,837	359	75
San Juan School—Navaho.....	6,500	3,275	3,225	3,900	2,600	6,500		
Zuni School—Pueblo.....	1,815	980	835	790	1,025	1,815		
New York.....	6,342	3,078	2,904	2,472	3,510			5,982
New York Agency.....	5,982	3,078	2,904	2,472	3,510			5,982
Cayuga.....	177	83	94	64	113			177
Oneida.....	271	146	125	92	179			271
Onondaga.....	553	293	260	182	371			553
Seneca (Allegany).....	953	497	456	415	538			953
Seneca (Cattaraugus).....	1,321	669	652	472	849			1,321
Seneca (Tonawanda).....	511	285	226	206	305			511
St. Regis (not a part of Six Nations).....	1,584	781	803	799	785			1,584
Tuscarora.....	362	199	163	117	245			362
Montauk.....	30	15	15	15	15			30
Poospatuck.....	20	10	10	10	10			20
Shinnecock.....	200	100	100	100	100			200
Not under agent.....	⁴ 360							
North Carolina.....	8,179	1,198	1,145	1,227	1,116	1,000	900	443
Cherokee School—Eastern Cherokee.....	2,343	1,198	1,145	1,227	1,116	1,000	900	443
Not under agent.....	² 5,836							
North Dakota.....	8,940	4,471	4,469	4,301	4,639	4,212	2,156	2,572
Fort Berthold School.....	1,204	599	605	580	624	848	317	39
Arikara.....	417	200	217	199	218	259	147	11
Grosventre.....	513	257	256	244	269	375	124	14
Mandan.....	274	142	132	137	137	214	46	14
Fort Totten School—Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux (known as Devils Lake Sioux).....	983	509	474	482	501	565	270	148
Standing Rock School—Sioux ⁵	3,455	1,705	1,750	1,424	2,031	2,640	783	32
Turtle Mountain School—Turtle Mountain Chippewa.....	3,298	1,658	1,640	1,815	1,483	159	786	2,353
Ohio: Not under agent.....	² 127							
Oklahoma.....	119,175	8,875	8,794	8,683	8,986	34,267	16,016	45,487
Cantonment School.....	780	420	360	341	439	695	54	31
Arapaho.....	233	129	104	103	130	212	11	10
Cheyenne.....	547	291	256	238	309	483	43	21

¹ See Roseburg, California.² 1910 census.³ Includes 182 Apaches; 1913 Fort Sill removal.⁴ 1910 census minus 250 Montauk, Poospatuck and Shinnecock.⁵ 1917 report.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho School.....	1,252	632	620	544	708	902	284	66
Arapaho.....	515	262	253	544	708	902	284	66
Cheyenne.....	737	370	367					
Kiowa Agency.....	4,583	2,265	2,318	2,301	2,282	2,290	2,000	293
Apache.....	181	85	96	2,301	2,282	2,290	2,000	293
Comanche.....	1,600	794	806					
Kiowa.....	1,577	766	811					
Wichita and affiliated bands.....	1,139	571	568					
Apache prisoners.....	86	49	37					
Osage School—Osage.....	2,186	1,125	1,061	965	1,221	802	1,384	(1) 20
Otoe School—Oto and Missouri.....	524	271	253	309	215	446	58	34
Pawnee School—Pawnee.....	716	350	366	359	357	558	124	
Ponca School.....	1,060	535	525	641	419	388	437	235
Kaw (Kansas).....	365	190	175	253	112	98	32	235
Ponca.....	648	321	327	366	282	270	398	
Tonkawa.....	47	24	23	22	25	40	7	
Sac and Fox School.....	683	332	351	357	326	396	145	142
Iowa.....	83	34	49	28	55	45	38	
Sac and Fox.....	600	298	302	329	271	351	107	142
Seger School.....	747	367	380	308	439	692	55	
Arapaho.....	140	62	78	66	74	106	34	
Cheyenne.....	607	305	302	242	365	586	21	
Seneca School.....	2,100	1,039	1,061	1,126	974	117	492	1,491
Eastern Shawnee.....	158	70	88	81	77	3	62	93
Ottawa.....	274	146	128	173	101	3	10	261
Quapaw.....	337	165	172	192	145	79	27	231
Seneca.....	470	232	238	272	198	14	292	164
Wyandot.....	468	245	223	178	290		27	441
Peoria—Miami (citizen) ²	393	181	212	230	163	18	74	301
Shawnee School.....	3,038	1,539	1,499	1,432	1,606	207	590	2,241
Absentee Shawnee.....	538	282	256	261	277	3	535	
Citizen Potawatomi.....	2,288	1,148	1,140	1,085	1,203		47	2,241
Mexican Kickapoo.....	212	109	103	86	126	204	8	
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506					26,774	10,393	40,934
Cherokee Nation.....	41,824					8,703	4,778	23,424
By blood.....	36,432	}				8,703	4,778	23,424
By intermarriage.....	286							
Delawares.....	187							
Freedmen.....	4,919							
Chickasaw Nation.....	10,966					1,515	966	3,823
By blood.....	5,659	}				1,515	966	3,823
By intermarriage.....	645							
Freedmen.....	4,662							
Choctaw Nation.....	26,828					8,444	2,473	9,882
By blood.....	17,488	}				8,444	2,473	9,882
By intermarriage.....	1,651							
Mississippi Choctaw.....	1,660							
Freedmen.....	6,029							
Creek Nation.....	18,761					6,858	1,698	3,396
By blood.....	11,952					6,858	1,698	3,396
Freedmen.....	6,809							

¹ Included with mixed one-half or more.² 1916 report.

TABLE 2.—*Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more.	Less than half.
Oklahoma—Continued.								
Five Civilized Tribes—Continued.								
Seminole Nation.....	3,127	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254	478	409
By blood.....	2,141	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,254	478	409
Freedmen.....	986	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	6,657	3,227	3,430	2,515	4,142	3,931	1,694	1,032
Klamath School—Klamath Modoc, Paiute, and Pit River	1,160	545	615	518	642	818	265	77
Roseburg School—Scattered Indians on public domain ¹	3,000	1,500	1,500	1,080	1,920	1,500	1,125	375
Siletz School—Confederated Siletz	446	233	213	193	253	225	207	14
Umatilla School—Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	1,229	574	655	439	790	598	65	566
Warm Springs School—Wasco, Tenino, and Paiute	822	375	447	285	537	790	32	.....
Rhode Island: Not under agent	² 284	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina: Not under agent—Catawbas, Cherokee, Oneida, and others	² 331	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	23,217	11,729	11,488	11,064	12,153	12,898	6,271	4,048
Cheyenne River School—Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arc, and Two Kettle Sioux	2,845	1,422	1,423	1,260	1,585	1,644	594	607
Crow Creek School—Lower-Yanktonia Sioux	970	466	504	407	563	710	212	48
Flandreau School—Flandreau Sioux	293	156	137	114	179	226	67	.....
Lower Brule School—Lower Brule Sioux	513	264	249	256	257	252	181	80
Pine Ridge School—Oglala Sioux	7,340	3,703	3,637	3,479	3,861	4,697	1,321	1,322
Rosebud School—Rosebud Sioux	5,521	2,897	2,624	2,816	2,705	3,147	1,602	772
Sisseton School—Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	2,280	1,175	1,105	1,080	1,200	700	1,200	380
Yankton School.....	3,455	1,646	1,809	1,652	1,803	1,522	1,094	839
Yankton Sioux	1,924	905	1,019	955	969	915	640	369
Santee Sioux ³	1,193	588	605	483	710	513	316	364
Ponca ⁴	338	153	185	214	124	94	138	106
Tennessee: Not under agent	² 216	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas: Not under agent	702	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama	⁵ 192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Koo-aii, Seminole, Isleta, and others	² 510	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	3,120	846	858	723	981	1,586	95	23
Goshute Agency.....	423	209	214	162	261	410	13	.....
Goshute	168	89	79	162	261	410	13	.....
Cedar City	34	17	17					
Indian Peake	16	7	9					
Kanosh	37	18	19					
Kooskarum	37	18	19					
Warm Creek	14	9	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washakie	117	51	66					
Shivwits School—Paiute	119	56	63	48	71	119	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray Agency.....	1,162	581	581	513	649	1,057	82	23
Uinta Ute	442	212	230	513	649	1,057	82	23
Uncompahgre Ute	439	215	224					
White River Ute	281	154	127					
Not under agent—Paiute and others	² 1,416	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Estimated.² 1910 census.³ Formerly listed under Nebraska.⁴ 1916 report.⁵ Special agent's report, 1910.

TABLE 2.—Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States, superintendencies, and tribes.	Total population.	Male.	Female.	Minors.	Adults.	Full blood.	Mixed blood.	
							One-half or more..	Less than half.
Vermont: Not under agent.....	¹ 26							
Virginia: Not under agent.....	¹ 539							
Washington.....	11,082	5,495	5,587	4,797	6,285	6,952	2,513	1,617
Colville School—Confederated Colville.....	2,566	1,273	1,293	1,160	1,406	1,453	469	644
Cushman School.....	2,143	1,091	1,052	982	1,161	1,343	571	229
Chehalis.....	116	69	47	46	70	87	6	23
Muckleshoot.....	174	75	99	73	101	136	37	1
Nisqualli.....	82	45	37	22	60	51	21	10
Skokomish (Clallam).....	204	99	105	102	102	132	72	
Squaxon Island.....	87	48	39	39	48	37	35	15
Unattached.....	1,480	755	725	700	780	900	400	180
Cowlitz.....	¹ 490	240	250	2 700	2 780	2 900	2 400	2 180
Clallam.....	534	288	246					
Puyallup.....	¹ 152	75	77					
Various other Indians.....	304	152	152					
Neah Bay School.....	682	351	331	283	399	640	42	
Hoh.....	46	25	21	15	31	46		
Makah.....	411	210	201	182	229	371	40	
Ozette.....	15	6	9	1	14	15		
Quileute.....	210	110	100	85	125	208	2	
Spokane School—Spokane.....	604	268	336	253	351	319	73	212
Taholah School.....	734	357	377	302	432	310	225	199
Queets River Reservation.....	48	20	28	15	23	46	2	
Quileute.....	15	4	11	2	13	13	2	
Quinalt.....	33	16	17	13	20	33		
Quinalt Reservation—Quinalt.....	686	337	349	287	409	264	223	199
Tulalip School.....	1,353	674	679	632	721	887	433	33
Lummi.....	513	250	263	252	261	299	200	14
Port Madison—Susquamish.....	204	104	100	103	101	84	105	15
Swinomish.....	221	109	112	97	124	196	24	1
Tulalip (remnants of many tribes and bands).....	415	211	204	180	235	308	104	3
Yakima School—Confederated Yakima.....	3,000	1,481	1,519	1,185	1,815	2,000	700	300
West Virginia: Not under agent.....	¹ 36							
Wisconsin.....	10,302	5,257	5,045	4,461	5,841	5,465	2,697	2,140
Grand Rapids Agency—Potawatomi and Winnebago.....	² 1,372	679	693	545	827	1,358	9	5
Hayward School—Chippewa.....	³ 1,276	629	647	498	778	216	866	194
Keshena School.....	2,364	1,259	1,105	1,086	1,278	420	897	1,047
Menominee.....	1,758	944	814	812	946	420	897	441
Stockbridge and Munsee ⁴	606	315	291	274	332			² 606
Lac du Flambeau School—Chippewa.....	744	349	395	277	467	456	167	121
Laona Agency—Potawatomi.....	355	196	159	165	190	355		
La Pointe School—Chippewa at Bad River.....	1,054	528	526	434	620	48	354	652
Oneida School—Oneida.....	2,610	1,340	1,270	1,220	1,390	2,610		
Red Cliff School—Chippewa.....	527	277	250	236	291	2	404	121
Wyoming.....	1,696	873	823	758	938	1,218	225	253
Shoshone Agency.....	1,696	873	823	758	938	1,218	225	253
Arapaho.....	853	438	415	391	462	734	108	11
Shoshoni.....	843	435	408	367	476	484	117	242

¹ 1910 census.

² Estimated.

³ 1917 report.

⁴ Now citizens.

TABLE 3.—*Indians under Federal supervision—unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1918.*

States and superintendencies.	Total In- dians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total al- lotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Indians who have received—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
Total, 1918.....	309,755	178,094	64,098	3,593	110,403	131,661
1917.....	309,409	179,374	67,972	3,495	107,907	130,035
1916.....	312,654	184,865	72,508	3,492	108,865	126,547
1915.....	309,911	182,289	68,980	2,623	110,686	126,379
1914.....	307,891	180,605	69,944	1,643	109,018	124,797
1913.....	300,784	170,444	65,762	1,420	103,362	121,233
1912.....	300,930	177,626	70,478	1,926	103,843	120,876
1911.....	296,320	164,215	88,182		176,033	120,780
1901.....	247,522	64,853				
1890.....	230,437	15,156				
Arizona.....	44,499	5,277	5,277			39,222
Camp Verde.....	435					435
Colorado River.....	1,184	1,184	1,184			
Fort Apache.....	2,456					2,456
Havasupai.....	171					171
Kaibab.....	102					102
Leupp.....	1,441					1,441
Moqui.....	4,225					4,225
Navajo ¹	12,080					12,080
Pima ²	6,253	3,243	3,243			3,010
Salt River.....	1,277	759	759			518
San Carlos.....	2,623					2,623
San Xavier.....	5,237	91	91			5,146
Truxton Canon.....	450					450
Western Navajo.....	6,565					6,565
California.....	10,725	3,122	3,097	1	24	7,603
Bishop.....	1,588	235	231		4	1,353
Campo.....	229					229
Digger.....	299	22	22			277
Fort Bidwell.....	750	212	212			538
Fort Yuma.....	835	697	697			138
Greenville.....	693	206	206			487
Hoop Valley.....	1,485	1,009	989		20	476
Malki.....	634					634
Pala.....	1,025	186	186			839
Round Valley.....	1,818	492	491	1		1,326
Soboba.....	926					926
Tule River.....	443	63	63			380
Colorado.....	877	146			146	731
Southern Ute.....	369	146			146	223
Ute Mountain.....	508					508
Florida: Seminole.....	585					585
Idaho.....	4,144	2,829	2,543	37	249	1,315
Coeur d'Alene.....	829	488	384		104	341
Fort Hall.....	1,764	1,544	1,499		45	220
Fort Lapwai.....	1,551	797	660	37	100	754
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	356					356
Kansas.....	1,414	730	453	92	185	684
Kickapoo.....	637	269	166	13	90	368
Potawatomi.....	777	461	287	79	95	316
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1,097	73	73			1,024

¹ Includes fee patents for part of their allotment.² 1917 report.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total In- dians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total al- lotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Indians who have received—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
Minnesota.....	12,003	4,971	4,056	506	409	7,032
Fond du Lac.....	1,067	284	245	9	30	783
Grand Portage ¹	321	164	146		18	157
Leech Lake.....	1,786	959	802	4	153	827
Nett Lake.....	614	282	223		59	332
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	164	43	43			121
Red Lake.....	1,496					1,496
White Earth.....	6,555	3,239	2,597	493	149	3,316
Montana.....	12,079	7,281	6,231	207	843	4,798
Blackfeet.....	2,773	2,236	2,130		106	537
Crow.....	1,703	1,197	1,100	2	95	506
Flathead.....	2,426	1,809	1,326	10	473	617
Fort Belknap.....	1,208					1,208
Fort Peck.....	2,039	2,039	1,675	195	169	
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	460					460
Tongue River.....	1,470					1,470
Nebraska.....	2,463	849	304	59	426	1,614
Omaha.....	1,377	556	231	41	284	821
Winnebago.....	1,086	293	133	18	142	793
Nevada.....	5,854	1,397	1,391		6	4,457
Fallon.....	420	284	284			136
Fort McDermitt.....	349	86	86			263
Moapa River.....	113	113	113			
Nevada.....	561					561
Walker River.....	804	304	304			500
Western Shoshone.....	607					607
Reno, special agent ²	3,000	610	604		6	2,390
New Mexico.....	21,186	473	473			20,713
Jicarilla.....	621	473	473			148
Mescalero.....	630					630
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724					2,724
Pueblo day schools.....	8,896					8,896
San Juan.....	6,500					6,500
Zuni.....	1,815					1,815
New York: New York Agency.....	5,982					5,982
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,343					2,343
North Dakota.....	8,940	7,069	5,923	292	854	1,871
Fort Berthold.....	1,204	926	832	49	45	278
Fort Totten.....	983	413	281	81	51	570
Standing Rock ¹	3,455	3,257	3,100	92	65	198
Turtle Mountain.....	3,298	2,473	1,710	70	693	825
Oklahoma.....	116,494	110,283	6,213	946	103,124	6,211
Cantonment.....	780	363	303	1	59	417
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	627	431	21	175	625
Five Civilized Tribes.....	101,506	101,506	(⁴)		* 101,506	
Kiowa.....	4,583	3,023	2,873	10	140	1,560
Osage.....	2,186	1,812	1,355	457		374
Otoe.....	524	300	132	120	48	224
Pawnee.....	716	291	196	6	89	425
Ponca.....	1,060	627	329	230	68	433
Sac and Fox.....	683	238	98	16	124	445
Seger.....	747	365	306	15	44	382
Seneca.....	1,707	771			771	936
Shawnee.....	5,750	360	190	70	100	390

¹ 1917 report.² This does not include 1,193 Indians on Santee reservation now listed under Yankton, S. Dak.

* See Roseburg, Oreg.

⁴ 29,719 restricted Indians as to alienation.⁵ Does not include citizen Potawatomi.

TABLE 3.—Indians under Federal supervision—unallotted and holding trust and fee patents, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total In- dians under Federal super- vision.	Allotted.				Unal- lotted.
		Total al- lotted.	Holding trust or restricted fee patents.	Indlans who have received—		
				Part of al- lotment.	Entire al- lotment.	
Oregon.....	11,657	3,873	3,489	19	365	7,784
Klamath ¹	1,160	783	759	.....	24	377
Roseburg ²	8,000	2,000	1,977	.....	23	6,000
Siletz.....	446	210	114	17	79	236
Umatilla.....	1,229	449	212	2	235	780
Warm Springs.....	822	431	427	.....	4	391
South Dakota.....	22,879	17,745	14,388	1,299	2,058	5,134
Cheyenne River.....	2,845	2,714	2,422	81	211	131
Crow Creek.....	970	970	888	2	80	.....
Flandreau.....	293	.....	.....	.....	.....	293
Lower Brule.....	513	473	407	10	56	40
Pine Ridge.....	7,340	6,276	5,272	599	405	1,064
Rosebud.....	5,521	5,521	4,914	102	505	.....
Sisseton.....	2,280	683	161	295	227	1,597
Yankton.....	³ 3,117	1,108	324	210	574	2,009
Utah.....	1,704	620	615	1	4	1,084
Goshute.....	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	423
Shivwits.....	119	.....	.....	.....	.....	119
Uintah and Ouray.....	1,162	620	615	1	4	542
Washington.....	11,082	6,966	6,381	80	505	4,116
Colville.....	2,566	2,486	2,304	2	180	80
Cushman.....	2,143	168	159	4	5	1,975
Neah Bay.....	682	276	276	.....	.....	406
Spokane.....	604	489	397	4	88	115
Taholah.....	734	486	447	.....	39	248
Tulalip.....	1,353	176	162	1	13	1,177
Yakima.....	3,000	2,885	2,636	69	180	115
Wisconsin.....	9,696	3,064	1,877	49	1,138	6,632
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372
Hayward.....	1,276	509	423	.....	86	767
Keshena.....	⁴ 1,758	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,758
Lac du Flambeau.....	744	354	329	.....	25	390
Laona.....	355	.....	.....	.....	.....	355
La Pointe.....	1,054	1,054	931	4	119	.....
Oneida.....	2,610	1,021	109	45	867	1,589
Red Cliff.....	527	126	85	.....	41	401
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,696	1,326	1,254	5	67	370

¹ 1917 report.² Includes 5,000 Indians in California; now under Greenville, Siletz, and Warm Springs.³ Includes 1,193 Indians, Santee Reservation, formerly under Nebraska.⁴ Does not include Stockbridge and Munsee citizen Indians.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1918.

States and superintendentes.	Marriages.				Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.		Church-going Indians.		Indians who—				
	Between Indians and whites.		Between Indians.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.	Churches among Indians.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear citizens' clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.	Are voters.
Total, 1918.....	185	1,607	378	1,416	284	66	924	464	929	250	405	232	594	594	43,346	57,898	116,969	76,765	192,298	79,607	25,536
1917.....	250	1,597	337	1,510	235	90	1,156	325	1,055	124	430	275	616	616	42,078	57,465	116,405	75,805	191,207	78,951	26,335
1916.....	176	1,717	498	1,395	263	157	1,094	221	1,275	119	399	257	617	617	40,510	56,953	113,484	74,972	191,201	78,985	26,290
1915.....	111	1,633	474	1,210	312	120	942	165	1,489	135	432	291	625	625	37,430	51,638	113,928	74,973	182,496	74,092	24,084
1914.....	168	1,892	496	1,516	305	229	881	152	1,815	261	431	282	583	583	36,377	48,925	104,594	66,203	173,160	80,241	22,118
1913.....	200	1,800	516	1,484	292	244	922	348	1,960	163	423	277	554	554	34,136	46,251	100,208	62,885	161,585	74,265	.....
1912.....	172	2,151	779	1,544	266	207	1,264	327	2,057	165	386	258	513	513	29,897	39,632	90,431	54,843	149,521	78,543	.....
1911.....	.....	608	1,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	283	189	458	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	138,410	.....	.....
1900.....	.....	459	891	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	177	118	348	348	.....	.....	.....	.....	131,714	.....	.....
1890.....	.....	397	770	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	130	203	203	.....	.....	.....	.....	118,196	.....	.....
Arizona.....	1	372	101	272	66	.....	239	1	122	.....	60	20	59	59	4,565	9,546	7,296	5,514	35,915	22	22
Camp Verde.....	.....	8	6	2	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	76	.....	250	175	435	1	1
Colorado River.....	.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	592	592	1,184	.....	.....
Fort Apache.....	.....	14	.....	14	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	20	1,812	.....	.....
Havasupai.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kalabab.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	55	171	.....	.....
Leupp.....	25	20	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	3	3	140	.....	250	30	102	.....	.....
Moguen.....	8	2	6	6	13	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	13	.....	6	6	74	.....	585	400	1,250	.....	.....
Navajo ³	130	10	120	120	18	.....	59	.....	105	.....	7	7	10	10	445	900	1,000	800	10,000	20	20
Phoenix.....	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	612	168	780	780	.....	.....	.....
Pima ⁴	49	.....	49	49	5	.....	3	.....	2	.....	3	3	14	14	1,800	3,760	1,000	950	6,233	.....	.....
Salt River.....	6	.....	6	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5	653	218	692	472	1,236	1	1
San Carlos.....	6	.....	6	6	5	.....	164	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	100	.....	300	150	1,375	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	50	.....	50	40	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	3	6	16	16	500	4,500	500	500	5,237	.....	.....
Truxton Canon.....	5	.....	5	3	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	150	450	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	50	50	50	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2	2	75	.....	450	300	3,500	.....	.....

¹ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes.

² Not reported.

³ 1917 report.

⁴ 1916 report.

Kansas	17	17	17	17	1	7	2	3	1	5	180	25	1,054	919	1,414	1,213	599	
Kikapoo.....	9	9				3		2		3	130	609	574	637	637	248		
Potawatomi.....	8	8			1	4	2	1	1	2	50	250	345	777	777	576	351	
Michigan: Mackinac 4										9	407	690	850	700	1,097	1,097	581	
Minnesota	5	52	2	55		25	4	13	10	33	1,530	3,032	7,501	4,710	11,999	9,938	2,557	
Fon du Lac.....	1	4	5			5		1	1	5	40	920	900	600	1,067	1,067	250	
Grand Portage 4	1	4	5			16		3	1	1	16	305	311	200	321	321	80	
Leech Lake.....	1	27	26		3	16	3	3	1	9	355	572	800	500	1,786	1,786	545	
Nett Lake.....	1	2	3			4		1	1	2	30	15	300	150	614	300	148	
Pikestone (Birch Cooley)	1	1	1			4	1	2	2	3	164	140	60	160	164	40		
Red Lake.....	(°)	14	(°)	(°)	1	(°)	(°)	2	2	3	350	720	1,050	500	1,496	.....	.....
White Earth.....	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)	4	4	10	575	500	4,000	2,700	6,555	6,300	1,494	
Montana.....	39	114	18	135	7	96	9	83	15	159	15	17	39	28	1,461	6,258	4,349	805
Blackfeet.....	24	(1)	62	3	25	3	36	15	2	2	485	2,000	1,500	1,300	2,771	180	.....
Crow.....	8	27	(1)	9	6	15	70	(1)	7	6	275	900	850	710	1,100	97	97	
Flathead.....	1	7	8	2	1	14	14	2	30	2	2,000	1,700	1,200	2,410	573	573		
Fort Belknap.....	1	7	8	2	1	14	14	2	30	2	100	400	250	1,203	.....	.....	.....
Fort Peck.....	5	18	23		14	3	29	8	2	3	475	455	1,352	680	2,039	135	135	
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	3	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	5	179	176	49	160	920	.....	.....
Tongue River.....	1	21	15	7	4	(1)	(1)	3	1	5	365	280	160	920	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska 8	2	23	2	23	3	1	113	11	17	4	188	22	1,680	1,500	1,886	2,463	709	
Omaha.....	2	10	2	10	3	1	3	1	1	1	102	.....	830	800	800	1,377	330
Winnebago.....	13	13				110	10	16	7	3	86	22	850	700	1,086	1,086	379	
Nevada.....	118	18	100	3	3	23	3	35	4	12	634	.....	7,363	1,540	7,954	762	40
Fallon.....	2	2				10		2		1	87	413	80	420	.....	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	4	1	3	1	5	3	1				150	300	100	349	349	.....	.....
Moapa River.....											100	100	113	113	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	4	4				40		1		1	230	525	175	561	.....	.....	.....
Walker River.....	20	15	5	1	2	25	3	1	1	20	600	600	125	804	.....	.....	.....
Western Shoshone.....	11	11	1	1	7	11	3	1	1	12	425	220	607	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reno, special.....	77	77	(1)	(1)	(°)	(°)	(°)	7	(1)	4	135	(1)	5,000	800	5,100	300	40	
New Mexico.....	3	119	58	64	1	12	2	14	12	19	694	8,541	6,091	4,645	13,190	5,330	.....
Jicarilla.....	7	5	2		4	1	2	2	1	2	20	310	200	414	.....	.....	.....
Mescalero.....	2	4	6			4		3	1	3	210	240	350	150	630	.....	.....
Pueblo Bonito.....	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)	(°)	2			2	250	250	1,300	.....	.....	.....
Pueblo day schools.....	1	51	7	45	6	1	2	3	10	11	112	78,301	4,281	3,220	8,896	4,325	.....
San Juan.....	8	(°)	(°)	(°)	2	14	2	1	2	2	350	600	600	1,000	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	49	46	3	1		8		2	1	1		300	225	950	1,805	.....	.....

7 Estimated.
8 Santee not included, now under Yankton, S. Dak.

9 Under State jurisdiction.
° Unknown.

3 No record.
4 1917 report.

1 Not reported.
2 1916 report.

TABLE 4.—Marriages, missionaries, churches, English language, dress, citizenship, crimes, misdemeanors, etc., June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Marriages.				Plural marriages existing June 30, 1918.	Crimes.		Misdemeanors.		Arrests for drunkenness.		Missionaries working among Indians.		Churches among Indians.	Church-going Indians.		Indians who—					Are voters.
	Between Indians and whites.	Between Indians.	By tribal custom.	By legal procedure.		By Indians.	By whites.	By Indians.	By whites.	Indians.	Whites.	Protestant.	Catholic.		Protestant.	Catholic.	Speak English language.	Read and write English language.	Wear civilized clothing.	Are citizens of the United States.		
New York: New York Agency.....												4	1	15	12,912	1,448	5,982	5,982	271	75		
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		19		19		1						1		11	1,400		1,895	1,280	2,343	2,579		
North Dakota.....	8	52	10	50	3	9		25		12		11	16	34	1,649	5,715	5,000	2,850	8,940	2,293		
Fort Berthold.....	2	13		15								5	2	9	315	725	800	500	1,204	301		
Fort Totten.....	1	9	10			2		2		4		2	8	5	300	360	600	400	983	257		
Standing Rock ²	1	6		7	3			20		8		3	3	4	875	1,492	1,600	750	3,455	972		
Turtle Mountain.....	4	24		28		7		3				1	2	3	159	3,139	2,000	1,200	3,298	763		
Oklahoma.....	29	110	15	124	1	16	38	54	379	228	187	44	4	55	3,115	1,750	12,859	9,845	15,779	3,784		
Cantonment.....	10			10						1		3		3	117		416	393	700	213		
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	2	23	3	22		2				16		4		4	555		825	430	1,252	337		
Kiowa.....	5	21		26		11	10	5	40	12		11	2	13	1,000	400	2,500	1,500	3,500	200		
Osage.....	8	6		14	1	27	339	47	339	143	187	2	2	22	1,500	1,250	1,910	1,840	1,885	575		
Otoe.....		2		2				1				2			217		456	444	524	116		
Pawnee.....		4		4		1		1		15		2		1	200	600	600	450	715	131		
Ponca.....		8		8						(2)		1		1	210	834	834	570	1,050	267		
Sac and Fox.....		9	3	6		1	1					2		3	48	598	598	363	683	154		
Segar.....		11	1	10		1				7		11		3	328		275	200	747	206		
Seneca.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	4		2	(4)	(4)	1,707	1,118	1,707	2,722		
Shawnee.....	14	16	8	22						30		2		3	150	1,100	2,738	2,535	3,016	863		
Oregon.....	13	39	2	50		11	1	61		14	4	6	2	9	1,088	725	8,675	3,631	10,998	4,283		
Klamath ²	1	9		10		9	1	47		8		2		2	308		1,130	576	1,160	8		
Roseburg ²	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	6,000	2,000	8,000	3,000		
Siletz.....	4	4		4		1		1		1		1	1	2	110	150	370	240	446	250		
Umatilla.....	12	16	2	26				5		6	3	1	1	2	350	575	675	370	570	580		
Warm Springs.....	10	10		10		1		8				2		3	320		500	445	822	318		

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1918.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Grand total.....	224, 133	36, 860, 634	34, 233, 174	71, 093, 808
Total reservations.....	216, 409	35, 751, 792	34, 233, 174	69, 984, 966
Total public domain.....	7, 724	1, 108, 842		1, 108, 842
Arizona.....	1, 758	81, 639	18, 571, 375	18, 653, 014
Camp McDowell (Salt River).....			24, 971	24, 971
Cocopah.....			400	400
Colorado River.....	603	6, 029	234, 670	240, 699
Fort Apache.....			1, 681, 920	1, 681, 920
Fort Mojave (Colorado River).....			31, 328	31, 328
Gila Bend (Pima).....			10, 231	10, 231
Gila River (Pima).....			371, 422	371, 422
Havasupai (Suppai).....			518	518
Hualapai (Truxton Canon).....			730, 940	730, 940
Kaibab.....			138, 240	138, 240
Moqui (Hopi).....			2, 472, 320	2, 472, 320
Navajo (see New Mexico and Utah).....	60	9, 600	8, 774, 397	8, 783, 997
Papago.....			2, 129, 114	2, 129, 114
Papago (San Xavier).....	291	41, 606	114, 348	155, 954
Salt River.....	804	24, 404	22, 316	46, 720
San Carlos.....			1, 834, 240	1, 834, 240
California.....	2, 593	82, 172	434, 866	517, 038
Digger.....			530	530
Hoopla Valley.....	639	29, 091	99, 051	128, 142
Mission—				
Agua Caliente (Malki).....			7, 205	7, 205
Augustine (Malki).....			616	616
Cabazon (Malki).....			1, 280	1, 280
Cahuilla (Soboba).....			18, 880	18, 880
Campo.....			1, 640	1, 640
Capitan Grande (Pala).....			15, 080	15, 080
Cuyapipe (Campo).....			4, 080	4, 080
Inaja (Soboba).....			760	760
Laguna (Campo).....			320	320
La Posta (Campo).....			3, 679	3, 679
Los Coyotes (Soboba).....			21, 520	21, 520
Manzanita (Campo).....			19, 680	19, 680
Martinez (Malki).....			1, 280	1, 280
Mesa Grande (Soboba).....			4, 400	4, 400
Mission Creek (Malki).....			1, 920	1, 920
Morongo (Malki).....			11, 069	11, 069
Pala.....	177	1, 396	3, 084	4, 480
Pechanga or Temecula (Pala).....	85	1, 299	3, 896	5, 195
Potrero or La Jolla (Pala).....			8, 329	8, 329
Ramona (Soboba).....			560	560
Rincon (Pala).....			2, 554	2, 554
San Manuel (Malki).....			653	653
San Pasqual (Pala).....			2, 200	2, 200
Santa Rosa (Soboba).....			2, 560	2, 560
Santa Ynez (Soboba).....			120	120
Santa Ysabel (Soboba).....			15, 042	15, 042
Soboba.....			5, 461	5, 461
Syquan (Pala).....	17	270	370	640
Torres (Malki).....			20, 800	20, 800
Tuolumne.....			34	34
Twenty-nine Palms (Malki).....			480	480
Palute.....			75, 806	75, 806
Round Valley.....	877	42, 106		42, 106
Tule River.....			48, 551	48, 551
Yuma (Fort Yuma).....	798	8, 010	31, 376	39, 386
Colorado.....	372	72, 731	396, 143	468, 874
Ute (Ute Mountain and Southern Ute).....	371	72, 651	396, 143	468, 794
Absentee Wyandot.....	1	80		80
Florida: Seminole.....			23, 542	23, 542
Idaho.....	4, 377	628, 098	54, 841	682, 939
Coeur d'Alene.....	638	104, 077		104, 077
Fort Hall.....	1, 863	345, 209	21, 263	366, 472
Lapwai (Nez Perce).....	1, 870	178, 812	33, 578	212, 390
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....			3, 251	3, 251

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Kansas.....	3,079	272,519	.....	272,519
Chippewa and Munsee (Potawatomi).....	100	4,195	.....	4,195
Iowa (Kickapoo).....	143	11,769	.....	11,769
Kickapoo.....	351	27,691	.....	27,691
Potawatomi.....	2,363	220,785	.....	220,785
Sac and Fox (Kickapoo).....	122	8,079	.....	8,079
Michigan.....	2,648	153,227	191	153,418
Isabella.....	1,943	98,395	191	98,581
L'Anse.....	669	52,201	.....	52,206
Ontonagon.....	36	2,631	.....	2,631
Minnesota.....	8,365	954,615	553,898	1,508,513
Bois Fort (Nett Lake).....	712	56,782	.....	56,782
Deer Creek (Nett Lake).....	4	296	.....	296
Fond du Lac.....	596	36,846	.....	36,846
Grand Portage.....	304	24,191	.....	24,191
Leech Lake.....	631	48,520	.....	48,520
Mdewakanton (Birch Cooley).....	135	12,582	.....	12,582
Red Lake.....	.....	.....	543,528	543,528
Vermillion Lake.....	.....	.....	1,080	1,080
White Earth.....	5,157	710,665	9,290	719,955
White Oak Point and Chippewa (Leech Lake).....	826	64,733	.....	64,733
Montana.....	10,001	2,448,126	3,479,270	5,927,396
Blackfeet.....	2,656	889,199	604,188	1,493,387
Crow.....	2,451	481,269	1,831,944	2,313,213
Fort Belknap.....	.....	.....	497,600	497,600
Fort Peck.....	2,466	849,250	.....	849,250
Jocko (Flathead).....	2,428	228,408	.....	228,408
Northern Cheyenne (Tongue River).....	.....	.....	489,500	489,500
Rocky Boy.....	.....	.....	56,038	56,038
Nebraska.....	4,037	353,424	6,118	359,542
Omaha.....	1,460	130,642	4,380	135,022
Ponca (Santee).....	168	27,236	.....	27,236
Santee (Niobrara).....	850	73,251	.....	73,251
Sioux (additional).....	.....	.....	640	640
Winnebago.....	1,559	122,295	1,098	123,393
Nevada.....	979	14,133	721,477	735,610
Duck Valley (Western Shoshone).....	.....	.....	321,920	321,920
Moapa River.....	117	605	523	1,128
Paiute (Fallon).....	366	3,650	990	4,640
Pyramid Lake (Nevada).....	.....	.....	322,000	322,000
Walker River.....	496	9,878	75,204	85,082
Winnemucca.....	.....	.....	840	840
New Mexico.....	2,800	673,175	4,024,049	4,697,224
Jicarilla Apache.....	796	353,812	407,300	761,112
Mescalero Apache.....	.....	.....	474,240	474,240
Navajo (see Arizona and Utah).....	2,004	319,363	1,980,637	2,300,000
Pueblo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acoma (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	95,792	95,792
Cochiti.....	.....	.....	24,256	24,256
Isleta (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	110,080	110,080
Jemez.....	.....	.....	42,359	42,359
Laguna (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	101,511	101,511
Laguna withdrawals.....	.....	.....	150,000	150,000
Nambe.....	.....	.....	13,586	13,586
Picuris.....	.....	.....	17,461	17,461
Pojoaque.....	.....	.....	13,520	13,520
San Dia (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	24,187	24,187
San Juan.....	.....	.....	17,545	17,545
San Felipe (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	34,767	34,767
Santa Ana (Albuquerque).....	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Santa Clara.....	.....	.....	49,369	49,369
Santo Domingo.....	.....	.....	92,398	92,398
Sia.....	.....	.....	17,515	17,515
San Hdefonso.....	.....	.....	17,293	17,293
Taos.....	.....	.....	17,361	17,361
Tesuque.....	.....	.....	17,471	17,471
Zuni.....	.....	.....	288,040	288,040

¹ Includes 12,348 acres purchased from the Omaha Indians. ² Executive orders 1910 and 1917.

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
New York.....			87,677	87,677
Allegany.....			30,469	30,469
Cattaraugus.....			21,680	21,680
Oil Spring.....			640	640
Oneida.....			350	350
Onondaga.....			6,100	6,100
St. Regis.....			14,640	14,640
Tonawanda.....			7,549	7,549
Tuscarora.....			6,249	6,249
North Carolina: Qualla.....			63,211	63,211
North Dakota.....	8,380	2,005,320	100,000	2,105,320
Devils Lake (Fort Totten).....	1,189	137,381		137,381
Fort Berthold.....	2,165	435,708	100,000	535,708
Standing Rock.....	4,700	1,388,411		1,388,411
Turtle Mountain.....	326	43,820		43,820
Oklahoma.....	116,701	19,548,888	15,361	19,564,249
Cherokee.....	40,193	4,346,203	30	4,346,233
Chickasaw.....	10,955	3,800,350	10	3,800,360
Choctaw.....	26,723	4,291,036	14,460	4,305,496
Creek.....	18,710	2,997,114	352	2,997,466
Seminole.....	3,118	359,535	122	359,657
Cherokee Outlet.....	62	4,949		4,949
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	3,331	528,789		528,789
Iowa (Sac and Fox).....	108	8,605		8,605
Kansa (Kaw now Ponca).....	247	99,644		99,644
Kickapoo (Shawnee).....	280	22,650		22,650
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache.....	3,451	547,236		547,236
Modoc (Seneca).....	68	3,966		3,966
Oakland (Ponca).....	73	11,456		11,456
Osage.....	2,230	1,465,350		1,465,350
Otoe.....	514	128,351		128,351
Ottawa (Seneca).....	160	12,995		12,995
Pawnee.....	820	112,701		112,701
Peoria (Seneca).....	218	43,334		43,334
Ponca.....	782	100,745	387	101,132
Potawatomi (Shawnee).....	2,109	291,736		291,736
Quapaw (Seneca).....	248	56,245		56,245
Sac and Fox.....	548	87,684		87,684
Seneca.....	435	41,813		41,813
Shawnee.....	117	12,745		12,745
Wichita (Kiowa).....	957	152,714		152,714
Wyandotte (Seneca).....	244	20,942		20,942
Oregon.....	4,253	508,657	1,209,349	1,718,006
Grande Ronde (Siletz).....	269	32,983		32,983
Klamath.....	1,351	208,279	812,707	1,020,986
Siletz.....	551	44,459		44,459
Umatilla.....	1,115	82,644	74,130	156,774
Warm Springs.....	967	140,292	322,512	462,804
South Dakota.....	27,377	6,259,958	403,714	6,663,672
Cheyenne River.....	3,686	992,681	218,149	1,210,830
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago.....	1,460	272,560		272,560
Lake Traverse (Sisseton).....	2,006	308,838		308,838
Lower Brule.....	868	201,991	24,000	225,991
Pine Ridge.....	8,257	2,363,813	161,565	2,525,378
Rosebud.....	8,487	1,851,812		1,851,812
Yankton.....	2,613	268,263		268,263
Utah.....	1,367	111,947	1,529,360	1,641,307
Goshute and Deep Creek.....			34,500	34,500
Navajo (see Arizona and New Mexico).....			600,000	600,000
Paute (Navajo).....			600,000	600,000
Shivwits.....			26,880	26,880
Skull Valley.....			18,640	18,640
Uintah Valley.....	777	39,620	249,340	288,960
Uncompahgre.....	590	72,327		72,327

TABLE 5.—Area of Indian lands June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and reservations.	Number allotments.	Area in acres.		
		Allotted.	Unallotted.	Total.
Washington.....	9,960	1,019,079	1,699,807	2,718,886
Chehalis (Cushman).....	36	3,799	.....	3,799
Col umbia (Colville).....	35	22,618	.....	22,618
Colv lie.....	2,918	332,795	1,009,580	1,342,375
Hoh River (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	640	640
Kalispel (Coeur d'Alene).....	.....	.....	4,629	4,629
L a m i i (Tulalip).....	109	12,561	.....	12,561
Mika'i (Neah Bay).....	373	3,728	19,312	23,040
M i kleshoot (Cushman).....	43	3,491	.....	3,491
Nisqualli (Cushman).....	30	4,717	.....	4,717
O tte (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	640	640
Port Madison (Tulalip).....	51	7,219	65	7,284
Puyallup (Cushman).....	167	17,463	.....	17,463
Quileute (Neah Bay).....	.....	.....	837	837
Quinalt (Taholah).....	690	54,990	168,553	223,543
Shoalwater (Cushman).....	.....	.....	335	335
Skokomish (Cushman).....	134	7,803	.....	7,803
Snohomish (Tulalip).....	164	22,166	324	22,490
Spokane.....	628	64,954	82,488	147,442
Squaxon Island (Cushman).....	23	1,494	.....	1,494
Swinomish (Tulalip).....	71	7,359	.....	7,359
Yakima.....	4,488	451,922	412,404	864,326
Wisconsin.....	4,965	319,026	270,734	589,760
Lac Courte Oreille (Hayward).....	881	68,910	540	69,450
Lac du Flambeau.....	600	45,756	24,424	70,180
La Pointe (Bad River).....	1,608	115,808	14,090	129,898
Menominee (Keshena).....	.....	.....	231,680	231,680
Oneida.....	1,504	65,466	.....	65,466
Red Cliff.....	205	14,166	.....	14,166
Stockbridge and Munsee (Keshena).....	167	8,920	.....	8,920
Wyoming: Wind River (Shoshone).....	2,397	245,058	584,940	829,998
Public domain.....	7,724	1,108,842	.....	1,108,842

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA.		
Camp McDowell.....	Acres. 24,971	Executive order, Sept. 15, 1903; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 211. (See Ann. Rept. 1905, p. 98.)
(Under Salt River School.)		
Tribe: Mohave Apache.		
Cocopah.....	400	Executive order, Sept. 27, 1917, school reserve.
Colorado River ¹	2 236,010	Act of Mar. 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1873, Nov. 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.)
(Under Colorado River School.)		Act Apr. 30, 1908 (36 Stat., 77); act Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 273); act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1063); act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 523); Executive order, Nov. 22, 1915. 616 Indians allotted 6,160 acres.
Tribes: Chemehuevi, Kawaia, Cocopa, ⁴ Mohave.		
Fort Apache.....	2 1,681,920	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64.)
(Under Fort Apache School.)		
Tribes: Chilion, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreño, and Mogollon Apache.		
Fort Mojave.....	31,328	Executive orders, Dec. 1, 1910, and Feb. 2, 1911. Sec. 11, act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855-858). (See 18579-1910.) Area original military reservation, 14,000 acres.
(Under Fort Mojave School.)		
Tribe: Apache.		
Gila Bend.....	3 10,231	Executive orders, Dec. 12, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1909. (See 4106, 1909.)
(Under Pima School.)		
Tribe: Papago.		
Gila River.....	3 371,422	Act of Feb. 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive orders, Aug. 31, 1876, Jan. 10, 1879, June 14, 1879, May 5, 1882, and Nov. 15, 1883; Mar. 22, May 8, July 31, 1911; Dec. 16, 1911; June 2, 1913; Aug. 27, 1914; Mar. 18, 1915, and July 19, 1915.
(Under Pima School.)		
Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.		

¹ Partly in California.² Outboundaries surveyed.³ Surveyed.⁴ Not on reservation.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
ARIZONA—continued.		
Havasupai (Supai)..... (Under Havasupai School.) Tribe: Havasupai.	Acres. 1 518	Executive orders, June 8 and Nov. 23, 1880, and Mar. 31, 1882.
Hopi (Moqui)..... (Under Moqui School.) Tribe: Hopi (Moqui) and Navajo.	2,472,320	Executive order, Dec. 16, 1882. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1021.) (See 45096-1910.)
Kalbab..... (Under Kalbab School.) Tribes: Kalbab and San Juan Salute.	138,240	Secretary's withdrawal, Oct. 15, 1907. (See 73684-1907.) Executive order, June 11, 1913.
Navajo ² (Under Leupp, Navajo, Western Navajo, San Juan, and Pueblo Bonito Schools.) Tribe: Navajo.	11,887,793	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667, and Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1878, Jan. 8, 1880, two of May 17, 1884, and Nov. 19, 1892. 1,769,600 acres in Arizona and 967,680 acres in Utah were added to this reservation by Executive order of May 17, 1884, and 46,080 acres in New Mexico restored to public domain, but again reserved by Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1886, Jan. 8, 1900, and Nov. 14, 1901. By Executive orders of Mar. 10 and May 15, 1905, 61,523 acres were added to reservation and by Executive order of Nov. 9, 1907, as amended by Executive order of Jan. 28, 1908, 2,972,160 acres were added. 2,064 Indians have been allotted 328,963 acres under the act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended. By Executive orders of Dec. 30, 1908, and Jan. 16, 1911, the surplus lands, approximately 1,641,180 acres, in that part of the extension in New Mexico restored to the public domain. (See 35 Stat. L., 457 and 787.) (See 1277-9.) Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 264), and Mar. 3, 1913 (37 Stat., 1007), R. R. exchanges. Executive orders May 24, 1911, Feb. 17, 1912 (2), Feb. 10, 1913 (2), May 6, 1913, Dec. 1, 1913, July 23, 1914, and Feb. 19, 1915. Also 94,000 acres set aside temporarily for allotment by Executive order, May 7, 1917.
Papago..... (Under San Xavier School.) Tribe: Papago.	2,443,462	Executive order, July 1, 1874, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 291. 41,606 acres allotted to 291 Indians, and 14 acres reserved for school site, the residue, 27,563 acres, unallotted. (See letter book 208, p. 408.) Executive orders, June 16, 1911, and May 28, Sept. 2, Oct. 8, and Dec. 5, 1912, Oct. 27, 1914, Jan. 14, 1916, and Feb. 1, 1917.
Salt River..... (Under Salt River School.) Tribes: Maricopa and Pima.	22,317	Executive orders, June 14, 1879, and Oct. 20, 1910; Sept. 28 and Oct. 23, 1911. (See 26731-1910.) (See Senate Doc. 90, 58th Cong., 2d sess.) 804 Indians allotted 24,403 acres under general allotment act.
San Carlos..... (Under San Carlos School.) Tribes: Arivaipa, Chillon, Chiricahua, Coyotero, Mimbreno, Mogollon, Mohave, Pinal, San Carlos, Tonto, and Yuma Apache.	1 1,834,240	Executive orders, Nov. 9, 1871, Dec. 14, 1872, Aug. 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, Apr. 27 and Oct. 30, 1876, Jan. 26 and Mar. 31, 1877; act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 469; agreement made Feb. 25, 1896, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 358. (For fuller text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 39, p. 35910.) (See act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 64; act of Mar. 2, 1901, vol. 31, p. 952.) Executive order of Dec. 22, 1902.
Walapai..... (Under Truxton Cañon School.) Tribe: Walapai.	730,940	Executive orders, Jan. 4, 1883, Dec. 22, 1898, May 14, 1900, June 2, 1911, May 29, 1912, and July 18, 1913.
Total.....	21,886,112	
CALIFORNIA.		
Camp or Fort Independence...	360	Executive orders, Oct. 28, 1915, and Apr. 29, 1916.
Cold Springs.....	160	Executive order, Nov. 10, 1914.
Colony or Nevada.....	75	Executive order, May 6, 1913.
Digger..... (Under a farmer.) Tribe: Digger.	370	Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., 612), provides for purchase of 330 acres; not allotted. 40 acres were reserved by order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 28, 1908, for Digger Indians. (See 46597-1907, 71861-1908, 39245-1909.)
Fort Bidwell.....	320	Executive order, Aug. 8, 1917, school reserve.
Guidiville band.....	160	Secretary's withdrawal for wood lot. (See 22266-1909.)
Hoopa Valley..... (Under Hoopa Valley School.) Tribes: Hunsatung, Hupa, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Salaz, Sermalton, and Tsishtanatan.	1 99,051	Act of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive orders, June 23, 1876, and Oct. 16, 1891. There have been allotted to 639 Indians 29,143.38 acres, reserved to 3 villages 68.74 acres, and opened to settlement under act of June 17, 1892 (27 Stats., p. 52), 15,096.11 acres of land (formerly Klamath River Reservation). (Letter book 263, p. 96; 382, p. 480; 383, p. 170.)

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.² Partly in New Mexico. (See Table 5.)³ Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
CALIFORNIA—continued.		
Mission (28 reserves).....	<i>Acres.</i> 181,844	Executive orders, Jan. 31, 1870, Dec. 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, Aug. 25, Sept. 29, 1877, Jan. 17, 1880, Mar. 2, Mar. 9, 1881, June 27, July 24, 1882, Feb. 5, June 19, 1883, Jan. 25, Mar. 22, 1886, Jan. 29, Mar. 14, 1887, and May 6, 1889. 270.24 acres allotted to 17 Indians and for church and cemetery purposes on Syquan Reserve (letter book 303, p. 297), and 1,299.47 acres allotted to 85 Temecula Indians, 2.70 acres reserved for school purposes (letter book 351, p. 312). Executive order, Dec. 29, 1891. Proclamations of President of Apr. 16, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1970, and May 29, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2005; act of Feb. 11, 1903, vol. 32, p. 822. 174,936.73 acres patented by the Government to various bands under acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1022). (See misc. tract book 36, and President's proclamation, Aug. 31, 1915.) See Ex. Ords. Aug. 16, 1917; Jan. 26, 1918, extending trust periods 10 years.
Chuckekansies.....	160	Executive orders, Apr. 24, 1912, and Aug. 14, 1914.
Los Coyotes.....	3,840	Executive order, Apr. 13, 1914.
Morongo.....		Proclamation of Nov. 12, 1913, partly canceling Executive order withdrawal.
Paiute.....	175,806	Executive orders, Mar. 11, 1912, May 9, 1912, Sept. 7, 1912, Sept. 16, 1912, Feb. 14, 1913, and July 22, 1915.
Pala..... (Formerly Warner's Ranch Indians.)		119.99 acres allotted to 15 Indians (letter book 303, p. 57). 162 allotments of approximately 2 acres of irrigable land and 6 acres of grazing land approved and patented under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 388), as amended. Lands reserved under authority of acts of Jan. 12, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 712), and Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1022), and bought under act of May 8, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 257). See authority 7971 and letter book 580, p. 113. Deed recorded in Miscellaneous Record Book No. 5, p. 193.
Round Valley..... (Under Round Valley School.)		Acts of Apr. 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and Mar. 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, Mar. 30, 1870, Apr. 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876; act of Oct. 1, 1890, vol. 26 p. 658.
Tribes: Clear Lake, Concow, Little Lake, Nomelaki, Pit River, Potter Valley, Redwood Wailaki, and Yuki.		42, 105.56 acres allotted to 1,034 Indians, 1,110 acres reserved for school and agency purposes (72083-1907, letter books 298, p. 17, and 395, p. 260). (See act of Feb. 8, 1905, providing for a reduction of area of reservation, vol. 33, p. 706.) 36,692.23 acres additional allotments made to 619 Indians and 740 acres reserved for school purposes.
Tule River..... (Under Tule River School.)	48,551	Executive orders, Jan. 9 and Oct. 3, 1873, and Aug. 3, 1878.
Tribes: Kawia, ² Kings River, Moache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni. ³		
Yuma..... (Under Fort Yuma School.)	30,949	Executive order, Jan. 9, 1884; agreement, Dec. 4, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 332. (See sec. 25, Indian appropriation act, approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 224.) 7,756.54 acres irrigable land opened under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stats., 1063). 8,110 acres allotted to 811 Indians.
Tribe: Yuma-Apache.		
Total.....	441,646	
COLORADO.		
Ute¹.....	396,143	Treaties of Oct. 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and Mar. 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619, act of Apr. 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, Nov. 22, 1875, Aug. 17, 1876, Feb. 7, 1879, and Aug. 4, 1882, and act of Congress approved June 15, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199, and July 28, 1882, vol. 22, p. 178, May 14, 1884, vol. 23, p. 22, Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 337, Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 677. 72,651 acres allotted to 371 Indians and 360 acres reserved for use of Government (letter book 321, p. 86); also 7,360.32 acres allotted to 39 Indians (letter book 331, p. 395). 523,079 acres opened to settlement by President's proclamation dated Apr. 13, 1899 (31 Stats., 1947). The residue, 375,960 acres, retained as a reservation for the Wiminuche Utes. Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 82), exchange of lands with Indians. Executive order, Nov. 12, 1915.
(Under Navajo Springs and Southern Ute Schools.)		
Tribes: Capote, Moache, and Wiminuche Ute.		
Total.....	396,143	

¹ Partly in Nevada.² Not on reservation.³ Partly in New Mexico.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
FLORIDA.		
Seminole..... (Under special agent.)	<i>Acres.</i> ¹ 26,741	Acts Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stats., 303), Mar. 2, 1895 (28 Stat., 892), June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 337), June 7, 1897 (30 Stat., 78), Mar. 1, 1899 (30 Stat., 938), June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 302), Apr. 4, 1910 (36 Stat., 274). 23,061.72 acres purchased for Seminole Indians in Florida under acts mentioned (see Annual Report for 1900, p. 101). 3,680 acres reserved by Executive order of June 28, 1911. (See 20817-1909.)
Total.....	26,741	
IDAHO.		
Coeur d'Alene..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Kutenai, ² Pend d'Oreille, ² and Spokane.		Executive orders June 14, 1867, and Nov. 8, 1873; agreements made Mar. 26, 1887, and Sept. 9, 1889, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1026, 1029. Agreement, Feb. 7, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 322. 638 Indians have been allotted 104,077 acres and 1,906.99 acres have been reserved for agency, school, and church purposes and for mill sites. (See 86950-1908, and acts of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 325-355), Mar. 3, 1891 (26 Stat. L., 1026-1029), Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. L., 322), Mar. 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 56), Apr. 30, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 78). President's proclamation issued May 22, 1909, opening 224,210 acres surplus lands to settlement. (37 L. D., 698.)
Fort Hall..... (Under Fort Hall School.) Tribes: Bannock and Shoshoni.	¹ 21,263	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders. June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869; agreement with Indians made July 18, 1881, and approved by Congress July 3, 1882, vol. 22, p. 148; agreement of May 27, 1887, ratified by acts of Sept. 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 452, Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687, and Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1011. Agreement made Feb. 5, 1898, ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 672, ceding 416,000 acres, of which 6,298.72 acres have been allotted to 79 Indians (see letter book 527, p. 478); remainder of ceded tract opened by settlement June 17, 1902 (President's proclamation of May 7, 1902, vol. 32, p. 1997) act of Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 153, act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1064); 1,863 allotments, covering 338,909 acres, approved Oct. 28, 1914 (37106-13).
Lapwai..... (Under Fort Lapwai School.) Tribe: Nez Perce.	34,190	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647; agreement, May 1, 1893, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 326. 178,812 acres allotted to 1,876 Indians, 2,170.47 acres reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes, and 32,020 acres of timberland reserved for the tribe: the remainder restored to public settlement. (President's proclamation, Nov. 8, 1895, 29 Stats., 873.)
Lemhi.....		Unratified treaty of Sept. 24, 1868, and Executive order, Feb. 12, 1875; agreement of May 14, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 23, 1889, vol. 25, p. 687. (See 34 Stat. L., 335, and agreement executed Dec. 28, 1905, approved by President Jan. 27, 1906.) Act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 334), about 64,000 acres opened in 1909. (See 36809-1909.)
Total.....	55,453	
IOWA.		
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox Agency.) Tribes: Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	3,480	By purchase. (See act of Mar. 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds 1857, 1835, 1867, 1863, 1899, 1876, 1880, 1882, 1883, 1888, June, July, and Oct., 1892-1896. (See act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749.) (See Ann. Repts., 1891, p. 681; 1898, p. 81.) Deeds recorded, vol. 6. (See 95856-1907.)
Total.....	3,480	
KANSAS.		
Chippewa and Munsee..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribes: Chippewa and Munsee.		Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105. 4,195.31 acres allotted to 100 Indians; the residue, 200 acres, allotted for missionary and school purposes. Patents issued to allottees; balance of allotments sold and proceeds paid to heirs. (See ninth section of act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 92; L. B., 332, p. 63.)

¹ Surveyed.² Not on reservation.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
KANSAS—continued.		
Iowa ¹ (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Iowa.	Acres.	Treaties of May 17, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1069, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171. 11,768.77 acres of land allotted to 143 Indians; 162 acres reserved for school and cemetery purposes. (Letter book 266, p. 86.) Acts Mar. 3, 1885 (23 Stat., 352), and Jan. 26, 1887 (24 Stat., 367).
Kickapoo..... (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Kickapoo.		Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623. 27,691.27 acres allotted to 351 Indians; 245 acres reserved for church and school; the residue, 398.87 acres, unallotted (letter books 304, p. 480, and 772, p. 54). (Acts of Aug. 4, 1886 (24 Stat., 219), Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Potawatomi School.) Tribe: Prairie Band of Potawatomi.		Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of Nov. 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531. 220,785 acres allotted to 2,363 Indians; 319 acres reserved for school and agency, and 1 acre for church. (Acts of Feb. 28, 1899, vol. 30, p. 909, and Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1007.) 980 acres surplus tribal land sold under act Feb. 28, 1899. Executive order Nov. 12, 1917, extending trust period 10 years, except in 11 cases.
Sauk and Fox ¹ (Under Kickapoo School.) Tribe: Sauk and Fox of the Missouri.		Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of Mar. 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208. 2,843.97 acres in Kansas; 4,194.33 acres in Nebraska, aggregating 7,038.30 acres, allotted to 84 Indians, and under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 324-349), 960.91 acres were allotted to 37 Indians, leaving 57 acres unallotted. (Letter books 233, p. 361; 383, p. 37; and 512, p. 110.)
Total.....		
MICHIGAN.		
Isabella ² Tribe: Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	191	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of Aug. 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of Oct. 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657. 98,395 acres allotted to 1,943 Indians.
L'Anse..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: L'Anse and Vieux Desert Bands of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 52,121 acres allotted to 668 Indians. Payment for lands in sec. 16, see 93879-1907. Unappropriated tracts, see 10293-1915.
Ontonagon..... (Under special agent.) Tribe: Ontonagon Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Sixth clause, second article, treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Sept. 25, 1855. 2,561.35 acres allotted to 35 Indians.
Ottawa and Chippewa.....		Treaty July 31, 1855. (11 Stat., 621.) 120,470 acres allotted to 1,818 Indians.
Total.....	191	
MINNESOTA.		
Bois Fort..... (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Treaty of Apr. 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 56,467.20 acres allotted to 721 Indians and 434.63 acres reserved for agency, etc., purposes. (L. B. 359,382); residue, 51,863 acres, opened to public settlement.
Deer Creek..... (Under Nett Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.		Executive order, June 30, 1883; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 63.) 295.55 acres allotted to 4 Indians; residue, 22,744 acres, opened to public settlement. (Executive order of Dec. 21, 1858.)
Fond du Lac..... (Under Fond du Lac School.) Tribe: Fond du Lac Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of May 26, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 37,121 acres allotted to 593 Indians; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 60.) The residue, 76,837 acres, restored to settlement. Agreement of Nov. 21, 1889. (See act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.) Act June 30, 1913 (Public No. 4), and Executive order, Mar. 4, 1915.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River). (Under Grand Portage agency.) Tribe: Grand Portage Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 59.) 24,191.31 acres allotted to 304 Indians; 208.24 acres reserved for agency and wood purposes; residue, 16,041.97 acres, opened to public settlement. Executive order, Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside two small unsurveyed islands for reservation purposes.

¹ In Kansas and Nebraska.

² Agency abolished June 30, 1889.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MINNESOTA—continued.		
Leech Lake..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Cass Lake, Pillager, and Lake Winibigoshish Bands of Chippewa.	<i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, Nov. 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 49.) 48,446 acres allotted to 630 Indians and 321.60 acres reserved for agency and school purposes. (Act of June 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 402.) Minnesota National Forest act, May 23, 1903 (35 Stat., 268). Executive order Feb. 16, 1911.
Mdewakanton..... (Under Birch Cooley School.) Tribe: Mdewakanton Sioux.		By purchase. (See acts of July 4, 1884, Mar. 3, 1885, May 15, 1886, June 20, 1888 (25 Stat., 228); Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 392), and Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 349). 339.70 acres deeded to 47 Indians; 12,242.76 acres allotted to 88 Indians and held in trust by the United States; 8.90 acres reserved for school. (See Ann. Rpt., 1891, pp. 111 and 179, and schedule approved Nov. 21, 1904.) Act Mar. 4, 1917 (39 Stat. L., 1195).
Mille Lac..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribe: Mille Lac and Snake River Bands of Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., p. 45.) Joint resolution (No. 5), Dec. 19, 1893, vol. 28, p. 576, and joint resolution (No. 40) approved May 17, 1898, vol. 30, p. 745. (See Ann. Rpt. 1890, pp. 38-43.) Purchase of land act of Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 591).
Red Lake..... (Under Red Lake School.) Tribe: Red Lake and Pembina Chippewa.	543,528	Treaty of Oct. 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 8, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 27 and 32), and Executive order, Nov. 21, 1892. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1009, and act of Feb. 20, 1904, ratifying agreement made Mar. 10, 1902, vol. 33, p. 46, for sale of 256,152 acres. Act of Feb. 8, 1905, vol. 33, p. 708, granting 320 acres as right of way for the Minneapolis, Red Lake & Manitoba Ry. Co. Executive order, Feb. 16, 1911.
Vermillion Lake..... (Under Vermillion Lake School.) Tribe: Bois Fort Chippewa.	1,080	Executive order, Dec. 20, 1881, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642.
White Earth..... (Under White Earth School.) Tribes: Chippewa of the Mississippi, Pembina, and Pillager Chippewa.	9,290	Treaty of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Mar. 18, 1879, and July 13, 1883, act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 642. (See agreement July 29, 1889, H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 34 and 36.) Under act of Jan. 14, 1889 (25 Stat., 642), 428,401.05 acres have been allotted to 5,152 Indians, and 1,899.61 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, and under act of Apr. 28, 1901 (33 Stat., 539), 246,956.13 acres have been allotted to 2,816 Mississippi and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa, being additional allotments to a part of the allottees under act of Jan. 14, 1889, leaving unallotted and unreserved 9,290 acres. Act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 353.)
White Oak Point and Chippewa..... (Under Leech Lake Agency.) Tribes: Lake Winibigoshish and Pillager Bands of Chippewa and White Oak Point Band of Mississippi Chippewa.		Treaties of Feb. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and of Mar. 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, Oct. 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874; act of Jan. 14, 1889, vol. 25, p. 742. (See H. Ex. Doc. No. 247, 51st Cong., 1st sess., pp. 42, 49.) 64,732 acres allotted to 826 Indians; the residue opened to public settlement; 240 acres reserved for ball park. (See 289-1908.)
Total.....	553,898	
MONTANA.		
Blackfeet..... (Under Blackfeet School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan.	604,826	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Feb. 11, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 129; agreement made Sept. 26, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 353; act of Feb. 27, 1905, confirming grant of 356.11 acres of land and 120 acres of unsurveyed land. (See vol. 33, p. 816.) Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1035). 2,656 Indians allotted 886,979 acres. 44,240.07 acres timber reserved. (See 4021-1913.)

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
MONTANA—continued.		
Crow (Under Crow School.) Tribes: Mountain and River Crow.	¹ 1,832, 109	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649; agreement made June 12, 1880, and approved by Congress Apr. 11, 1882, vol. 22, p. 42, and agreement made Aug. 22, 1881, approved by Congress July 10, 1882, vol. 22, p. 157; Executive orders, Oct. 20, 1875, Mar. 8, 1876, Dec. 7, 1880; agreement made Dec. 8, 1890; ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1039-1040; agreement made Aug. 27, 1892. (See Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 748; also President's proclamation, Oct. 15, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1034. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 352, to amend and ratify agreement of Aug. 14, 1899. Under act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and act Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stat., 794), and Executive order, June 8, 1901 (modifying Executive order of Mar. 25, 1901), 482,584 acres have been allotted to 2,453 Indians, and 1,822.61 acres reserved for administration, church, and cemetery purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 1,832,109 acres; 14,711.96 acres on ceded part have been allotted to 81 Indians. (See L. B. 743, p. 50; 852, p. 160, and 956, p. 416.) 37 Indians (Schedule A) have been allotted 7,429.55 acres under acts of Apr. 11, 1882 (22 Stat., 42), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), and amendments thereto. President's proclamation, May 24, 1906 (34 Stat., 3200).
Fort Belknap (Under Fort Belknap School.) Tribes: Grosventre and Assiniboin.	² 497, 600	Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874; act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880, and agreement made Jan. 21, 1887, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 124; agreement made Oct. 9, 1895, approved by act of June 10, 1896, vol. 29, p. 350.
Fort Peck (Under Fort Peck School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Brulé Santee, Teton, Hunkpapa, and Yanktonal Sioux.		Treaty of Oct. 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15 and of Sept. 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and Aug. 19, 1874, act of Apr. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; Executive orders, Apr. 13, 1875, and July 13, 1880; and agreement made Dec. 28, 1886, approved by Congress May 1, 1888, vol. 25, p. 113, act May 30, 1908 (35 Stat., 558), 2,032 Indians allotted 724,695.77 acres; 1,225,849 acres surplus land opened to settlement and entry by President's proclamation July 25, 1913. (See 42 L. D., 264.) 1,032.84 acres reserved for town site, religious, and administrative purposes. Act Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat. 593), allotments to children. 126,054 acres allotted to 438 children, approved Nov. 13, 1917. Act Feb. 26, 1917 (Pub. 355.) Sale to Great Northern R. R., and President's proclamation Mar. 21, 1917, rel. homestead entries on lands classified as coal.
Flathead (Under Flathead School.) Tribes: Bitter Root, Carlos Band, Flathead, Kutenai, Lower Kalispel, and Pend d'Oreille.		Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975. Under acts of Apr. 23, 1904 (33 Stats., 302), Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 2,431 Indians have been allotted 227,113 acres, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, 2,524.70 acres have been reserved for tribal uses, and under act of Apr. 23, 1904, as amended by act of Mar. 3, 1905 (33 Stats., 1049-1080), 6,774.92 acres have been reserved for agency purposes, 18,521.35 acres reserved for Bison Range under acts of May 23, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 267), and Mar. 4, 1909 (35 Stats., 927). See 51019-1908. May 22, 1909, proclamation issued by President opening surplus lands. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stats., 795). 45,714 acres reserved for power and reservoir sites, act Apr. 12, 1910 (36 Stats., 863). Executive order Jan. 14, 1913. Act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863).
Northern Cheyenne (Under Tongue River School.) Tribe: Northern Cheyenne.	³ 489, 500	Executive orders, Nov. 26, 1884, and Mar. 19, 1900, act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000.
Rocky Boy	56, 038	Part of Fort Assiniboin abandoned military reservation. Reserved by act Sept. 7, 1916 (39 Stat., 739), amending act of Feb. 11, 1915 (38 Stat., 807).
Total	3, 480, 073	

¹ Outboundaries surveyed; partly surveyed.

² Surveyed.

³ Partly surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEBRASKA.		
Niobrara	Acres.	
(Under Yankton School, S. Dak.)		
Tribe: Santee Sioux.		Act of Mar. 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819, 4th paragraph, art. 6; treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, Feb. 27, July 20, 1866, Nov. 16, 1867, Aug. 31, 1869, Dec. 31, 1873, and Feb. 9, 1885. 33,515.92 acres selected as homesteads, 38,951.71 acres selected as allotments, and 1,087 acres selected for agency, school, and mission purposes; unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification, see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624. For text, see misc. Indian doc., vol. 14, p. 305. Act of Apr. 30, 1883, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Executive order Apr. 29, 1916.
Omaha	4,420	Treaty of Mar. 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selection by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of Mar. 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874; act of Aug. 7, 1882, vol. 22, p. 341; act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stats., p. 612); 130,602 acres allotted to 1,460 Indians; the residue, 4,420 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), taxation; act May 11, 1912 (37 Stats., 111), sale of surplus land.
(Under Omaha Agency.)		
Tribe: Omaha.		
Ponca		Treaty of Mar. 12, 1853, vol. 12, p. 997, and supplemental treaty, Mar. 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675; act of Mar. 2, 1889, sec. 13, vol. 25, p. 892. 27,236 acres allotted to 168 Indians; 160 acres reserved and occupied by agency and school buildings. (See letter book 205, p. 339; also, President's proclamation, Oct. 23, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1559.)
(Under Yankton School, S. Dak.)		
Tribe: Ponca.		Executive order, Jan. 24, 1882.
Sioux (additional)	640	
(Under Pine Ridge School.)		
Tribe: Oglala Sioux.		
Winnebago	1,098	Act of Feb. 21, 1863, vol. 12, p. 658; treaty of Mar. 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874. (See vol. 6, Indian deeds, p. 215.) 122,374.20 acres allotted to 1,559 Indians; 480 acres reserved for agency, etc.; 610.10 acres sold; act July 4, 1883; the residue, 1,098 acres, unallotted; act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), taxation.
(Under Winnebago Agency.)		
Tribe: Winnebago.		
Total	6,158	
NEVADA.		
Duck Valley	1,321,920	Executive orders, Apr. 16, 1877, May 4, 1886, and July 1, 1910.
(Under Western Shoshone School.)		
Tribe: Paiute and Western Shoshoni.		
Moapa River	523	Executive orders, Mar. 12, 1873, and Feb. 12, 1874; act of Mar. 13, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of the Interior, July 3, 1875; Executive orders of June 28, 1875, July 3, 1875, July 31, 1903, Oct. 23, 1912, and Nov. 26, 1912. 604.52 acres of irrigable land allotted to 117 Indians under general allotment act.
(Under Moapa River School.)		
Tribe: Chemehuevi, Kaibab, Pawlitt, Paiute, and Shivwits.		
Paiute	960	7½ sections (4,640 acres) reserved under second form withdrawal, reclamation act, June 17, 1902 (32 Stats., 388), for realignment to Indians; 3,730 acres have been allotted to 369 Paiute Indians and 10 acres reserved for school purposes (see 76082-1907); 960 acres unallotted and unreserved.
(Under Fallon School.)		
Paiute and Shoshone scattered bands.	280	Executive order, Sept. 16, 1912, setting aside 120 acres for allotment purposes; 160 acres added by Executive order Feb. 8, 1913.
Pyramid Lake	322,000	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1874; act July 1, 1898 (30 Stats., 594). (See sec. 26, Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 225.) Executive order Sept. 4, 1913, creating bird reserve out of Anaho Island.
(Under Nevada School.)		
Tribe: Paiute.		
Summit Lake, Paiute and Shoshone.	5,025	Executive order, Jan. 14, 1913, withdrawing from settlement for use of Paiute-Shoshone 5,025.98 acres.
Walker River	75,204	Executive order, Mar. 19, 1874; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., pp. 245, 260); act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, pp. 982-997; act of June 21, 1906, vol. 34, p. 325; proclamation of President, Sept. 26, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 268,005.84 acres. Allotted to 496 Indians, 9,878 acres; reserved for agency and school, 80 acres; reserved for cemetery, 40 acres; reserved for grazing, 37,848.29 acres; reserved for timber, 3,355.62 acres; reserved for church purposes, 160 acres. (L. B., 885, p. 187.) 34,000 acres added to reserve by Executive order Mar. 15, 1918.
(Under Walker River School.)		
Tribe: Paiute.		
Winnemucca and Battle Mountain bands of Shoshone.	840	Executive order, June 18, 1917, setting aside 840 acres of public domain for 2 bands of homeless Indians.
Total	726,752	

1 Surveyed; partly in Idaho.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NEW MEXICO.		
Jicarilla Apache..... (Under Jicarilla School.) Tribe: Jicarilla Apache.	<i>Acres.</i> 407,300	Executive orders, Mar. 25, 1874, July 18, 1876, Sept. 21, 1880, May 15, 1884, and Feb. 11, 1887; 129,313.35 acres allotted to 845 Indians and 280.44 acres reserved for mission, school, and agency purposes. (L. B. 335, p. 323.) Executive orders of Nov. 11, 1907, and Jan. 28, 1908. The above-mentioned 845 allotments have been canceled; reallocations have been made under the act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1413). (See 64513-1909.) (Allotments to 797 Indians covering 354,294 acres approved Aug. 28, 1909.)
Mescalero Apache..... (Under Mescalero School.) Tribes: Mescalero and Mimbreno Apache.	474,240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, Feb. 2, 1874, Oct. 20, 1875, May 19, 1882, and Mar. 24, 1883. (See 25961, 48680, 75169, 75469-1908, and 14203, 26542-1909 and Senate bill 5802, 60th Cong., 1st sess.)
Navajo..... Pueblo: (Under Santa Fe and Albuquerque Schools.) Tribe: Pueblo—	49,244	Executive order, Jan. 15, 1917, setting aside 49,244 acres for Navajo and other Indians.
Jemez.....	142,359	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Dec. 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242, and for 1880, p. 658.) See Executive orders of June 13 and Sept. 4, 1902, setting apart additional lands for San Felipe and Nambé Pueblos, and Executive order of July 29, 1905, setting apart additional lands for Santa Clara Pueblo. (See 60806-1905.) Approximately 32,000 acres added. Area original Santa Clara Pueblo, 17,368.52. Executive orders, Dec. 9, 1906, Sept. 1, 1911, and Oct. 4, 1915, withdrawing 23,900 acres for Jemez Indians. Area of original Spanish grant, 17,510 acres. Executive order, July 1, 1910, 28,800 acres. Area of Pueblo proper, 125,225. (See 55714-1910.) Total area Pueblos, including Zuñi and Executive order res'n, 1,008,346. Resurveys 33149-14. Executive order Mar. 21, 1917, setting aside acres for Indians of Laguna Pueblo.
Acoma.....	195,792	
San Juan.....	117,545	
Picuris.....	117,461	
San Felipe.....	134,767	
Cochiti.....	124,256	
Santo Domingo.....	192,398	
Taos.....	117,361	
Santa Clara.....	149,369	
Tesuque.....	117,471	
San Ildefonso.....	117,293	
Pojoaque.....	113,520	
Sia.....	117,515	
San Dia.....	124,187	
Isleta.....	110,080	
Nambé.....	113,586	
Laguna.....	101,511	
Laguna withdrawals.....	150,000	
Santa Ana.....	117,361	
Zuñi..... (Under Zuñi School.) Tribe: Zuñi Pueblo.	1288,040	Executive orders, Mar. 16, 1877, May 1, 1883, and Mar. 3, 1885. Irrigable lands surveyed. (Area of original Spanish grant, 17,581.25 acres.) Approximately 73,000 acres added to Pueblo by Executive order of Nov. 30, 1917.
Total.....	2,092,656	
NEW YORK.		
Alleghany..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Seneca.	² 30,469	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca.	² 21,680	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601; June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 164.)
Oil Spring..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Seneca.	² 640	By arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 166.) Seneca agreement of Jan. 3, 1893, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 470; act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 89.
Oneida..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: Oneida.	² 350	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.)
Onondaga..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Oneida, Onondaga, and St. Regis.	6,100	Do.
St. Regis..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribe: St. Regis.	14,640	Treaty of May 13, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 168.) They hold about 24,250 acres in Canada.
Tonawanda..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Cayuga and Tonawanda Bands of Seneca.	² 7,549	Treaties of Sept. 15, 1797, vol. 7, p. 601, and Nov. 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by the Indians and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated Feb. 14, 1862. (See also Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 165.)
Tuscarora..... (Under New York Agency.) Tribes: Onondaga and Tuscarora.	6,249	Treaty of Jan. 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement (grant and purchase) between the Indians and the Holland Land Co. (See Ann. Rept., 1877, p. 167.)
Total.....	87,677	

¹ Outboundaries surveyed.² Partly surveyed.³ Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted). Acres.	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
NORTH CAROLINA.		
Qualla boundary and other lands. (Under Eastern Cherokee School.) Tribe: Eastern Band of Cherokee.	1 48,000 1 15,211	Held by deed to Indians under decision of U. S. Circuit Court for Western District of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated Oct. 23, 1874, and acts of Aug. 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and Aug. 23, 1894, vol. 28, p. 441, and deeds to Indians from Johnston and others, dated Oct. 9, 1876, and Aug. 14, 1880. (See also H. Ex. Docs. No. 196, 47th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 128, 53d Cong., 2d sess.) Now held in fee by Indians, who are incorporated. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1000. (See Opinions of Asst. Atty. Gen., Mar. 14, 1894, and Feb. 3, 1904.) 35,000 acres of the 98,211 acres sold. Deeds dated Oct. 4, 1906; approved Dec. 12, 1906.
Total.....	63,211	
NORTH DAKOTA.		
Devils Lake. (Under Fort Totten School.) Tribes: Assiniboin, Cuthead, Santee, Sisseton, Yankton, and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505, agreement Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) 137,381 acres allotted to 1,189 Indians; 727.83 acres reserved for church and 193.61 acres reserved for Government purposes. Act of Apr. 27, 1904, vol. 33, p. 319, to amend and ratify agreement made Nov. 2, 1901. President's proclamation of June 2, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2368. Trust period extended 10 years. Executive order, Feb. 11, 1918.
Fort Berthold. (Under Fort Berthold School.) Tribes: Arikara, Grosventre, and Mandan.	100,000	Unratified agreement of Sept. 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866 (see Laws relating to Indian Affairs, Department of Interior, 1883), pp. 317 and 322; Executive orders, Apr. 12, 1870, July 13, 1880, and June 17, 1892; agreement Dec. 14, 1886, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, p. 1032. (See Pres. proc. May 20, 1891, vol. 27, p. 979.) 229,634.91 acres allotted to 1,379 Indians (see letter book 445, p. 311). Under acts of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1042), and June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 455), 532 allotments, aggregating 35,687 acres, were approved Aug. 15, 1910, 579 allotments, aggregating 112,544 acres, were approved Apr. 5, 1912, and 787 allotments, aggregating 206,154 acres, were approved Nov. 29, 1915. (See 61502-1910, proclamation June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 151), 227,504 acres open; see H. J. Res. Apr. 3, 1912 (37 Stat. L., 631), and proclamation of Sept. 17, 1915, opening surface of lands classified as coal to homestead entry, authorized by act of Aug. 3, 1914 (38 Stat. L., 681).
Standing Rock. (Under Standing Rock School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Hunkpapa, Upper and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders Jan. 11-Mar. 16, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876. Agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884 (1,520,640 acres in South Dakota); unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Congress of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Congress, Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. Under acts Mar. 2, 1889, supra, Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1041), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451-460), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675), 4,717 Indians have been allotted 1,388,612 acres. Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat. L., 2500), 1,061,700 acres were opened to settlement. Remainder of lands opened to settlement by proclamation Mar. 15, 1915, as authorized by act Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 675, 680).
Turtle Mountain. (Under Turtle Mountain Agency.) Tribe: Pembina Chippewa.		Executive orders Dec. 21, 1882, Mar. 29 and June 3, 1884. Agreement made Oct. 2, 1892, amended by Indian appropriation act approved and ratified Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 194. 43,820 acres allotted to 326 Indians and 186 acres reserved for church and school purposes under the above-named act. Allotments to 2,691 members of this band on public domain aggregating 399,817.22 acres have been approved.
Total.....	100,000	

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA.		
Apache..... (Under Kiowa School.)	Acres.	Formerly Fort Sill. (See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897.) Act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467). Ex. Doc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess., act Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534); act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92). Lands to be purchased for those members of this band, some 80 in number, who elected to remain in Oklahoma.
Cherokee..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes.)	30	Treaty with Western Cherokees at city of Washington, May 6, 1828 (7 Stat., 311) as amended by the treaty at Fort Gibson, of Feb. 14, 1833 (7 Stat., 414); referred to in treaty with Cherokees at New Echota, Ga., Dec. 29, 1835 (7 Stat., 478); July 19, 1866 (14 Stat., 799), as supplemented by treaty of Apr. 27, 1868 (16 Stat., 727). Agreement of July 1, 1902 (32 Stat., 716). Approximately, 41,824 Cherokees, including 4,919 freedmen, were allotted an average of 110 acres, 40 acres of which was a homestead to be nontaxable while held by the original allottee. Total acreage allotted 4,346,173; sold, 50,985; remaining unsold, 30.
Cherokee Outlet.....		Agreement of Dec. 19, 1891; ratified sec. 10 by act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 640), unoccupied part of Cherokee Outlet, not included in Territory of Oklahoma (26 Stat., 81). 62 Indians allotted 4,949.45 acres under act of Mar. 3, 1893.
Cheyenne and Arapaho..... (Under Cheyenne and Arapaho, Cantonment, and Seger Schools.) Tribes: Southern Arapaho and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.		Executive order Aug. 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Executive orders of Apr. 18, 1882, and Jan. 17, 1883, relative to Fort Supply Military Reserve (relinquished for disposal under act of Congress of July 5, 1894, by authority of Executive order of Nov. 5, 1894; see General Land Office Report, 1899, p. 158). Executive order of July 17, 1883, relative to Fort Reno Military Reserve. Agreement made October, 1850, and ratified and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1022-1026. 528,789 acres allotted to 3,331 Indians; 231,828.55 acres for Oklahoma school lands; 32,343.93 acres reserved for military, agency, mission, etc., purposes; the residue, 3,500,562.05 acres, opened to settlement. (See Pres. proc. Apr. 12, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1018.) Executive order, July 12, 1895. President's proclamation of Aug. 12, 1903, vol. 33, p. 2317. Act of June 17, 1910 (36 Stat., 533), 57,637-10. Executive order Dec. 29, 1915, setting aside 40 acres for agency and school purposes.
Chickasaw..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	10	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611; agreement of Apr. 23, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 505; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 641, ratifying agreement of Mar. 21, 1902; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 209; act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 544. 10,966 Indians have been allotted 3,800,350 acres; sold, 870,095, remaining unsold, 10 acres.
Choctaw..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	14,460	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611. Same as Chickasaw. Approximately 26,828 Indians have been allotted 4,291,036 acres; sold, 2,567,210 acres; unsold, 14,460 acres. There remains unsold also the coal and asphalt deposits within the segregated coal and asphalt area of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations.
Creek..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	352	Treaties of Feb. 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785, and the deficiency appropriation act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265. (See Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 11v.) Agreement of Jan. 19, 1889, ratified by the act of Mar. 1, 1889, vol. 25, p. 757; President's proclamation, Mar. 23, 1889, vol. 26, p. 1544; agreement of Sept. 27, 1897, ratified by act of June 28, 1898, vol. 30, p. 514; agreement of Mar. 8, 1900, ratified by act of Mar. 1, 1901, vol. 31, p. 861; President's proclamation of June 25, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1971; supplemental agreement of June 30, 1902, vol. 32, p. 500; President's proclamation of Aug. 8, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2021. (See act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 258; act of Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 204.) Approximately 18,761 Indians have been allotted 2,997,114 acres; sold, 65,612 acres; remaining unsold, 322 acres.
Iowa..... (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Iowa and Tonkawa.		Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement May 20, 1880, ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 753. 8,605 acres allotted to 108 Indians; 20 acres held in common for church, school, etc.; the residue opened to settlement. Proclamation of President Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See Ann. Rept. 1891, p. 677, and letter book 222, p. 364.)
Kansa or Kaw..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Kansa or Kaw.		Act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. 260 acres reserved for cemetery, school, and town site. Remainder, 99,644 acres, allotted to 247 Indians; act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 636, ratifying agreement, not dated. Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 778.)

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Kickapoo..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribe: Mexican Kickapoo.	Acres.	Executive order, Aug. 15, 1883; agreement June 21, 1891; ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 557. 22,650 acres allotted to 280 Indians; 479.72 acres reserved for mission, agency, and school purposes; residue opened to settlement by proclamation of the President May 18, 1895, vol. 29, p. 868; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 1001. June 21, 1906. (34 Stat., 362.)
Kiowa and Comanche..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Apache, Comanche, Delaware, and Kiowa.		Treaty of Oct. 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589; agreement made Oct. 6, 1892; ratified by act of June 6, 1900, vol. 31, p. 676, ceding 2,488,893 acres, of which 445,000 acres have been allotted to 3,444 Indians; 11,972 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue 2,033,583 acres, opened to settlement (letter books 486, p. 440; 488, p. 478). President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975; June 23, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2007; Sept. 4, 1902, vol. 32, p. 2026; and Mar. 29, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. Of the 480,000 acres grazing land set apart under act of June 6, 1900, 1,841.92 acres were reserved for town sites under act Mar. 20, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 801), 82,059.52 acres were allotted to 513 Indians under act of June 5, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 213), and 480 acres allotted to 3 Indians under act of June 5, as amended by act Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1018). The General Land Office reports the sale and entry of approximately 401,465.92 acres under act of June 5, and of 21,251.75 acres under act of June 28, 1906, to June 30, 1911. (See 87404-1909.) (See 75344-1908.) Under act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 471), and act June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 861), 20,498 acres allotted to 169 Indians. Sale of unused, unreserved lands, act Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat., 1069). Act Mar. 4, 1915, Department of Agriculture experiment station. Sale of school and agency reserves, act June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 92).
Fort Sill Apaches..... (Under Kiowa School.)		Formerly prisoners of war, remnants and descendants of Chief Geronimo's Band. 6,149 acres of inherited Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache lands were purchased by the United States for allotment to 81 Indians and 3 whites of this band, who elected to remain in Oklahoma. (187 of the band removed to Mesquero. See Ann. Rept. 1913.) These lands were purchased under the acts of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 855), Aug. 24, 1912 (37 Stat., 534), appropriating \$200,000; June 30, 1913 (38 Stat., 94), appropriating \$100,000; and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stat., 587). See Executive order Feb. 26, 1897, act Mar. 3, 1901 (31 Stat., 1173); act June 28, 1902 (32 Stat., 467); Ex. oc. No. 117, 49th Cong., 2d sess.
Modoc..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Modoc.		Agreement with Eastern Shawnees made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 271), and confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. Lands all allotted—3,966 acres allotted to 68 Indians, 8 acres reserved for church and cemetery purposes, 2 acres for school and 24 acres for timber. (Letter book 220, p. 102.) Act Mar. 3, 1909. (35 Stat., 752.) Ex. order Sept. 14, 1916, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 12 allottees. Act of May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 84. (See Ann. Rept. for 1882, p. LXII.) (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 476.) (See deed from Nez Perce, May 22, 1885, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 504.) 11,456 acres allotted to 73 Indians; 160.50 acres reserved for Government and school purposes. The residue, 79,276.60 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter book 257, p. 240.) Agreement made Oct. 21, 1891, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 844. (For text, see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 524.) Trust period extended 10 years on 27 allotments. Executive order, May 24, 1918.
Oakland..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribes: Tonkawa and Lipan.		Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 27, 1871; act of June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 482.) (See act of June 28, 1906 (34 Stat., 539), act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 787), and Public Resolution No. 51, approved Feb. 28, 1909.) 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,065,134.31 acres (3 selections). Since July 1, 1909, these 2,230 Indians have been allotted 1,465,350 acres from surplus lands, and 5,178.53 acres have been reserved for church, town-site, and railroad purposes. Act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 778). Act Apr. 18, 1912 (37 Stat., 86), and Executive order June 1, 1914, rates of royalty on oil.
Osage..... (Under Osage School.) Tribes: Great and Little Osage.		

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Otoe..... (Under Otoe School.) Tribes: Otoe and Missouri.	Acres.	Act of Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 381; order of the Secretary of the Interior, June 25, 1881. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 479. Under act of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and Apr. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 189), 128,251 acres were allotted to 514 Indians (885 allotments—see letter book 929, p. 326), 720 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, and 640 acres set aside for tribal uses. Also act June 22, 1910 (36 Stat., 580-581).
Ottawa..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Ottawa of Blanchards Fork and Roche de Boeuf.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; 12,995 acres were allotted to 160 Indians; 557.95 acres were authorized to be sold by act of Mar. 3, 1891 (vol. 26, p. 989). The residue, 1,587.25 acres sold. Letter book 229, p. 115, and act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752).
Pawnee..... (Under Pawnee School.) Tribe: Pawnee.		Act of Apr. 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. Of this, 230,074 acres are Cherokee and 53,006 acres are Creek lands. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 470.) 112,701 acres allotted to 820 Indians; 840 acres were reserved for school, agency, and cemetery purposes; the residue, 169,320 acres, opened to settlement. (Letter books 261, p. 388, and 263, p. 5.) Agreement made Nov. 23, 1892, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 644. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1893, p. 526.) Trust period extended 10 years. Executive order, Mar. 2, 1918.
Peoria..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Kaskaskia, Mi- ami, Peoria, Pianka- shaw, and Wea.		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 43,334 acres allotted to 218 Indians. The residue, 6,313.27 acres, sold under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 245).
Ponca..... (Under Ponca School.) Tribe: Ponca.	1387	Acts of Aug. 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 192; Mar. 3, 1877, vol. 19, p. 287; May 27, 1878, vol. 20, p. 76; and Mar. 3, 1881, vol. 21, p. 422. (See deed dated June 14, 1883, from Cherokee, vol. 6, Indian Deeds, p. 473.) There have been allotted to 782 Indians 100,734 acres, and reserved for agency, school, mission, and cemetery purposes 523.56 acres, leaving unallotted and unreserved 387 acres. (Letter books 302, p. 311, and 313, p. 401.) Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 217. (See 38067-1915.)
Potawatomi..... (Under Shawnee School.) Tribes: Absentee, Shaw- nee and citizen Pota- watomi.		Treaty of Feb. 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159. (222,716 acres are Creek ceded lands; 365,851 acres are Seminole lands.) Agreements with citizen Potawatomi June 25 and absentee Shawnees June 26, 1890 ratified and confirmed in the Indian appropriation act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1016-1021. 215,899.42 acres allotted to 1,490 Potawatomi, and 70,791.47 acres allotted to 563 absentee Shawnees, and 510.63 acres reserved for Government purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation of Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, pp. 442, 444, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Executive order Nov. 24, 1916, and Jan. 15, 1917, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 15 absentee Shawnees, 85 citizen Potawatomi.
Quapaw..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Quapaw.		Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 56,245.21 acres allotted to 248 Indians, 400 acres reserved for school and 40 acres for church purposes. (Letter book 335, p. 326.) Agreement of Mar. 23, 1893, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 23, p. 907. Agreement of Jan. 2, 1899, ratified in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1067. Act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997.
Sauk and Fox..... (Under Sac and Fox School.) Tribes: Ottawa, Sauk and Fox of the Mississippi.		Treaty of Feb. 13, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495; agreement June 12, 1890; ratified by act of Feb. 13, 1891, vol. 26, p. 749. 87,683.46 acres allotted to 548 Indians, and 800 acres reserved for school and agency purposes; the residue opened to settlement by the President's proclamation Sept. 18, 1891, vol. 27, p. 989. (See letter book 222, p. 169, and Ann. Rept. for 1891, p. 677.) Trust period extended for 10 years by Executive order of Mar. 27, 1896; again by Executive order of Aug. 28, 1906; again by Executive order of Aug. 1, 1916, with exception of 55 allottees.

1 Surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OKLAHOMA—continued.		
Seminole..... (Under superintendent Five Civilized Tribes, Muskogee, Okla.)	Acres. 122	Treaties of Mar. 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755. (See Creek agreement of Feb. 14, 1881, Ann. Rept. 1882, p. 54, and deficiency act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 265.) Agreement of Mar. 16, 1889. (See Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 2, 1889.) Agreement recorded in the treaty book, vol. 3, p. 35; agreement made Dec. 16, 1897, ratified by the act of July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 567; agreement of Oct. 7, 1899, ratified by act of June 2, 1900, vol. 31, p. 250. Approximately 3,127 Indians have been allotted 365,852 acres; sold, 4,263 acres; remaining unsold, 122 acres.
Seneca..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, Eastern Shawnee, Wyandot, Peoria, etc.		Treaties of Feb. 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 41,813 acres allotted to 435 Indians; 104.22 acres reserved for Government, church, and school purposes. Agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262; Executive order Feb. 15, 1916, extending trust period for 10 years, with exception of 44 allottees.
Shawnee..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribes: Seneca, absentee Shawnee, Mexican Kickapoo.		Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351; of Dec. 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411; of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513, and agreement with Modocs made June 23, 1874 (see Ann. Rept., 1882 p. 271), confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447. 12,745 acres allotted to 117 Indians; 86 acres reserved for agency purposes (letter books 208, p. 266, and 233, p. 207); the residue, 2,543 acres, sold (agreement of Dec. 2, 1901, ratified by act of May 27, 1902, vol. 32, p. 262).
Wichita..... (Under Kiowa Agency.) Tribes: Ioni, Caddo, Comanche, Delaware, Towakoni Waco, and Wichita.		(See treaty of July 4, 1866, with Delawares, art. 4, vol. 14, p. 794.) Unratified agreement, Oct. 19, 1872. (See Ann. Rept., 1872, p. 101.) Agreement made June 4, 1891, ratified by act of Mar. 2, 1895, vol. 28, p. 895. 152,714 acres allotted to 957 Indians; 4,151 acres reserved for agency, school, religious, and other purposes. The residue, 536,468 acres, opened to settlement (letter book 490, p. 90.) President's proclamation of July 4, 1901, vol. 32, p. 1975.
Wyandot..... (Under Seneca School.) Tribe: Wyandot.		Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River. Act of May 4, 1896, vol. 29, p. 113. President's proclamation, Mar. 16, 1896, vol. 29, p. 878. Act of June 6, 1900 (31 Stat., 680.)
		Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513. 20,942 acres allotted to 244 Indians, 16 acres to churches, etc., leaving 534.72 acres unallotted (letter book 228, p. 332). Unallotted land sold, act Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., 752). Act Apr. 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 519), allotments on public domain to absentee Wyandot.
Total.....	15,361	
OREGON.		
Grande Ronde..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Kalapuya, Clackamas, Cow Creek, Lakmlut, Marys River, Molala, Nestucca, Rogue River, Santiam, Shasta, Tumwater, Umpqua, Wapato, and Yamhill.		Treaties of Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of Dec. 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order June 30, 1857. 440 acres reserved for Government use and 32,983 acres allotted to 269 Indians. (See letter book 210, p. 328.) Act of Apr. 28, 1904, vol. 33, p. 567, amending and ratifying agreement of June 27, 1901 (33 L. D., 586). Executive order Apr. 29, 1918, extending trust period 10 years with exception of 66 allottees.
Klamath..... (Under Klamath School.) Tribes: Klamath, Modoc, Paiute, Pit River, Walpape, and Yahooskin Band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1 812, 707	Treaty of Oct. 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707. Act June 10, 1896 (29 Stat., 321). Act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 200). 208,278 acres allotted to 1,345 Indians; 6,094.77 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes. Indian appropriation act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 202; act of Mar. 3, 1905, vol. 33, p. 1033, and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 367). (See act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat., L. 752), removal of Modocs in Oklahoma to Klamath and allotments thereto.) Boundary dispute (see 9881-1911.)
Siletz..... (Under Siletz Agency.) Tribes: Alsea, Coquille, Kusan, Kwatami, Rogue River, Skoton, Shasta, Salustkea, Siu-slaw, Tututni, Umpqua, and 13 others.		Unratified treaty, Aug. 11, 1855; Executive orders Nov. 9, 1855, and Dec. 21, 1865, and act of Mar. 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446. Agreement Oct. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 323. 44,459 acres allotted to 551 Indians. Residue, 177,563.66 acres (except 5 sections), ceded to United States. (See letter book 281, p. 353.) President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 866. Acts of May 31, 1900, vol. 31, p. 233, and Mar. 3, 1901, vol. 31, p. 1085. Act of May 13, 1910 (36 Stat., 367). Executive order July 19, 1915.

1 Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying; or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OREGON—continued.		
Umatilla..... (Under Umatilla School.) Tribes: Cayuse, Umatilla, and Wallawalla.	Acres. 1 74,032	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945, and act of Aug. 5, 1882, vol. 22, p. 297; Mar. 3, 1885, vol. 23, p. 340, and sec. 8 of act of Oct. 17, 1888, vol. 25, p. 559. (See orders Secretary of Interior, Dec. 4, 1888, Ann. Rept., 1891, p. 682.) 82,742 acres allotted to 1,118 Indians, 980 acres reserved for school and mission purposes. (See letter book 255, p. 132.) Act of July 1, 1902, vol. 32, p. 730; act Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat. 969-86), providing for allotments as long as any land is available.
Warm springs..... (Under Warm Springs School.) Tribes: Des Chutes, John Day, Paiute, Teneino, Warm Springs, and Wasco.	1 322,275	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963. 140,529 acres allotted to 968 Indians under the general allotment act of February 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 338), as amended, and 1,195 acres reserved or for church, school, and agency purposes. Boundary dispute: Acts Aug. 19, 1890 (26 Stat., 355); June 6, 1894 (28 Stat., 86), and Mar. 2, 1917 (39 Stat., 969-986).
Total.....	1,209,014	
SOUTH DAKOTA.		
Crow Creek and Old Winnebago..... (Under Crow Creek School.) Tribes: Lower Yanktonai, Lower Brule, Miniconjou, and Two Kettle Sioux.		Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see Ann. Rept., 1863, p. 318); treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive order, Feb. 27, 1885 (see President's proclamation of Apr. 17, 1885, annulling Executive order of Feb. 27, 1885; Ann. Rept., 1885, p. 51); act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888; President's proclamations, Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. There have been allotted to 1,461 Indians 272,720 acres, and reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes 1,076.90 acres.
Lake Traverse..... (Under Sisseton School.) Tribes: Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux.		Treaty of Feb. 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, Sept. 20, 1872; confirmed in Indian appropriation act approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167. (See pp. 328-337, Comp. Indian Laws.) Agreement, Dec. 12, 1889, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891, vol. 26, pp. 1035-1038. 308,838 acres allotted to 2,006 Indians, 32,840.25 acres reserved for State school purposes, 1,347.01 acres for church and agency purposes; the residue, 574,678.40 acres, opened to settlement. (See President's proclamation, Apr. 11, 1892, vol. 27, p. 1017.) Trust period extended 10 years, Executive order of Apr. 16, 1914.
Cheyenne River..... (Under Cheyenne River School.) Tribes: Blackfeet, Miniconjou, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.	219,206	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624, for text see Misc. Indian Doc., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. See (act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) President's proclamations of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 2035, and Mar. 30, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2340. 1,052,320.99 acres have been allotted to 3,880 Indians. (See L. B. 828, p. 321.) Act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 460). Under President's proclamation of Aug. 19, 1909 (36 Stat., 2500), 1,158,010 acres were opened to settlement, leaving unallotted and unreserved 219,206 acres.
Lower Brule..... (Under Lower Brule School.) Tribes: Lower Brule and Lower Yanktonai Sioux.	1 24,000	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 94, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) Agreement made Mar. 1, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1362, ceding 120,000 acres to the United States. 202,992 acres allotted to 868 Indians, and 964.06 acres reserved for agency, school, and religious purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 24,000 acres. (See letter book 498, p. 336.) (See act of Apr. 21, 1906, 34 Stats., 124 and 1048, and President's proclamations of Aug. 12, 1907, and Sept. 24, 1913.) (Superintendent's report June 11, 1918 [50,169-18]).

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
OREGON—continued.		
Pine Ridge..... (Under Pine Ridge Agency.) Tribes: Brule Sioux, Northern Cheyenne, and Ogalalla Sioux.	Acres. 161,565	Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, 22 Stats., 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888 (25 Stats., 94), not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, 29 Stats., 10.) A tract of 32,000 acres in Nebraska was set apart by Executive order of Jan. 24, 1882, and was restored to the public domain by Executive order of Jan. 25, 1904; and by Executive order of Feb. 20, 1904, 640 acres of this land was set apart for Indian school purposes and is called the Sioux additional tract. (See Nebraska.) Act of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stats., 888), authority of President of July 29, 1904, 2,229,803.81 acres have been allotted to 8,269 Indians and 11,333.68 acres reserved for agency, school, and church purposes, aggregating 866,323.19, leaving unallotted and unreserved 161,565 acres. Allotment under acts of Mar. 2, 1889 (25 Stat. L., 888), Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1048), and May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 451). Act May 27, 1910 (36 Stat., 440), 40,960 acres State school land; 22,434 acres timber reserved. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 169,592 acres May 1, 1912.
Rosebud..... (Under Rosebud School.) Tribes: Loafer, Minicon- jon, Northern Oglalla, Two Kettle, Upper Brule, and Wazhazhe Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635, and Executive orders, Jan. 11, Mar. 16, and May 20, 1875, and Nov. 28, 1876; agreement ratified by act of Feb. 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254, and Executive orders, Aug. 9, 1879, and Mar. 20, 1884. Unratified agreement of Oct. 17, 1882. (For modification see sundry civil appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1883, vol. 22, p. 624; for text see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 14, p. 305.) Act of Apr. 30, 1888, vol. 25, p. 91, not accepted. Act of Mar. 2, 1889, vol. 25, p. 888. President's proclamation of Feb. 10, 1890, vol. 26, p. 1554. (See act of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 10.) 1,853,605 acres allotted to 8,495 Sioux Indians, 416,000 acres opened to settlement, 29,392.01 reserved for Government purposes, churches, cemeteries, etc. Agreement made Mar. 10, 1898, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1899, vol. 30, p. 1364. Act of Apr. 23, 1904, vol. 33, p. 254, ratifying agreement made Sept. 14, 1901. President's proclamation of May 16, 1904, vol. 33, p. 2354. Act of Mar. 1, 1907 (34 Stat., 1048); act Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stat., 1230); act May 29, 1908 (35 Stat., 451); act May 30, 1910 (36 Stat., 448); President's proclamation, Aug. 24, 1908 (35 Stat., 2263), opening 835,000 acres in Tripp County. President's proclamation, June 29, 1911 (40 L. D., 164), opening 300,000 acres in Mallette and Washabaugh Counties, 43,520 acres State school land Executive order, July 6, 1912.
Yankton..... (Under Yankton School.) Tribe: Yankton Sioux.		Treaty of Apr. 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744. 268,263 acres allotted to 2,613 Indians and 1,252.89 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter book 207, p. 1.) Agreement Dec. 31, 1892, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 314. The residue open to settlement. (See President's proclamation, May 16, 1895, vol. 29, p. 865.) Executive order Apr. 20, 1916, extending trust period 10 years, with exception of 162 allottees.
Total.....	404,771	
UTAH.		
Goshute and scattering bands.	34,500	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Palutes.....	7,000	Executive order, Aug. 2, 1915, reserving approximately 7,000 acres for use of Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands of Palutes.
Cedar City and Indian Peak Bands.		136.52 acres in Garfield County, Utah, purchased Nov. 1, 1903.
Panguitch.....		About 1 township in Washington County, Utah, withdrawn by departmental order based on office recommendation of Sept. 28, 1891 (L. B., 223, p. 270). Rights of squatters in withdrawal purchased by United States. (See also act of Mar. 3, 1891, 26 Stat., L., 989-1005.) Executive order Apr. 21, 1916, withdrawing 26,880 acres as Shebit or Shivwits Reservation.
Shivwits.....	126,880	

1 Unsurveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1913—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
UTAH—continued.		
Skull Valley.....	<i>Acres.</i> 18,640	Reserved by Executive orders of Jan. 17, 1912, Sept. 7, 1917, and Feb. 15, 1918.
Uintah Valley..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribes: Goshute, Pavant, Uinta, Yampa, Grand River Uncompahgre, and White River Ute.	¹ 249,340	Executive orders, Oct. 3, 1861; act of June 18, 1878 (20 Stats. 165); acts of May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63, and May 24, 1888, vol. 25, p. 157; joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744; act of Mar. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 997; Indian appropriation, act approved Apr. 21, 1904, vol. 33, p. 207; President's proclamations of July 14, 1905, setting aside 1,010,000 acres as a forest reserve, 2,100 acres as town sites. 1,004,285 acres opened to homestead entry, 2,140 acres in mining claims; under act May 27, 1902 (32 Stats., 263), 99,407 acres allotted to 1,284 Indians, and 60,160 acres under reclamation, the residue, 179,194.65 acres, unallotted and unreserved. (See letter book 75, p. 398.) Executive order, Aug. 19, 1912, restoring lands of Fort Duchesne Military Reservation to the supervision of Interior Department.
Uncompahgre..... (Under Uintah and Ouray Agency.) Tribe: Tabaquache Ute.		Executive order, Jan. 5, 1882. (See act of June 15, 1880, ratifying the agreement of Mar. 6, 1880, vol. 21, p. 199.) 12,540 acres allotted to 83 Indians, remainder of reservation restored to public domain, act of June 7, 1897, vol. 30, p. 62. (Letter book 403, p. 115.) Joint resolution of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744.
Total.....	336,360	
WASHINGTON.		
Chehalis..... (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Chinook (Tsinuk), Clatsop, and Chehalis.		Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864; Executive order, Oct. 1, 1886. 471 acres set aside for school purposes. The residue, 3,753.63 acres, restored to the public domain for Indian homestead entry. 36 Indians made homestead selections, covering all the land. (See letter book 152, p. 201, and 153, p. 45.)
Columbia..... (Under Colville School.) Tribe: Columbia (Moses Band).		Executive orders, Apr. 19, 1879, Mar. 6, 1880, and Feb. 23, 1883. (See Indian appropriation act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79.) Agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Executive order May 1, 1886; Executive order of Mar. 9, 1894; department orders of Apr. 11, 1894, and Apr. 20, 1894, and Executive order of Jan. 19, 1895. 26,218 acres allotted to 35 Indians (see Executive order of May 21, 1886, and act of Mar. 8, 1906, 34 Stats., 55).
Colville..... (Under Colville Agency.) Tribes: Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Kalispel, Okinagan, Lake Methow, Nespelimi, Pend d'Oreille, Sanpoil, and Spokane.	¹ 1,009,580	Executive orders, Apr. 9 and July 2, 1872; agreement made July 7, 1883, ratified by act of July 4, 1884, vol. 23, p. 79. Act of July 1, 1892, vol. 27, p. 62. (See acts of Feb. 20, 1896, vol. 29, p. 9, and July 1, 1898, vol. 30, p. 593.) 51,653 acres in north half allotted to 690 Indians (see letter book 428, p. 100); remainder of north half, estimated at 1,449,268 acres, opened to settlement Oct. 10, 1900 (see proclamation of the President, dated Apr. 10, 1900, 31 Stats., p. 1963). 240 acres have been reserved for town sites. 2,750.82 acres temporarily withdrawn for town sites. 287,419 acres allotted to 2,469 Indians. The residue, 1,009,580 acres (estimated), unallotted. Act of Feb. 7, 1903, vol. 32, p. 803. Allotments made under act of Mar. 22, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 80), and act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat., 863). President's proclamation, opening reservation dated May 3, 1916 (39 Stat., p. 58 of proclamations), act Aug. 31, 1916 (39 Stat., 672).
Hoh River..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Hoh.	640	Executive order, Sept. 11, 1893.
Kalispel..... (Under Coeur d'Alene Agency, Idaho.)	4,629	Executive order, Mar. 23, 1914.
Klickitat..... (Nonreservation; Warm Springs, Oreg.)		6 townships in Gilliam County, Wash., set aside for allotment selection by about 200 Indians under sec. 4, act Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stat., 388), as amended. (See 80088-1912.)
Lummi..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.)		Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Nov. 22, 1873. Allotted 12,560.94 acres to 109 Indians; school conducted on 2-acre tract purchased from John Martin.
Makah..... (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribes: Makah and Quileute.	² 19,312	Treaty of Neah Bay, Jan. 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, Oct. 26, 1872, Jan. 2 and Oct. 21, 1873. 3,727 acres allotted to 373 Indians. (See letter book 960, 228 and 37679, 1907.)

¹ Partly surveyed.

² Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—*General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.*

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Muckleshoot. (Under Cushman School.) Tribe: Muckleshoot.	Acres.	Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Apr. 9, 1874. 44 Indians have been allotted 3,532.72 acres.
Nisqualli. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, Jan. 20, 1857. Land all allotted. 4,718 acres to 30 Indians.
Ozette. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Ozette.	640	Executive order, Apr. 12, 1893.
Port Madison. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak-mur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1 65	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, Oct. 21, 1864. 7,219 acres allotted to 51 Indians; the residue, 65 acres, unallotted.
Puyallup. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Muckleshoot, Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, Jan. 20, 1857, and Sept. 6, 1873. 17,463 acres allotted to 167 Indians. Agreement made Nov. 21, 1876, ratified by act of Feb. 20, 1893, vol. 27, p. 464. (For text see annual report 1893, p. 518.) The residue, 599 acres laid out as an addition to the city of Tacoma, has been sold, with the exception of 39.79 acres reserved for school, and 19.43 acres for church and cemetery purposes, under acts of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 633, June 7, 1897; 30 Stats., 62), and act of June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 377).
Quilleute. (Under Neah Bay School.) Tribe: Quilleute.	2 837	Executive order, Feb. 19, 1889.
Quinalt. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Quaitso and Quinalt.	1 168, 553	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and Jan. 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, Nov. 4, 1873. Under acts of Feb. 8, 1837 (24 Stats., 388), and Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), 690 Indians have been allotted 54,989.80 acres and 456.56 have been reserved for agency, lighthouse, and other purposes, leaving unallotted and unreserved 168,553 acres. Act Mar. 4, 1911 (36 Stat., 1545).
Shoalwater. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Shoalwater and Chehalis.	1 335	Executive order, Sept. 22, 1866, 55,535-7-1909.
Skokomish. (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Clallam, Skokomish, and Twana.		Treaty of Point No Point, Jan. 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, Feb. 25, 1874. Allotted in treaty reserve 4,990 acres; residue, none. (See L. B., 895, p. 268.) Allotted in Executive order addition, known as the Fisher addition, 814 acres; residue, none. (L. B., 895, p. 285.) 62 allotments.
Snohomish or Tulalip. (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak-mur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	1 324	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, Dec. 23, 1873. 22,166 acres allotted to 164 Indians.
Spokane. (Under Spokane Agency.) Tribe: Spokane.	82, 327	Executive order, Jan. 18, 1881. Agreement made Mar. 18, 1887, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved July 13, 1892, vol. 27, p. 139. (For text see Ann. Rept., 1892, p. 743.) Joint resolution of Congress of June 19, 1902, vol. 32, p. 744. Under act of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 458), approximately 628 Indians have been allotted 65,114 acres, and 1,247.30 acres set aside for church, school, agency, and town-site purposes. By proclamation of May 22, 1909, the President opened the surplus lands to settlement. 5,781 acres classified as agricultural land, 82,647.50 acres classified as timber reserved for tribal use.
Squaxon Island (Klachechin) (Under Cushman School.) Tribes: Nisqualli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stallakoom, and 5 others.		Treaty of Medicine Creek, Dec. 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; land all allotted, 1,494.15 acres, to 23 Indians.

¹ Surveyed.

² Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WASHINGTON—continued.		
Swinomish (Perrys Island)..... (Under Tulalip School.) Tribes: Dwamish, Etak- mur, Lummi, Snoh- omish, Sukwamish, and Swiawamish.	<i>Acres.</i>	Treaty of Point Elliott, Jan. 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Execu- tive order, Sept. 9, 1873. Allotted, 7,359 acres to 71 Indians; reserved for school, 89.80 acres.
Yakima..... (Under Yakima School.) Tribes: Kikikitat, Palooos, Topnish, Wasco, and Yakima.	¹ 412, 404	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951. Agree- ment made Jan. 13, 1885, ratified by Indian appropriation act approved Mar. 3, 1893, vol. 27, p. 631. (For texts see Misc. Indian Docs., vol. 41, p. 227; see also Ann. Rept., 1893, pp. 520-521, and S. Ex. Docs. No. 21, 49th Cong., 1st sess., and No. 45, 50th Cong., 1st sess.) Executive order, Nov. 28, 1892. Agreement, Jan. 8, 1894, ratified by act of Aug. 15, 1894, vol. 28, p. 320. 296,407 acres allotted to 3,137 Indians, and 1,020.24 acres reserved for agency, church, and school purposes. (See letter books 354, p. 419; 416, p. 263, and 879, p. 243.) Act of Dec. 21, 1904 (33 Stats., 595), recog- nizing claim of Indians to 293,837 acres additional land, sub- ject to the right of bona fide settlers or purchasers, acquired prior to Mar. 5, 1904. (See 39848, 1909.) Act Mar. 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 53), and act May 6, 1910 (36 Stat., 348), under which 158,102 acres were allotted to 1,369 children. (See 9262-14.)
Total.....	1, 699, 646	
WISCONSIN.		
Lac Court Oreille..... (Under Hayward School.) Tribe: Lac Court Oreille Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	² 540	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; lands withdrawn by General Land Office, Nov. 22, 1860, Apr. 4, 1865. (See re- port by Secretary of the Interior, Mar. 1, 1873.) Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 68,511 acres allotted to 872 Indians. Act of Feb. 3, 1903, vol. 32, p. 795. (See 95927-1915.)
Lac du Flambeau..... (Under Lac du Flambeau School.) Tribe: Lac du Flambeau Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	24, 424	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109, lands selected by Indians. (See report of Supt. Thompson, Nov. 14, 1863, and report to Secretary of the Interior, June 22, 1866. De- partment order of June 26, 1866. Act of May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190. 45,756 acres allotted to 600 Indians; act of Feb. 3, 1903 (32 Stats., 795), leaving unallotted 24,424 acres.
La Pointe (Bad River)..... (Under La Pointe Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band of Chippewa of Lake Superior.	14, 090	Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109. 368.91 acres patented under art. 10; 195.71 acres fishing ground. 115,808 acres al- lotted to 1,608 Indians. (See letter to General Land Office, Sept. 17, 1859, and letter book 381, p. 49.) Acts of Feb. 11, 1901 (31 Stats., 766), Mar. 2, 1907 (34 Stats., 1217), and Aug. 1, 1914 (38 Stats., 582-605), leaving unallotted and unreserved school and swamp lands, 14,090 acres.
Potawatomi..... (Under Carter School.)		Act June 30, 1913 (38 Stats., 77-102), which authorized the purchase of land in Wisconsin and Michigan for \$150,000.
Red Cliff..... (Under Red Cliff Agency.) Tribe: La Pointe Band (Buffalo Chief) of Chip- pewa of Lake Superior.		Treaty of Sept. 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, Feb. 21, 1856. (See Indian Office letters of Sept. 3, 1858, and May 25, 1863, and General Land Office letter of May 27, 1863. See Executive orders. See report of Supt. Thomp- son, May 7, 1863. Lands withdrawn by General Land Office May 8 and June 3, 1863.) 2,535.91 acres allotted to 35 Indians under treaty; of the residue 11,566.90 acres were allotted to 169 Indians under joint resolution of Feb. 20, 1895, vol. 28, p. 970, and 40.10 acres were reserved for school purposes.
Menominee..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribe: Menominee.	³ 231, 680	Treaties of Oct. 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952; of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679, and May 18, 1916 (39 Stats., 123-153).
Oncida..... (Under Oncida School.) Tribe: Oncida.	151	Treaty of Feb. 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566. 65,428.13 acres allotted to 1,502 Indians; remainder, 84.08 acres, reserved for school purposes. 6 double allotments canceled containing 151 acres (see 5013-1912). Trust period on 35 allotments ex- tended 19 years; Executive order, May 24, 1918.
Stockbridge..... (Under Keshena School.) Tribes: Stockbridge and Munsee.		Treaties of Nov. 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 136; Feb. 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of Feb. 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Feb. 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404. (For area, see act of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 174.) 167 Indians allotted 8,920 acres. Patents in fee, act June 21, 1906 (34 Stats., 382). Act of Mar. 3, 1893 (27 Stat., 744).
Total.....	270, 885	

¹ Partly surveyed.

² Surveyed.

³ Outboundaries surveyed.

TABLE 6.—General data for each Indian reservation, under what agency or school, tribes occupying or belonging to it, area not allotted or specially reserved, and authority for its establishment, to June 30, 1918—Continued.

Name of reservation and tribe.	Area (unallotted).	Treaties, laws, or other authorities relating to reserves.
WYOMING.		
Wind River..... (Under Shoshone School.) Tribes: Northern Arapaho and Eastern Band of Shoshoni.	<i>Acres.</i> 1584,940	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and Dec. 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291; Executive order May 21, 1887. Agreement made Apr. 21, 1896, amended and accepted by act of June 7, 1896 (vol. 30, p. 93); amendment accepted by Indians July 10, 1897. (See Land Div. letter book 359, p. 468.) Act of Mar. 3, 1905, ratifying and amending agreement with Indians of Apr. 21, 1904. (See vol. 33, p. 1016.) President's proclamation June 2, 1906, opening ceded part to settlement. It contained 1,472,844.15 acres. (See letter book 866, p. 157.) Reserved for Mail Camp, 120 acres; reserved for Mail Camp Park, 40 acres; reserved for bridge purposes, 40 acres. Subject to disposition under President's proclamation, 1,438,633.66 acres. 246,822 acres were allotted to 2,401 Indians, and 1,792.05 acres were reserved for agency, school, church, and cemetery purposes, under acts of Feb. 8, 1887 (24 Stats., 388), as amended by act of Feb. 28, 1891 (26 Stats., 794), and treaty of July 3, 1868 (15 Stats., 673), leaving unallotted and unreserved 584,940 acres. Act of Aug. 21, 1914 (39 Stat. 511), mining, oil, and gas lands.
Total.....	584,940	
Grand total.....	34,441,168	

¹ Partly surveyed.

TABLE 7.—Lands set apart during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, for temporary use and occupancy by mission organizations.

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act and citation.	Warrant for action.	Acreage.
Arizona:				
Pueblo Bonito.....	Christian Reformed Church.....		Policy.....	80.00
San Xavier (Papago).....	Franciscan Fathers of Arizona.....		do.....	.31
San Juan.....	Board of Home Missions of Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.....		do.....	10.07
Truxton Canon.....	Immanuel Indian Missionary Council.....		do.....	2.00
Western Navajo.....	Presbytery of Northern Arizona.....		do.....	160.00
California:				
Campo.....	Catholic Church.....		do.....	1.00
Fort Bidwell.....	American Missionary Association.....		do.....	5.00
Fort Yuma.....	Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	Aug. 15, 1894 (28 Stat. 335).	do.....	1.00
Minnesota: Leech Lake.	Bowstring Indian Church.....		do.....	.50
Montana:				
Fort Peck.....	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....	May 3, 1908. (35 Stat. 558-560).	do.....	40.00
Tongue River.....	General Conference of Mepronites of North America.....		do.....	1.00
North Dakota: Fort Berthold.	American Missionary Association.....	June 1, 1910 (36 Stat. 455).	do.....	3.58
	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.....	do.....	do.....	7.24
South Dakota:				
Cheyenne River.....	Catholic Indian Church.....	May 28, 1908 (35 Stat. 460).	do.....	95.02
Pine Ridge.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.....		do.....	40.00
Rosebud.....	Rosebud Indian Cemetery.....		do.....	5.00
Standing Rock.....	Domestic Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.....	Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. 677).	do.....	80.00
Total.....				531.72

TABLE 8.—*Patents in fee issued to mission organizations during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

States and reservations.	Organization.	Act.	Citation.	Acreage.
Montana: Blackfeet...	Board of Home Missions and Church Extension of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	Mar. 1, 1909; Mar. 1, 1907.	35 Stat. 781, 814; 34 Stat. 1015, 1036.	325.87
Nebraska: Santee.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	Mar. 3, 1909.....	35 Stat. 814.....	20.00
North Dakota: Devils Lake.	Mission of Sisters of Charity for Montreal.	.....do.....	.....do.....	83.43
South Dakota: Crow Creek.....	Board of Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America.	.....do.....	.....do.....	160.00
Rosebud.....	Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.	.....do.....	.....do.....	50.00
		June 30, 1910.....	36 Stat. 448.....	480.59
				284.20
Sisseton.....	do.	Mar. 3, 1909.....	35 Stat. 814.....	40.00
Standing Rock.....	do.	May 29, 1908; Feb. 14, 1913.	35 Stat. 460, 461; 37 Stat. 675, 676.	80.39
Wisconsin: Menominee.	Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions.	Mar. 3, 1909.....	35 Stat. 814.....	21.00
Total.....				1,545.48

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Total, 1918.....		25,433	\$1,030,369
1917.....		26,657	1,315,112
1916.....		26,956	1,206,826
1915.....		27,927	1,177,600
1914.....		22,968	1,194,185
1913.....		24,490	1,316,298
1912.....		22,564	1,211,335
1911.....		21,235	847,456
1900.....			177,169
1890.....			131,374
Arizona.....		8,629	324,163
Camp Verde.....	Basket making.....	58	648
	Woodcutting.....	4	228
Total.....		62	876
Colorado River.....	Basket making.....	20	500
	Beadwork.....	75	1,500
	Woodcutting.....	120	15,000
Total.....		215	17,000
Havasupai.....	Basket making.....	38	425
	Woodcutting.....	12	144
Total.....		50	569
Kaibab.....	Basket making.....	20	150
Leupp.....	Blanket weaving.....	365	20,000
	Others.....	100	4,500
Total.....		465	24,500
Moqui.....	Basket making.....	75	1,200
	Blanket weaving.....	250	21,000
	Pottery.....	25	500
	Woodcutting.....	30	792
	Others.....	2,125	72,443
Total.....		2,505	95,935

TABLE 9.—*Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Arizona—Continued.			
Navajo ¹	Blanket weaving.....	250	\$50,000
	Woodcutting.....	70	7,000
Total.....		320	57,000
Pima ²	Basket making.....	1,050	10,500
	Pottery.....	200	350
	Woodcutting.....	450	7,500
Total.....		1,700	18,350
Salt River.....	Basket making.....	48	825
	Pottery.....	8	75
	Woodcutting.....	120	7,200
Total.....		176	8,100
San Carlos.....	Basket making.....	200	800
	Beadwork.....	50	150
	Woodcutting.....	200	14,000
Total.....		450	14,950
San Xavier.....	Basket making.....	750	15,000
	Woodcutting.....	400	45,000
	Others.....	50	1,500
Total.....		1,200	61,500
Truxton Canon.....	Basket making.....	30	300
	Woodcutting.....	30	3,000
	Others.....	103	3,400
Total.....		163	6,700
Western Navajo.....	Basket making.....	79	263
	Blanket weaving.....	1,050	15,750
	Woodcutting.....	42	945
	Others.....	132	1,575
Total.....		1,303	18,533
California.....			
		1,094	57,637
Bishop.....	Basket making.....	25	125
	Woodcutting.....	25	3,000
Total.....		50	3,125
Digger.....	Basket making.....	8	150
Fort Bidwell.....	do.....	100	1,250
	Beadwork.....	50	500
	Woodcutting.....	150	14,000
	Others.....	30	900
Total.....		330	16,650
Fort Yuma.....	Beadwork.....	15	1,000
	Pottery.....	6	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	100	5,000
Total.....		121	7,000
Greenville.....	Basket making.....	20	200
	Fishing.....	12	300
	Woodcutting.....	48	4,800
	Others.....	32	8,000
Total.....		112	13,300
Hoopa Valley.....	Basket making.....	75	1,000
	Fishing.....	100	500
	Woodcutting.....	40	2,000
	Others.....	10	5,000
Total.....		225	8,500

¹ 1917 report.² 1916 report.³ Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
California—Continued.			
Malki.....	Basket making.....	18	\$172
	Woodcutting.....	17	1,248
	Others.....	10	150
Total.....		45	1,570
Pala.....	Basket making.....	51	1,930
	Lace making.....	22	363
	Pottery.....	3	30
	Woodcutting.....	12	450
	Others.....	1	12
Total.....		89	2,785
Soboba.....	Basket making.....	19	500
	Lace making.....	34	1,620
	Woodcutting.....	17	1,525
Total.....		70	3,645
Tule River.....	Basket making.....	24	192
	Woodcutting.....	20	720
Total.....		44	912
Idaho			
Coeur d'Alene.....		256	29,750
	Beadwork.....	8	200
	Woodcutting.....	25	10,000
	Others.....	7	5,100
Total.....		40	15,300
Fort Hall.....	Basket making.....	20	200
	Beadwork.....	45	600
	Others.....	150	13,500
Total.....		215	14,300
Fort Lapwai.....	Woodcutting.....	1	150
Iowa			
Sac and Fox.....		70	1,750
	Beadwork.....	25	250
	Others.....	45	1,500
Kansas: Potawatomi			
	Others.....	2	3,000
Michigan			
Mackinac ¹		480	15,200
	Basket making.....	35	300
	Beadwork.....	25	300
	Fishing.....	110	3,000
	Woodcutting.....	75	2,000
	Others.....	235	9,600
Minnesota			
Grand Portage ¹		3,721	83,266
	Fishing.....	20	6,000
	Woodcutting.....	6	116
	Others.....	78	4,000
Total.....		104	10,116
Leech Lake.....	Beadwork.....	100	1,800
	Lace making.....	25	400
	Fishing.....	400	7,500
	Woodcutting.....	50	3,000
	Others.....	1,800	21,500
Total.....		2,375	34,200
Nett Lake.....	Others.....	112	3,850
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	Others.....	5	2,000

¹ 1917 report.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Minnesota—Continued.			
Red Lake.....	Beadwork.....	130	\$1,200
	Fishing.....	275	9,000
	Woodcutting.....	60	4,600
Total.....		465	14,800
White Earth.....	Basket making.....	50	100
	Beadwork.....	100	3,000
	Lace making.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	300	5,000
	Woodcutting.....	200	10,000
Total.....		660	18,300
Montana.....		425	35,045
Blackfeet.....	Woodcutting.....	25	6,000
Crow.....	Others.....	2	1,200
Flathead.....	Beadwork.....	50	3,000
	Fishing.....	4	600
	Woodcutting.....	15	5,000
	Others.....	4	2,250
Total.....		73	10,850
Fort Belknap.....	Woodcutting.....	30	2,100
	Others.....	20	1,500
Total.....		50	3,600
Fort Peck.....	Beadwork.....	35	375
	Woodcutting.....	45	1,700
	Others.....	65	10,000
Total.....		145	12,075
Tongue River.....	Beadwork.....	100	400
	Woodcutting.....	30	920
Total.....		130	1,320
Nebraska: Omaha.....	Others.....	12	9,080
Nevada.....		395	10,469
Fort McDermitt.....	Woodcutting.....	25	1,125
	Others.....	31	365
Total.....		56	1,490
Moapa River.....	Woodcutting.....	9	39
Nevada.....	Basket making.....	30	400
	Beadwork.....	30	250
	Fishing.....	50	2,500
	Others.....	4	12,500
Total.....		114	5,650
Walker River.....	Basket making.....	100	1,110
	Beadwork.....	50	105
	Fishing.....	50	1,600
	Woodcutting.....	6	400
Total.....		206	3,215
Western Shoshone.....	Basket making.....	10	75
New Mexico.....		4,630	246,290
Jicarilla.....	Basket making.....	50	750
	Beadwork.....	40	250
	Woodcutting.....	8	400
	Others.....	16	2,100
Total.....		114	3,500

¹ Estimated.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
New Mexico—Continued.			
Mescalero.....	Basket making.....	45	\$1,000
	Beadwork.....	35	500
	Woodcutting.....	50	1,400
	Others.....	25	150
Total.....		155	3,050
Pueblo Bonito.....	Blanket weaving.....	1,000	50,000
	Woodcutting.....	50	12,000
	Others.....	65	4,360
Total.....		1,115	66,360
Pueblo day schools.....	Basket making.....	4	125
	Beadwork.....	60	600
	Blanket weaving.....	1	50
	Pottery.....	820	8,680
	Woodcutting.....	22	1,740
	Others.....	84	6,785
Total.....		991	17,980
San Juan.....	Basket making.....	25	250
	Blanket weaving.....	2,000	150,000
Total.....		2,025	150,250
Zuni.....	Beadwork.....	50	400
	Pottery.....	150	750
	Woodcutting.....	30	4,000
Total.....		230	5,150
Oklahoma.....			
		374	10,910
Cantonment.....	Beadwork.....	200	(²)
Kiowa.....	Woodcutting.....	30	3,500
	Others.....	4	2,160
Total.....		34	5,660
Seger.....	Beadwork.....	140	5,250
Oregon.....		526	15,175
Klamath ¹	Basket making.....	200	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	10	2,150
Total.....		210	3,150
Siletz.....	Basket making.....	12	250
	Woodcutting.....	4	300
	Others.....	25	1,800
Total.....		41	2,350
Umatilla.....	Beadwork.....	75	1,875
	Woodcutting.....	25	2,100
Total.....		100	3,975
Warm Springs.....	Beadwork.....	50	500
	Woodcutting.....	50	4,200
	Others.....	75	1,000
Total.....		175	5,700
South Dakota.....			
		406	7,678
Crow Creek.....	Beadwork.....	60	250
Flandreau.....	Beadwork.....	5	150
Lower Brule.....	Beadwork.....	35	75
	Woodcutting.....	2	50
Total.....		37	125

¹Estimated.

² Unknown.

1917 report.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
South Dakota—Continued.			
Pine Ridge.....	Beadwork.....	257	\$2,931
	Woodcutting.....	44	2,134
Total.....		301	5,065
Yankton.....	Others.....	3	2,088
Utah.....		139	3,715
Goshute.....	Basket making.....	32	1 75
	Beadwork.....	32	1 100
Total.....		64	175
Shivwits.....	Basket making.....	16	2 120
	Woodcutting.....	26	2,720
Total.....		42	2,840
Uintah and Ouray.....	Basket making.....	7	200
	Beadwork.....	26	500
Total.....		33	700
Washington.....		1,347	99,733
Colville.....	Basket making.....	55	780
	Beadwork.....	72	804
	Woodcutting.....	28	5,600
	Others.....	10	15,640
Total.....		165	22,824
Cushman.....	Basket making.....	57	890
	Fishing.....	13	300
	Others.....	5	150
Total.....		75	1,340
Neah Bay.....	Basket making.....	135	3 5,070
	Fishing.....	61	3 2,500
	Others.....	64	3 4,375
Total.....		260	11,945
Spokane.....	Woodcutting.....	25	2,400
	Others.....	3	1,200
Total.....		28	3,600
Taholah ¹	Basket making.....	74	2,500
	Fishing.....	90	13,503
	Woodcutting.....	13	353
	Others.....	22	575
Total.....		199	16,931
Tulalip.....	Basket making.....	20	140
	Fishing.....	54	16,368
	Woodcutting.....	31	17,105
	Others.....	45	1,980
Total.....		150	35,593
Yakima.....	Basket making.....	50	400
	Beadwork.....	300	1,600
	Fishing.....	100	1,000
	Woodcutting.....	20	4,500
Total.....		470	7,500

¹ 1917 report.² Estimated.³ Partially reported.

TABLE 9.—Indians engaged in industries other than farming and stock raising during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Industry.	Number engaged.	Value of products.
Wisconsin.....		2, 857	\$73, 715
Grand Rapids ¹	Basket making.....	25	650
	Beadwork.....	10	40
	Fishing.....	10	650
	Woodcutting.....	35	1, 400
	Others.....	300	2, 000
Total.....		380	4, 740
Hayward.....	Beadwork.....	50	600
	Fishing.....	450	700
	Woodcutting.....	25	1, 500
	Others.....	480	2, 030
Total.....		1, 005	4, 830
Keshena.....	Basket making.....	5	50
	Beadwork.....	10	200
	Fishing.....	200	1, 600
	Woodcutting.....	1	400
	Others.....	210	7, 400
Total.....		426	9, 650
Lac du Flambeau.....	Basket making.....	150	1, 500
	Beadwork.....	300	5, 000
	Fishing.....	300	1, 020
	Woodcutting.....	25	5, 000
	Others.....	² 50	8, 375
Total.....		825	20, 895
La Pointe.....	Basket making.....	6	175
	Beadwork.....	12	400
	Fishing.....	5	7, 000
	Woodcutting.....	8	4, 800
	Others.....	10	(³)
Total.....		41	12, 375
Oneida.....	Basket making.....	50	(⁴)
	Lace making.....	75	3, 000
	Others.....	3	(⁴)
Total.....		128	3, 000
Red Cliff.....	Lace making.....	2	25
	Fishing.....	20	8, 000
	Woodcutting.....	10	10, 000
	Others.....	20	200
Total.....		52	18, 225
Wyoming.....		70	3, 793
Shoshone.....	Beadwork.....	10	(³)
	Woodcutting.....	10	700
	Others.....	50	3, 093

RECAPITULATION.

Total.....	Basket making.....	3, 971	\$54, 240
	Beadwork.....	2, 717	36, 655
	Blanket weaving.....	4, 916	306, 800
	Fishing.....	2, 624	88, 641
	Lace making.....	168	5, 608
	Pottery.....	1, 212	11, 385
	Woodcutting.....	3, 091	271, 154
	Others.....	6, 734	255, 886
Grand total.....		25, 433	1, 030, 369

¹ 1917 report.

² Families.

³ Unknown.

⁴ Not reported.

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Popu- lation.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscel- laneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment obliga- tions.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscel- laneous.
Total, 1918.	306,755	\$42,056,070	\$9,781,862	\$3,996,441	\$1,030,369	\$1,699,691	\$3,199,850	\$501,622	\$3,895,497	\$4,834,017	\$1,303,980	\$725,360	\$11,087,381
1917.	309,409	35,867,696	7,990,796	3,324,318	1,315,112	1,466,139	2,506,957	357,206	3,383,231	6,917,752	1,508,054	725,560	6,312,571
1916.	307,917	26,489,948	5,293,719	2,583,069	1,206,826	1,137,061	2,378,377	491,026	3,003,905	3,421,535	1,779,115	630,560	4,564,755
1915.	309,911	23,193,046	4,790,968	2,114,623	1,177,600	1,446,021	2,304,339	499,585	2,975,526	3,571,857	2,125,787	630,560	1,556,182
1914.	307,447	24,709,074	4,007,335	1,591,633	1,194,185	1,925,056	2,127,403	476,202	3,486,634	4,312,812	1,777,543	630,560	3,071,711
1913.	303,340	26,283,494	4,021,392	1,783,950	1,316,298	1,605,011	2,065,124	437,458	3,486,151	6,116,369	1,830,584	780,560	1,940,597
1912.	300,930	24,484,093	3,250,288	1,571,795	1,211,433	2,000,337	1,940,414	437,458	3,542,971	4,475,489	1,740,296	594,560	1,694,082
1911.	296,323	21,092,923	1,931,762	900,000	1,211,433	1,398,166	1,861,330	500,655	2,392,027	6,010,642	1,911,909	1,177,561	2,081,015
1900.	247,522	9,091,986	1,408,865	(*)	177,169	324,225	953,573	1,231,000	108,946	(*)	1,387,349	2,702,649	79,210
1890.	230,437	3,307,235	1,507,072	(*)	131,374	193,460	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1,473,329	(*)	(*)
Arizona.	44,499	3,595,528	941,983	1,282,442	324,163	76,420	680,734	33,383					236,403
Camp Verde.	435	34,337	4,300	280	876		28,980	51					
Colorado River.	1,184	174,924	47,920	1,500	17,000		88,816	1,358					18,330
Fort Apache.	2,456	217,617	58,720	21,340		12,972	25,668	2,728	(*)				96,189
Havasupai.	171	9,834	2,713		569		5,526	301					
Kalabab.	102	4,879	743	735			3,197	54					
Leupp.	1,441	68,886	11,600	20,800	24,500		11,751	235					
Moqui.	4,225	200,252	54,000	35,948	95,935	878	11,281	2,210					
Navajo.	12,080	1,160,965	141,200	918,000		2,500	38,654						4,611
Phoenix.		24,112					24,112						
Pima.	6,253	271,049	139,760	24,030	18,350	31,750	55,158	2,001					
Salt River.	1,277	358,497	293,087	14,116	8,100	6,750	36,171	233					
San Carlos.	2,623	281,302	32,780	18,517	14,950	14,670	63,256	21,990					115,139
San Xavier.	5,227	684,181	145,655	215,235	161,500	6,900	256,808	523					
Truxton Canon.	480	33,608	500		6,700		2,301	1,033					23,134
Western Navajo.	6,565	70,825	11,065	11,206	18,533		29,495						
California.	10,725	1,092,894	453,552	65,945	57,637	2,498	454,335	7,554	8,790	40,418			2,165
Bishop.	1,588	41,060	26,310	4,823	3,125		6,470	282					
Campo.	229	18,310	13,473				4,475		50				
Digger.	299	7,132	4,300	138	150	90	1,650	804					
Fort Bidwell.	850	58,982	28,240	1,750	16,650	1,960	7,284	1,108					
Fort Yuma.	735	257,334	172,548	8,132	7,000		64,060	288	2,000	5,182			109
Greenville.	693	142,088			13,300		129,000	188	200				
Hoopa Valley.	1,485	96,807	25,166	11,950	8,500	458	49,292	1,341	100				
Malik.	1,634	75,756	19,845	9,720	1,570		43,375	1,246					
Pala.	1,025	134,365	79,452	10,107	2,785		41,580	441					
Round Valley.	1,818	87,756	32,194	9,150			2,179	516	6,425	35,236			2,056
Sherman Institute.		34,020					34,020						

TABLE 10.—Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Popu- lation.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscel- laneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agree- ment obliga- tions.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscel- laneous.
Nebraska 1.....	2,463	\$756,455	\$316,500	\$8,508	\$9,080	.....	\$30,538	.....	\$379,628	.....	\$5,214	.....	\$6,987
Genoa.....	5,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	1,377	443,460	225,800	.....	9,080	.....	1,860	.....	200,000	.....	1,081	.....	5,639
Winnabago.....	1,086	307,405	90,700	8,508	.....	.....	23,088	.....	179,628	.....	4,133	.....	1,348
Nevada.....	10,854	283,827	134,541	24,126	10,469	\$1,000	103,311	\$2,919	1,943	.....	.....	.....	5,515
Carson.....	12,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,980	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fallon.....	420	48,140	17,120	1,081	.....	.....	29,030	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	827
Fort McDermitt.....	349	39,727	3,525	.....	1,490	.....	33,628	422	.....	.....	.....	.....	662
Moapa River.....	113	24,346	19,650	225	39	.....	4,052	159	.....	.....	.....	.....	221
Nevada.....	561	25,941	11,834	1,150	5,650	1,000	4,422	782	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,103
Walker River.....	804	59,880	37,665	3,066	3,215	.....	11,770	292	250	.....	.....	.....	1,572
Western Shoshone.....	607	70,713	44,747	16,607	75	.....	7,429	725	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,180
Reno, special agent.....	2,800	2,150	(*)	.....	.....	.....	.....	457	1,683	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	21,186	1,877,333	696,650	398,153	246,290	75,633	195,739	22,046	10,384	.....	.....	\$100,000	132,433
Albuquerque.....	9,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,414	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jicarilla.....	621	260,636	10,675	18,325	3,500	70,702	32,935	15,221	10,384	.....	.....	.....	98,894
Mescalero.....	630	96,433	20,437	18,370	3,050	.....	15,102	6,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,440
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	101,853	1,550	.....	66,360	.....	5,340	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Pueblo day schools.....	8,805	632,601	409,013	112,338	17,980	.....	86,047	216	.....	.....	.....	28,000	7
San Juan.....	6,500	539,682	122,075	177,375	150,250	256	24,662	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,000	64
Santa Fe.....	10,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,442	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zuni.....	1,815	226,272	132,900	71,780	5,150	4,675	11,797	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York; New York.....	5,982	31,712	(*)	.....	.....	.....	203	.....	.....	.....	2,069	10,500	18,940
North Carolina; Cherokee	2,343	132,465	46,300	16,375	.....	1,001	68,636	29	.....	.....	123	.....	1
North Dakota.....	8,940	1,481,116	444,314	177,780	.....	.....	68,295	23,005	198,773	\$446,832	32,734	70,040	19,342
Fort Berthold.....	1,204	521,524	17,200	142,650	.....	.....	10,768	.....	106,824	221,080	5,769	.....	17,233
Fort Totten.....	983	172,850	103,700	1,750	.....	.....	10,309	281	39,173	978	.....	16,480	16,480
Standing Rock.....	4,345	561,515	413,414	43,380	.....	.....	436,930	40,000	41,969	224,774	26,965	53,560	1,523
Turtle Mountain.....	3,298	222,308	191,000	.....	.....	.....	7,369	2,725	20,807	.....	.....	.....	407
Wahpeton.....	2,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Oklahoma.....	116,494	16,019,468	1,266,645	283,358	10,910	203,550	1,406,145	2,630,513	516,967	59,120	9,632,260
Cantonment.....	780	111,452	48,450	1,650	(^a)	9,180	52,172				
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	284,990	110,311			9,957	118,759	19,092	25,058		1,813
Chilocco.....	15,199	283,600	263,600			15,199					
Kiowa.....	4,583	1,097,297	216,600		5,660	26,128	567,096	72,187	126,160		6,466
Osage.....	2,186	10,385,108	33,572	255,750		14,140	190,980	9,981	247,148		9,470,509
Otoe.....	524	107,275	89,712	144		1,260	51,831		15,656		1,812
Pawnee.....	716	202,978	302,712			3,580	53,944		7,948		7,744
Ponca.....	1,060	309,187	154,800			6,820	123,000		24,325	47,100	242
Sac and Fox.....	683	136,669	80,782	7,684		3,920	42,490		1,793		
Sage.....	747	183,039	31,898	2,060	5,250	7,663	3,920				
Shawnee.....	1,707	187,777	138,700	43,100		4,080	106,168		82		
Shawnee.....	750	137,517	4,082,220	2,970		7,180	54,913		4,234	1,500	315
Total.....	14,988	13,128,488	1,266,645	293,358	10,910	109,057	1,361,353	101,260	455,404	48,600	9,481,901
Five Civilized Tribes											
Cherokee Nation		126,252				81,460	44,792		2,761		
Chickasaw Nation	41,824	4,357				1,586					
Choctaw Nation	10,966	665,664				701		628,450	100		37,413
Creek Nation	26,828	2,013,495				6,995		1,883,137		10,520	112,843
Seminole Nation	18,761	53,923				3,727		17,666	32,525		5
Seminole Nation	3,127	26,289				14			26,177		98
Total Five Civilized Tribes	101,506	2,890,980				94,493	44,792	2,529,253	61,563	10,520	150,359
Oregon.....	3,657	1,044,290	506,923	132,018	15,175	44,023	143,663	25,309	12,503		87,908
Klamath.....	1,160	328,344	54,300	83,000	3,150	11,683	16,917		4,199		84,252
Salmon.....	11,103	54,611	91,975		2,350	11,103					
Umatilla.....	446	582,569	398,500	32,375	3,975	2,904	2,240	23,600	1,059		235
Warm Springs.....	822	67,663	32,148	16,643	5,700	8,203	124,506	1,709	7,245		1,306
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....		39,239				10,130					2,115
South Dakota.....	22,879	3,734,434	1,327,738	470,582	7,078	39,239	496,012	337,796	172,275	321,360	49,141
Canton Asylum.....						272,393					
Cheyenne River.....	2,845	737,752	101,870	70,150		30,474	77,402	283,506	39,506	45,320	40,033
Crow Creek.....	970	117,907	39,126		250	17,610	31,325		4,262	16,480	119
Flantrau.....	293	70,955	8,790	850	150	8,048	40,748		9	12,360	
Lower Brule.....	513	67,773	30,835	11,410	125	5,503	2,124		1,454	8,240	308
Pierre.....		2,783				2,783	1,574				
Pine Ridge.....	7,340	1,020,817	234,939	314,782	5,065	103,661	77,940	10,952	25,249	107,120	911

^a Regular and irregular Government Indian employees.

^a Unknown.
^a 1917 report.

¹ Does not include Santee now under Yankton, S. Dak.

² Includes Indians in California.

TABLE 10.—*Incomes of Indians (by reservations), including tribal incomes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Population.	Total.	Crops raised by Indians.	Stock sold.	Native industries, weaving, basketry, etc.	Value of timber cut.	Wages earned.	Rations and miscellaneous issues.	From individual leases.	Proceeds sales of land.	Interest on trust fund.	Treaty and agreement obligations.	Indian moneys, proceeds of labor and miscellaneous.
South Dakota—Contd.													
Rapid City.....		\$4,307					\$4,307						
Rosebud.....	5,521	732,059	\$235,203	\$59,240			74,858	\$62,728	\$115,585	\$43,358	\$75,676	\$82,400	\$3,031
Sisseton.....	2,280	350,864	235,250	14,150			12,380		71,560		15,380		2,135
Springfield.....		1,000					1,000						
Yankton.....	3,117	608,217	441,725	(*)	\$2,088		7,760	3,511	90,330		10,759	49,440	2,604
Utah.....	1,704	634,429	124,600	16,250	3,715	\$1,052	87,931	30,603	78,995	187,375	76,736	22,082	5,090
Goshute.....	423	87,272	14,810		175		71,811						476
Shivwits.....	119	10,169	3,450		2,840		3,324	422					133
Utintah and Ouray.....	1,162	536,988	106,340	16,250	700	1,052	12,796	30,181	78,995	187,375	76,736	22,082	4,481
Washington.....	11,082	1,764,782	820,716	135,810	99,733	151,330	146,687	2,352	308,900	28,205	3,249	1,000	66,800
Colville.....	2,566	505,085	249,580	114,520	22,824	2,632	42,758	640	28,665	26,754			16,662
Cushman.....	2,143	86,200	16,230	5,330	1,340	3,560	54,528	226	1,375	279	3,249		44
Neah Bay.....	682	37,172	7,330	1,036	11,945	1,120	2,710	31					
Spokane.....	604	95,400	75,816	2,930	3,600	2,068	2,428	177	3,832	1,172		1,000	2,377
Tanahol.....	734	25,132	4,500		16,931		2,564	1,097					40
Triulip.....	1,353	335,026	109,310	11,955	35,583	142,695	28,685	56	4,278				2,454
Yakima.....	3,000	694,817	357,950		7,506	255	13,014	125	270,750				45,223
Wisconsin.....	9,696	1,463,768	295,369	15,478	73,715	721,694	191,954	4,520	12		96,817		64,209
Grand Rapids.....		55,465	50,725		4,740		30,480						
Hayward.....	1,372	85,771	24,525	1,620	4,830	21,936		1,997					383
Keshena.....	1,758	664,819	63,090	4,358	9,650	419,358	13,260				91,564		63,058
Lac du Flambeau.....	744	46,138	13,029		20,865		10,669	1,199	12		24		310
Leona.....	355	18,449	10,150				2,970				5,229		
La Pointe.....	4,054	440,871	74,990	9,500	12,375	280,400	63,188	309					309
Oneida.....		45,443	37,070		3,000		5,373						
Red Cliff.....	2,610	103,543	21,790		18,225		62,945	434					149
Tonah.....	527	3,069					3,069						
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,696	546,044	142,182	31,100	3,793	139	60,719	5,680	25,865	6,459	362	36,466	233,279

* No data.

* 1917 reports.

* Includes Santee formerly listed in Nebraska.

TABLE 11.—Use of agricultural lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.		Able-bodied male adults.	Number of Indians farming.	Leased.						
	Area of lands.		Cultivated by Indians.				Allotted.		Unallotted.				
	Allotted.	Un-allotted.	Allotted.	Un-allotted.			Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Num-ber of leases.	Area.	Income.	Total income.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.									
Total, 1918.....	5,322,348	843,011	612,532	147,401	43,506	36,328	119,073	120,226	12,145,553	1,088	60,001	\$35,057	\$3,102,932
1917.....	5,313,420	931,566	539,577	137,114	42,777	36,178	120,567	119,241	12,023,788	1,033	434,911	44,270	12,659,909
1916.....	6,463,840	954,428	544,353	134,174	42,959	35,823	122,612	120,045	12,357,542	1,544	452,527	55,212	12,658,710
1915.....	6,623,170	969,441	532,095	132,444	42,239	31,956	116,500	115,207	12,415,794	51	2,370	5,265	12,122,431
1914.....	5,820,701	2,221,135	468,722	125,546	42,333	29,811	(2)	16,757	11,570,267	(3)	4,151	(3)	12,164,319
1913.....	6,775,542	2,873,108	478,052	117,279	39,951	29,216	(2)	28,847	13,109,209	(3)	170,201	(3)	13,320,251
1912.....	6,661,032	2,042,963	431,500	127,003	38,901	25,051	(2)	27,605	12,792,799	(3)	4,951	(3)	13,073,893
1911.....	6,311,591	2,533,328	265,080	117,945	28,544	24,489	(2)	19,753	12,523,495	(3)	1,706	(3)	12,075,271
1900 ¹						10,835	(2)	2,592		(3)	8,421	(3)	7,033
1890 ¹						5,554	(2)						
Arizona.....	64,255	149,859	34,637	53,535	10,502	11,462	304	304	3,040				
Camp Verde.....		170		120	100	21							
Colorado River.....	12,355		1,314		318	310	304	304	3,040	(6)			(6)
Fort Apache.....		3,150		3,150	598	500							
Havasupai.....		108		100	57	51							
Kaibab.....		2,055		70	29	19							
Leupp.....		750		500	257	250							
Moqui.....		4,000		4,000	1,105	900							
Navajo ⁷				16,420	2,129	2,080							
Prima ⁸	40,360	9,690	26,250	9,690	1,175	5,053							
Salt River.....	8,040	3,576	5,573	1,000	286	243							
San Carlos.....		2,075		1,385	7,709	300							
San Xavier.....	3,500	16,000	1,500	16,000	1,979	91,290							
Truxton Canon.....		180		1,000	129	45							
Western Navajo.....		20,300		1,000	1,631	400							

¹ Includes some grazing leases also.

² Not reported.

³ Included in "total income."

⁴ Only items reported.

⁵ Families actually living upon and cultivating lands in severity.

⁶ Improvements.

⁷ 1917 report.

⁸ 1916 report.

⁹ Overestimated last year.

Minnesota.	225,430	68,108	15,853	1,565	2,153	982	26	26	1,591	2,838	2,838	2,838
Fond du Lac.	14,000		1,600		244	90						2,838
Grand Portage.	20	2	20	2	73	11						
Leech Lake.	6,210		3,051		466	365						
Nett Lake.			190		142	20						
Pipestone (Birch Cooley)	600		357		35	6						342
Red Lake.		67,766		1,563	310	190	12	12	228	342		
White Earth.	204,600	400	10,640		883	300	14	14	1,363	2,516		2,516
Montana.	674,682	193,510	69,800	11,006	2,681	1,634	1,295	1,553	242,256	182,653	119	10,691
Blackfeet.	117,000	78,000	25,500		511	230	12	168	6,720	5,700	1	80
Crow.	133,307		19,200		400	231	317	412	41,295	30,662		5,780
Ft. Belknap.	121,375	66,990	35,000	4,500	648	370	594	601	48,971	63,941	118	25,093
Fort Peck.		9,000			250	270						10,611
Rocky Boy's Agency.	283,000		10,100	776	489	165	372	372	214,570	82,350		82,350
Tongue River.		33,400		5,730	275	250						
Nebraska.	114,023	3,000	21,416		708	500	1,578	1,398	92,607	379,628	46	3,050
Omaha.	60,000	3,000	12,300		330	260	730	550	47,700	200,000	40	3,000
Winnebago.	54,023		9,116		378	240	848	848	44,907	179,628	6	4,000
Nevada.	18,083	22,642	3,743	1,465	2,582	667	2	2	40	250		75
Fallon.	4,640	18	975	1	144	64						250
Fort McDermitt.	1,336	530	688	55	91	92						
Moapa River.	600		350		44	38						
Nevada.		21,000		315	146	200						
Walker River.	9,763	24	1,280	24	243	98	2	2	40	250		250
Western Shoshone.		1,070		1,070	159	75						
Reno, special agent.	1,750		450		2,175	100						
New Mexico.	3,025	58,030	1,025	35,970	3,383	4,267						
Jicarilla.	2,725		725		124	100						
Mescalero.		9,210		1,820	144	117						
Pueblo Bonito.	300	100	300	100	(9)	200						
Pueblo day schools.		26,900		22,080	2,575	2,060						
San Juan.		13,820		6,000	(6)	1,200						
Zuni.		8,000		6,000	540	600						
New York: New York Agency.		88,847		20,640	(9)	1,600						
North Carolina: Cherokee.		15,000		6,000	523	400						

Does not include Santee, now under Yankton, S. Dak.

Unknown.

Not reported.

As reported.

Improvements not included.

1917 report.

South Dakota.	1,548,019	1,200	89,118	1,200	4,790	3,898	2,689	1,831	172,858	177,133	177,133
Cheyenne River.	7,500		7,500		671	750	10	10	2,000	1,109	1,100
Crow Creek.	7,414		7,000		137	243	8	8	710	18,710	18,710
Flandreau.		1,200		1,200	68	20					
Lower Brule.	49,673		6,746		84	102					
Pine Ridge.	711,265		11,265		1,494	1,403	30	30	1,343	3,006	3,006
Rosebud.	1,305,266		21,750		1,220	1,750	404	346	42,350	22,296	22,296
Sisseton.	117,001		19,875		1,475	235	1,700	900	93,881	69,928	69,928
Yankton.	47,900		12,982		641	335	537	537	32,844	62,093	62,093
Utah.	69,223	9,500	8,908	380	450	690	865	826	56,420	78,770	78,770
Goshute.		300		300	129	423					
Shivwits.		1,200		80	31	106					
Uinai and Ouray	69,223	8,000	8,908		290	161	865	826	56,420	78,770	78,770
Washington.	302,973	36,709	52,130	725	1,935	1,198	1,512	1,600	93,915	288,115	288,115
Colville.	109,550	26,459	37,320		609	613	343	423	23,540	28,665	28,665
Cushman.	5,557		628		156	63	8	8	205	1,375	1,375
Neah Bay.	3,420	250	400	25	181	5					
Spokane.	35,987	10,000	2,000	700	150	77	38	42	3,500	3,797	3,797
Taholah.	400		101		130	20					
Tulalip.	12,059		2,681		209	209	23	21	1,670	4,278	4,278
Yakima.	136,000		9,000		500	211	1,100	1,100	63,000	250,000	250,000
Wisconsin.	61,864	17,436	9,167	4,020	1,938	1,068	1	1	4	12	12
Hayward.											
Keshiema.	51,800	3,220	2,000		359	100					
Lac du Flambeau.	457	50	457	3,220	421	250					
Laona.		12,416		50	184	85	1	1	4	12	12
La Pointe.	5,000	1,750	2,900	750	108	50					
Onelda.	94,052		93,435		(9)	148					
Red Cliff.	555		375		714	400					
Wyoming; Shoshone.	77,996	75,700	7,259		152	35					
					386	245	250	250	14,215	10 22,680	22,680

¹ 1917 report.
² Not reported.
³ Includes grazing leases.
⁴ Includes some grazing leases.
⁵ Leases are made without departmental supervision.
⁶ Includes grazing lands.
⁷ Classified as grazing land.
⁸ Unknown.
⁹ As reported.
¹⁰ Crop value not included.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Allotted.			Unallotted.			Total income.	
	Allotted.	Unallotted.	Allotted.	Unallotted.		Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Number of leases.	Area.		Income.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				Acres.					
Total, 1918.....	12,010,218	34,302,991	6,170,246	24,356,780	47,174	119,900	120,839	14,056,662	\$1,024,742	504	9,432,845	\$784,471	\$1,809,213
1917.....	12,701,463	35,274,890	7,312,063	24,518,816	44,874	117,693	116,583	13,267,193	970,529	340	9,012,869	714,584	1,685,188
1916.....	13,484,039	31,969,219	8,600,349	22,004,879	43,309	115,559	114,764	13,055,470	1,174,114	1,839	9,406,866	574,701	1,748,815
1915.....	13,088,784	30,635,867	8,702,245	21,894,898	44,704	19,387	110,426	11,868,779	925,554	1,329	8,122,918	420,885	1,346,449
1914.....	13,499,098	29,991,010	8,176,753	21,350,359	53,503	(¹)	118,356	12,584,446	(¹)	1,759	10,162,842	(¹)	1,771,421
1913.....	12,500,000	30,500,000	8,176,127	20,611,984	54,226	(²)	128,847	13,109,209	(²)	3,911	10,568,948	(²)	1,410,078
1912.....	9,566,449	31,029,696	8,755,552	21,314,688	51,380	(³)	127,005	12,792,799	(³)	3,225	8,369,351	(³)	1,353,948
1911.....	6,295,485	26,169,192	4,696,446	18,729,124	44,985	(⁴)	119,753	12,528,495	(⁴)	3,584	8,859,325	(⁴)	1,216,125
1900.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	2,592	(⁵)	(⁵)	101	2,373,815	(⁵)	94,233
Arizona.....	65,736	17,327,302	70,202	14,647,616	15,997					66	2,557,435	232,790	232,790
Colorado River.....		92,500		10,000	40					47	82,500	17,491	17,491
Fort Apache.....		1,090,370		693,275	1,000					34	997,920	88,449	88,449
Havasupai.....		407		415	43								
Kalabab.....		128,545		79,780	17					44	87,000	1,580	1,580
Leupp.....		803,840		804,080	1,441								
Moqui.....		1,841,000		2,697,906	3,106								
Navajo ⁷		2,997,906		1,714,969	1,455								
Pima ⁸		1,714,969		26,469	315								
Salt River.....		18,547		736,551	525					415	1,089,415	109,770	109,770
San Carlos.....		1,825,271		2,703,514	3,370					46	300,000	15,500	15,500
San Xavier.....		37,545		2,703,514	7,125					(²)	(²)	(²)	(²)
Truxton Canon.....		481,740		3,039,647	7,250								
Western Navajo.....		3,020,347											
California.....	80,428	173,954	96,964	98,542	1,158	20	137	22,730	2,400	3	12,000	1,146	3,546
Bishop.....		62,000		6,720	7,451								
Campo.....		18,589		18,589	51								
Digger.....		50		100									
Fort Bidwell.....		32,000		14,150		49	426	21,000	2,000				2,000
Fort Yuma.....		2,000		2,000	20								
Greenville.....		1,427		64	(¹)	10	10	1,600	200				200
Hoopa Valley.....		4,479		3,000	125								
Maliki.....		1,600		24,749	40								

Pala.....	87	\$ 9,983 36,692	7 36,582 37,748	9,983 102		1	130	200							
Round Valley.....		80													200
Soboba.....		17,927	17,765	128											
Tule River.....		33,994	21,994	62					*	3		12,000	1,146		1,146
Colorado.....		360,000	16,265			31	28	5,780	4,580		4	247,560	4,075	8,655	
Southern Ute.....	39,480		16,265	77		31	28	5,780	4,580		* 4	247,560	4,075	4,580	
Ute Mountain.....		360,000		80										4,075	
Florida: Seminole		22,982													
Idaho.....	348,232	112,964	205,584	1,076		1,122	1,126	171,121	26,361		74	12,549	6,821	33,182	
Coeur d'Alene.....	28,440	4,579	28,440	404		9	9	1,380	360					360	
Fort Hall.....	305,040	96,540	16 3,284	322		1,102	1,102	168,840	25,434			4,704	2,144	27,578	
Fort Lapwai.....	14,752	11,845	13,860	350		11	15	892	567		* 34	7,845	4,677	5,244	
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....		870	370	75					(¹⁰)			(¹⁰)		(¹⁰)	
Kansas.....	22,098		4,544	170		218		16,950	22,769					22,769	
Kikapoo.....	3,076		2,472	121										22,769	
Potawatomi.....	19,022		2,072	49		218	(*)	16,950	22,769						
Michigan: Mackinac	(*)	(*)	(*)	7 30											
Minnesota.....	161,937	312,453	136,911	901		98	98	6,666	1,846		17	1,380	233	2,079	
Fond du Lac.....	9,000		1,000	100											
Grand Portage.....	79,980														
Leech Lake.....	19,867	76,000	12,821	190		3	3	184	70					70	
Nett Lake.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	20											
Red Lake.....	303,093		236,800	175											
White Earth.....	123,090	3,450	7 123,090	416		11 95	95	6,482	1,776		12 17	1,380	233	2,009	
Montana.....	1,528,469	3,514,999	305,711	2,463		2,292	2,901	670,992	78,628		112	2,835,185	332,718	411,346	
Blackfeet.....	736,840	600,000	96,600	7 665		227	836	399,280	39,928		93	600,000	60,000	99,928	
Crow.....	317,229	1,843,702	73,431	13 525		2,000	2,000	258,652	35,000		6	9 1,618,125	206,000	240,000	
Flathead.....	42,000	162,600	67,000	340		40	40	5,000	2,500					2,500	
Fort Belknap.....		532,717	234,217	265										37,872	
Fort Peck.....	432,400		68,680	214		* 25	25	8,000	9 1,200		14 2	375,000	37,872	37,872	
Rocky Boy's Agency.....		46,380	21,963	4							1	121,980	4,196	5,396	
Tongue River.....		329,600	266,450	13 430							1	30,080	8,400	8,400	
Nebraska: Winnebago.....	7 5,000		7 5,000	75								90,000	7 17,250	7 17,250	

1 Includes some farming leases also.
2 Not reported.
3 Included in "Total income."
4 Grazing permits.
5 Includes some agricultural lands.
6 Includes some unfed lands.
7 1917 report.
8 1916 report.
9 As reported.
10 1917 report included agricultural lands.
11 Hay leases.
12 Hay permits.
13 Estimated.
14 Including grazing permits.

¹ Includes some farming leases also.⁴¹ Includes some farming leases.⁴¹ Includes some farming leases.⁴¹ Includes some farming leases.⁴¹ Includes some farming leases.⁴¹ Includes some farming leases.⁴¹ Includes some farming leases.⁴¹ Includes some farming leases.⁴¹ Includes some farming leases.⁴¹ Includes some farming leases.⁴¹ Includes some farming leases.⁴¹ Includes some farming leases.⁴¹ Includes some farming leases.

TABLE 12.—Use of grazing lands belonging to Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and reservations.	Area of lands.		Grazed by Indian stock.		Indians engaged in stock raising.	Leased.							
	Allotted.		Unallotted.			Allotted.			Unallotted.				
	Acses.	Unallotted.	Acses.	Allotted.		Number of leases.	Number of allotments.	Area.	Income.	Num-ber of leases.	Area.	Income.	Total income.
Nevada.....	98,005	Acses. 695,784	Acses. 16,055	Acses. 513,019	1,156	20	484	Acses. 70,685	\$1,693	13	Acses. 179,000	\$14,105	\$15,798
Fallon.....					68								
Fort McDermitt.....	1,062	2,940	1,062	1,175	150								
Mosapa River.....	1,250		1,250		40								
Nevada.....	301,000		120,000		35								3,450
Walker River.....	8,443	71,834	8,443	71,834	71								
Western Shoshone.....	320,010		320,010		219								
Reno, special agent.....	88,250		6,300		4,600	20	454	70,685	1,693	212	(^c)	10,655	10,655
New Mexico.....	696,477	6,609,826	104,143	5,565,756	11,013	170	612	190,944	10,384	21	564,130	22,441	32,825
Jicarilla.....	248,477	356,647	59,343	137,767	53	170	612	190,944	10,384	210	218,880	5,941	16,325
Mescalero.....	300,000			102,140	745					9	295,250	15,000	15,000
Pueblo Bonito.....	448,000	1,500,000	448,000	1,000,000	3,500								
Pueblo day schools.....				454,023	2,015								
San Juan.....	3,752,000	499,179		3,752,000	3,500					2	50,000	1,500	1,500
Zuni.....		112,000		112,000	1,200								
North Carolina: Cherokee.....		57,000		57,000	450								
North Dakota.....	1,727,565	175,876	1,399,249	86,951	2,163	1,248	1,760	359,875	49,453	15	103,925	15,589	65,042
Fort Berthold.....	331,461	175,876	250,427	86,951	490	100	650	122,158	18,324	15	103,925	15,589	33,913
Fort Totten.....	48,822		48,822		200	15	15	850	425				33,425
Standing Rock.....	1,182,282		1,000,000		923	781	743	182,282	23,089				23,089
Turtle Mountain.....	165,000		100,000		550	352	352	54,585	7,615				7,615
Oklahoma.....	1,451,297	1,060	134,905	320	1,919	6,650	4,962	819,868	467,517	1	640	512	468,029
Cantonment.....	16,615		1,200		3138	134	134	13,611	19,172				19,172
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	95,117		8,550		74	825	825	130,741	6,118,759				118,759
Five Civilized Tribes.....	48,062					591	591	48,062	4,752				4,752
Kiowa.....	141,901		6,711		480	1,124	1,000	138,620	76,912				76,912
Osaage.....	903,668		20		210	1,080	1,078	348,885	105,773				105,773
Otoe.....	52,974	720	49,445		316	317	250	35,456	16,728	1	640	512	17,240

Pawnee.....	31,289	.....	3,060	.....	104	6,367	6,367	28,277	53,944	.....	53,944
Ponca.....	41,740	320	16,330	320	217	290	335	23,740	19,500	.....	19,500
Sage.....	45,094	.....	6,600	.....	172	239	199	29,836	26,009	.....	26,009
Seneca.....	51,816	.....	2,000	.....	91	71,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee.....	7,23,021	.....	16,856	.....	297	6,133	6,183	18,940	25,968	.....	25,968
Oregon.....	280,059	559,590	247,692	383,020	1,018	327	351	51,537	16,037	10	387,560
Klamath 7	127,840	151,000	58,614	151,000	370	324	348	51,387	15,957	8	200,320
Siletz.....	23,500	2,300	2,300	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,265
Umatilla.....	13,810	73,000	13,660	73,670	395	3	3	150	80	.....	80
Warm Springs.....	114,909	335,590	173,118	158,350	215	.....	.....	.....	2,924	2	187,240
South Dakota.....	4,766,802	946,906	2,891,713	332,929	4,349	7,471	8,177	1,650,384	318,879	25	535,927
Cheyenne River.....	973,422	9,701,350	504,012	100,999	3,367	980	101,800	10,257,910	107,302	215	2,522,301
Chow Creek.....	305,800	200,000	200,000	.....	221	799	799	96,585	12,615	.....	96,900
Lower Brule.....	141,880	33,000	176,570	38,000	100	82	82	13,120	1,574	.....	1,574
Pine Ridge.....	2,449,180	207,556	1,616,589	193,980	1,393	3,129	3,129	823,489	105,230	210	1,206
Rosebud.....	687,272	.....	466,669	1,912	1,485	1,912	1,928	420,100	93,289	.....	93,289
Sisseton.....	175,589	13,000	13,000	.....	383	200	70	8,561	1,632	.....	1,632
Yankton.....	33,569	74,852	.....	.....	400	369	369	31,619	28,237	.....	28,237
Utah.....	20,397	250,220	6,957	236,620	301	3	3	520	225	28	1,172
Goshute.....	.....	34,020	.....	34,020	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shirwis.....	.....	6,120	.....	6,120	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray.....	20,397	210,080	6,957	196,480	274	3	3	520	225	28	1,172
Washington.....	525,722	1,478,195	353,657	784,879	1,756	125	125	10,200	20,785	30	645,554
Colville.....	217,603	896,622	197,800	680,659	336	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	6195,000
Cushman.....	7,042	.....	7,042	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,750
Neah Bay.....	3,170	220	6,000	220	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	12,000	12,220	6,000	3,000	53	25	25	700	35	23	20,700
Taholah.....	2,640	24,500	640	1,000	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	886
Tulalip.....	12,348	.....	7,915	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yakima.....	268,919	534,853	131,000	100,000	1,050	120	120	9,500	20,750	(1)	429,854
Wisconsin.....	23,230	199,604	13,880	197,354	615	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,985
Hayward.....	12,300	.....	12,300	.....	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Keshena.....	.....	184,564	.....	184,564	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leona.....	12,790	.....	.....	12,790	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	10,750	2,250	1,400	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	180	.....	180	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	169,284	1,503,406	160,814	232,420	332	105	105	8,470	3,185	85	21,350,000
											65,242
											68,427

1 Not reported. 2 As reported. 3 Estimated. 4 Overestimated last year. 5 Includes agricultural leases. 6 1917 report. 7 1917 report. 8 Includes agricultural land. 9 Ceded lands not included. 10 Includes grazing permits. 11 Agricultural land. 12 Includes some agricultural lands.

TABLE 13.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United Indian service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-ing pupils.	
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.
Total, 1918.....	27,032	\$3,199,850	2,379	\$1,003,316	11,947	\$409,636	10,220	\$1,620,002	2,486	\$166,896
1917.....	24,932	2,506,957	2,137	979,783	12,321	363,873	8,215	1,009,935	2,259	153,366
1916.....	25,948	2,378,377	2,115	922,736	14,587	427,689	6,992	882,784	2,254	145,168
1915.....	25,681	2,304,339	2,533	940,013	13,968	414,422	6,899	828,218	2,281	121,686
1914.....	23,440	2,127,403	2,319	810,950	13,218	505,492	5,553	689,517	2,350	121,444
1913.....	22,793	2,065,124	2,271	762,264	12,290	414,706	5,585	778,117	2,647	110,037
1912.....	22,424	1,940,414	2,516	732,526	12,420	432,470	5,113	673,289	2,375	102,129
1911.....	11,781	1,861,630	1,995	687,039	6,582	582,919	3,204	591,672	(1)	(1)
1900.....	2,901	953,573	2,094	749,148	(2)	(2)	(2)	177,169	807	27,256
Arizona.....	5,943	680,734	325	134,186	2,688	84,153	2,304	411,507	623	50,888
Camp Verde.....	144	28,980	4	1,560	.....	.....	140	27,420	.....	.....
Colorado River.....	178	81,352	20	13,510	40	7,662	118	60,180	.....	.....
Fort Apache.....	1,001	25,668	35	14,988	966	10,680	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Mojave.....	33	7,464	7	3,720	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	3,744
Havasupai.....	76	5,526	1	300	20	171	55	5,055	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	135	3,197	2	225	101	1,265	30	1,407	2	300
Leupp.....	217	11,751	21	5,552	125	3,374	25	250	46	2,575
Moqui.....	76	11,281	36	10,099	40	1,182	.....	.....	.....	.....
Navajo.....	292	38,654	50	24,288	81	5,080	(2)	(2)	161	9,286
Phoenix.....	266	24,112	24	8,909	100	847	.....	.....	142	14,356
Pima.....	769	55,158	32	17,398	482	24,510	120	5,250	135	8,000
Rice Station.....	91	5,226	10	4,089	81	1,137	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt River.....	499	36,171	11	3,660	23	311	453	29,200	12	3,000
San Carlos.....	780	58,030	36	14,588	500	21,847	244	21,595	.....	.....
San Xavier.....	1,115	256,368	12	4,668	43	3,100	1,000	241,600	60	7,000
Truxton Canon.....	34	2,301	5	722	29	1,579	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western Navajo.....	237	29,495	22	5,910	57	1,408	119	19,550	39	2,627
California.....	3,570	454,335	108	36,784	413	33,931	2,254	324,824	795	58,796
Bishop.....	36	6,470	4	1,245	7	2,725	.....	.....	25	2,500
Campo.....	47	4,475	3	1,500	.....	.....	44	2,975	.....	.....
Digger.....	52	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	1,650	.....	.....
Fort Bidwell.....	279	7,284	3	1,452	26	1,332	250	4,500	.....	.....
Fort Yuma.....	540	64,060	17	4,560	144	9,600	359	48,900	20	1,000
Greenville.....	507	129,000	2	1,320	25	3,130	410	103,550	70	21,000
Hoop Valley.....	440	49,292	25	8,949	128	13,843	262	24,000	25	2,500
Malki.....	311	43,375	11	3,018	2	36	298	40,321	.....	.....
Pala.....	269	41,580	11	3,082	16	1,250	236	35,028	6	2,220
Round Valley.....	29	2,179	4	1,584	25	595	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sherman Institute.....	650	34,020	9	4,604	.....	.....	.....	.....	641	29,416
Soboba.....	311	65,553	17	4,930	13	1,163	273	59,300	8	160
Tule River.....	99	5,397	2	540	27	257	70	4,600	.....	.....
Colorado.....	104	8,411	10	4,080	91	4,181	3	150	.....	.....
Southern Ute.....	100	7,031	6	2,700	91	4,181	3	150	.....	.....
Ute Mountain.....	4	1,380	4	1,380	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida: Seminole.....	185	3,300	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	3,300	.....	.....
Idaho.....	371	44,665	58	19,550	264	11,115	49	14,000	.....	.....
Coeur d'Alene.....	71	21,910	18	7,460	4	450	49	14,000	.....	.....
Fort Hall.....	292	17,875	32	7,210	260	10,665	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Lapwai.....	8	4,880	8	4,880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	33	5,663	10	5,360	23	303	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	110	14,512	20	11,899	9	178	.....	.....	81	2,435
Haskell Institute.....	90	8,455	9	6,020	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	2,435
Kickapoo.....	18	5,457	9	5,279	9	178	.....	.....	.....	.....
Potawatomi.....	2	600	2	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Included with adults by private parties.² No data obtainable.³ 1917 report.⁴ 1916 report.

TABLE 13.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United Indian service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out-ing pupils.	
	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.	Num-ber.	Earn-ings.
Michigan.....	14	\$6,414	14	\$6,414						
Mackinac.....	1	574	1	574						
Mount Pleasant.....	13	5,840	13	5,840						
Minnesota.....	1,058	131,514	168	67,293	614	\$23,331	269	\$40,540	7	\$350
Cass Lake.....	22	2,416	6	2,245	16	171				
Fond du Lac.....	9	4,500	9	4,500						
Grand Portage.....	12	1,449	13	1,960	19	1,489				
Leech Lake.....	217	31,163	33	12,422	46	1,541	138	17,200		
Nett Lake.....	178	19,926	8	2,110	70	1,016	100	16,800		
Pipestone.....	46	8,650	10	5,700	9	1,000	20	1,600	7	350
Red Lake.....	280	32,609	46	15,831	223	11,838	11	4,940		
Vermillion Lake.....	25	6,760	10	6,460	15	300				
White Earth.....	269	24,041	43	17,065	226	6,976				
Montana.....	1,982	337,084	184	71,170	1,424	68,246	374	197,668		
Blackfeet.....	196	113,869	34	17,728	42	14,861	120	81,280		
Crow.....	407	27,724	40	16,751	367	10,973				
Flathead.....	207	63,501	37	5,814	30	287	140	57,400		
Fort Belknap.....	564	33,812	19	7,628	545	26,184				
Fort Peck.....	110	49,240	26	11,600	25	2,250	59	35,390		
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	74	24,856	4	231	15	1,027	55	23,598		
Tongue River.....	424	24,082	24	11,418	400	12,664				
Nebraska ¹	84	30,538	46	21,790	4	278	34	8,470		
Genoa.....	11	5,590	11	5,590						
Omaha.....	4	1,860	4	1,860						
Winnebago.....	69	23,088	31	14,340	4	278	34	8,470		
Nevada.....	1,098	103,311	43	16,415	412	8,876	553	72,320	90	5,700
Carson.....	146	12,980	10	5,680	46	1,600			90	5,700
Fallon.....	193	29,030	3	930			190	28,100		
Fort McDermitt.....	188	33,628	6	1,127	17	201	165	32,300		
Moapa River.....	39	4,052	3	552			36	3,500		
Nevada.....	10	4,422	9	3,702	1	720				
Walker River.....	224	11,770	4	1,740	58	1,610	162	8,420		
Western Shoshone.....	298	7,429	8	2,684	290	4,745				
New Mexico.....	1,836	195,739	232	73,318	788	17,789	539	93,808	277	10,824
Albuquerque.....	145	9,414	12	5,220	27	790			106	3,404
Jicarilla.....	425	32,935	57	13,291	252	7,514	116	12,130		
Mesalero.....	280	15,102	28	10,505	217	1,850	33	2,687	2	60
Pueblo Bonito.....	15	5,340	15	5,340						
Pueblo day schools.....	346	86,047	37	12,226	39	1,145	248	71,281	22	1,395
San Juan.....	250	24,662	56	13,836	64	2,226	100	5,600	30	3,000
Santa Fe.....	186	10,442	16	7,160	53	317			117	2,965
Zuni.....	189	11,797	11	5,740	136	3,947	42	2,110		
New York: New York Agency.....	29	203			29	203				
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	357	68,636	13	5,760	40	2,576	304	60,300		
North Dakota.....	1,798	68,295	126	53,329	1,663	14,616			9	350
Fort Berthold.....	75	10,768	22	9,318	53	1,450				
Fort Totten.....	33	10,309	21	10,040	12	269				
Standing Rock ¹	1,560	36,930	64	25,722	1,496	11,208				
Turtle Mountain.....	117	7,369	15	5,680	102	1,689				
Wahpeton.....	13	2,919	4	2,569					9	350

¹ 1917 report.

² Estimated.

³ Does not include Santee now under Yankton, S. Dak.

⁴ Includes 27 in Army.

TABLE 13.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United Indian service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out- ing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Oklahoma.....	796	\$203,550	315	\$190,431	388	\$6,182	32	\$5,200	61	\$1,737
Cantonment.....	62	9,180	12	4,586	21	594	29	4,000	.....	.....
Cheyenne and Ara- paho.....	44	9,957	32	9,800	12	157	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chillico.....	332	15,199	19	11,160	252	2,302	.....	.....	61	1,737
Choctaw-Chicka- saw Sanatorium..	4	860	4	860	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Five Civilized Tribes	92	80,600	92	80,600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	69	26,128	53	25,051	16	1,077	.....	.....	.....	.....
Osage.....	17	14,140	17	14,140	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otoe.....	2	1,260	2	1,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee.....	7	3,530	7	3,530	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ponca.....	14	6,820	14	6,820	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sac and Fox.....	5	3,920	5	3,920	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seger.....	50	7,663	16	5,829	31	634	3	1,200	.....	.....
Seneca.....	8	4,080	8	4,080	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shawnee.....	14	7,180	14	7,180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	720	190,517	295	178,816	332	4,764	32	5,200	61	1,737
Five Civilized Tribes Schools.....	76	13,033	20	11,615	56	1,418	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armstrong Academy.....	10	3,497	3	3,312	7	185	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomfield Academy.....	2	701	1	576	1	125	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherokee Train- ing.....	35	1,596	2	879	33	717	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eufaula Board- ing.....	1	310	1	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jones Academy.	10	1,135	1	900	9	235	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mekusukey Academy.....	2	14	.....	.....	2	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nuyaka Board- ing.....	10	3,417	6	3,275	4	142	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuskahoma Academy.....	1	540	1	540	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheelock Academy.....	5	1,823	5	1,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	329	44,023	89	35,995	240	8,028	.....	.....	.....	.....
Klamath ¹	160	11,683	15	7,594	145	4,089	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salem.....	29	11,103	27	10,527	2	576	.....	.....	.....	.....
Siletz.....	6	2,904	6	2,904	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Umatilla.....	44	8,203	20	5,672	24	2,531	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warm Springs.....	90	10,130	21	9,298	69	832	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania: Carlisle..	494	39,239	9	4,519	9	4	.....	.....	476	34,716
South Dakota.....	2,865	272,393	337	136,485	1,528	52,558	999	83,200	1	150
Cheyenne River.....	618	30,474	46	17,988	572	12,486	.....	.....	.....	.....
Crow Creek.....	211	17,610	27	15,123	184	2,487	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flandreau.....	31	8,048	16	6,991	14	907	.....	.....	1	150
Lower Brule.....	83	9,503	15	6,804	67	2,199	1	500	.....	.....
Pierre.....	27	2,783	8	2,549	19	234	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Ridge.....	1,097	103,661	100	38,848	332	6,413	665	58,400	.....	.....
Rapid City.....	18	4,307	8	4,160	10	147	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	731	74,858	80	23,675	318	26,883	333	24,300	.....	.....
Sisseton.....	31	12,389	20	11,737	11	652	.....	.....	.....	.....
Springfield.....	2	1,000	2	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yankton ²	16	7,760	15	7,610	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	576	87,931	29	9,422	199	6,109	348	72,400	.....	.....
Goshute.....	341	71,811	1	594	40	1,217	300	70,000	.....	.....
Shivwits.....	75	3,324	2	324	25	600	48	2,400	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray..	160	12,796	26	8,504	134	4,292	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ 1917 report.² Includes Santee, formerly listed in Nebraska.

TABLE 13.—*Employment of Indians during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total employed.		Indians employed by United Indian service.				Employed by private parties.			
			Regular employees.		Irregular employees.		Adults.		Minors or out- ing pupils.	
	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.	Num- ber.	Earn- ings.
Washington.....	1,332	\$146,687	103	\$43,929	351	\$10,168	878	\$92,590	.....	.....
Colville.....	276	42,758	21	12,368	229	5,970	26	24,420	.....	.....
Cushman.....	679	54,528	12	5,070	1	8	666	49,450	.....	.....
Neah Bay.....	22	2,710	7	2,542	15	168	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spokane.....	36	2,428	8	1,863	28	565	.....	.....	.....	.....
Taholah.....	28	2,564	8	2,244	.....	.....	20	320	.....	.....
Tulalip.....	195	28,685	20	8,615	9	1,670	166	18,400	.....	.....
Yakima.....	96	13,014	27	11,227	69	1,787	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	1,498	191,954	108	44,843	229	6,436	1,095	139,725	66	\$950
Hayward.....	464	30,480	17	9,480	40	1,500	367	18,900	40	600
Keshena.....	79	13,260	33	11,767	46	1,493	.....	.....	.....	.....
Luc du Flambeau.....	141	10,669	14	7,955	127	2,714	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laona.....	32	2,970	2	1,620	.....	.....	30	1,350	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	513	63,188	7	3,036	6	152	500	60,000	.....	.....
Oneida.....	14	5,373	14	5,373	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Cliff.....	232	62,945	5	2,820	3	300	198	59,475	26	350
Tomah.....	23	3,069	16	2,792	7	277	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	570	60,719	29	10,344	541	50,375	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Births and deaths.				Disease.				Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.						
	Popula- tion.	Deaths.			Indians exam- ined.	Found with—			Estimated hav- ing—	Number families using milch cows.		Families living in—					
		Births.	Total.	Under 3 years.		Due to tuber- culosis.	Latent tuber- culosis.	Active tuber- culosis.					Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.	Perma- nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.
Grand total.....	205,249	5,571	4,682	1,541	1,266	237	10,797	64,272	3,067	3,941	12,474	23,021	30,375	6,794	43,011	10,794	27,976
Arizona.....	44,499	990	743	222	237	2	10,797	300	461	3,241	3,627	6,336	132	4,563	5,424	710	710
Camp Verde.....	435	16	20	7	2	117	10,797	2	3	15	6	33	4	88	112	51	51
Colorado River.....	1,184	31	52	13	14	763	10,797	1	47	67	290	67	4	5	288	18	18
Fort Apache.....	2,456	120	54	12	8	1,202	10,797	1	70	31	270	150	7	8	639	6	6
Havasupai.....	171	8	6	3	2	21	10,797	1	1	7	6	7	2	6	37	6	6
Kabab.....	102	4	4	3	2	22	10,797	1	2	5	2	30	2	6	19	6	6
Leupp.....	1,441	175	195	28	7	360	10,797	1	11	96	184	430	11	22	297	55	55
Moqui.....	4,225	80	65	36	13	502	10,797	1	6	140	456	1,400	15	503	300	366	366
Navajo.....	12,080	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	2,525	10,797	1	78	140	456	1,400	15	503	300	366	366
Pima.....	6,253	279	194	61	121	2,535	10,797	1	130	101	1,902	470	55	1,401	268	40	40
Salt River.....	1,277	46	23	4	4	266	10,797	1	22	52	83	95	7	80	580	80	80
San Carlos.....	2,623	24	60	13	(2)	(2)	1,050	27	28	163	128	360	50	1,500	20	124	124
San Xavier.....	5,237	200	75	15	25	243	10,797	40	27	150	122	150	175	60	1,140	7	7
Truxton Canon.....	10	7	10	25	40	1,191	10,797	1	76	113	550	175	201	2,135	402	1,622	1,622
Western Navajo.....	6,565	100	85	25	40	1,191	10,797	1	76	113	550	175	201	2,135	402	1,622	1,622
California.....	10,725	201	243	33	69	3,975	10,797	63	115	517	337	1,263	201	2,135	402	1,622	1,622
Bishop.....	1,588	15	27	9	7	562	10,797	9	19	17	76	17	7	220	80	120	120
Campo.....	229	1	8	1	1	120	10,797	1	2	5	9	17	7	13	48	6	6
Digger.....	298	6	6	1	2	13	10,797	1	2	233	62	562	6	71	2	69	69
Fort Bidwell.....	750	12	9	3	3	311	10,797	14	29	10	18	10	4	75	147	50	50
Fort Yuma.....	835	17	15	3	16	835	10,797	8	9	49	24	280	20	200	9	30	30
Greenville.....	693	21	35	7	2	181	10,797	5	29	35	46	50	4	195	24	225	225
Hoopa Valley.....	1,485	21	31	2	15	250	10,797	5	3	4	13	4	11	109	44	91	91
Maki.....	634	16	21	6	5	92	10,797	9	10	16	33	22	31	199	120	120	120
Pala.....	1,025	25	27	1	15	320	10,797	7	5	27	5	40	52	356	21	134	134
Round Valley.....	1,818	35	38	2	2	500	10,797	7	5	16	14	33	69	236	21	134	134
Soboba.....	926	12	10	1	2	461	10,797	5	5	106	37	238	5	141	17	125	125
Tule River.....	443	20	17	2	2	330	10,797	5	5	106	37	238	5	141	17	125	125

Colorado.....	877	17	33	13	4	588	2	12	144	26	300	4	138	154	51
Southern Ute.....	369	9	15	4	.....	150	2	3	85	6	200	4	138	5	49
Ute Mountain.....	508	8	18	9	4	3 438	.....	3 9	3 59	3 20	3 100	.....	.....	149	2
Florida: Seminole.....	585	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	74	.....
Idaho.....	4, 144	103	138	28	48	2, 443	47	81	114	324	710	317	743	290	630
Coeur d'Alene.....	829	31	28	6	6	270	20	11	52	31	52	110	247	.....	204
Fort Hall.....	1, 764	48	68	8	23	622	.....	55	38	164	615	18	146	290	76
Fort Lapwai.....	1, 551	24	42	14	19	1, 551	27	15	24	129	43	189	350	.....	350
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	356	13	17	6	2	42	.....	8	14	40	20	.....	45	35	35
Kansas.....	1, 414	34	42	8	8	411	1	8	116	6	233	89	343	.....	425
Kikapoo.....	637	16	16	6	1	80	.....	.....	48	6	133	49	143	.....	203
Potawatomi.....	777	18	26	2	7	3 331	3 1	3 8	3 68	.....	3 100	40	200	.....	222
Michigan: Mackinac ¹	1, 097	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	1	3	8	4	8	25	420	.....	332
Minnesota.....	12, 003	519	297	83	74	4, 052	207	233	606	2, 234	2, 206	488	2, 866	.....	2, 243
Fond du Lac.....	1, 067	44	31	5	7	540	15	44	32	104	50	75	200	.....	200
Grand Portage ²	321	11	9	5	.....	175	7	1	.....	8	.....	.....	73	.....	51
Leech Lake.....	1, 786	66	46	17	13	1, 023	35	14	133	108	200	30	870	.....	391
Nett Lake.....	614	26	24	3	13	56	5	10	5	15	5	3	117	.....	117
Pierson (Birch Cooley).....	1, 496	61	3	2	22	63	22	9	26	31	375	.....	35	.....	24
Red Lake.....	1, 496	61	64	17	22	448	56	40	276	432	26	130	360	.....	360
White Earth.....	6, 555	304	120	34	17	1, 747	67	115	134	1, 536	1, 550	250	1, 211	.....	1, 100
Montana.....	12, 079	400	347	85	125	5, 933	562	306	1, 274	1, 987	2, 789	421	2, 791	258	1, 724
Blackfeet.....	2, 773	96	82	28	18	1, 920	48	65	550	247	1, 150	.....	606	130	520
Crow.....	1, 703	64	71	12	12	1, 080	101	42	140	203	221	50	385	.....	260
Flathead.....	2, 428	43	41	5	18	3 250	3 39	8	3 60	3 99	3 110	200	543	2	350
Fort Belknap.....	1, 208	39	31	6	14	410	35	21	47	381	250	20	275	.....	120
Fort Peck.....	2, 039	98	65	20	24	818	1 125	1 95	169	480	300	127	450	70	325
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	460	11	8	1	3	460	.....	6	8	6	8	4	48	51	28
Tongue River.....	1, 470	49	49	13	36	995	214	69	300	571	750	20	484	5	121
Nebraska.....	2, 463	57	69	28	10	1, 368	.....	38	47	125	300	7	558	.....	558
Omaha.....	1, 377	36	18	8	5	1, 368	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	300
Winnebago.....	1, 086	21	51	20	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258	.....	258

¹ Estimated.

² No report.

³ 1917 report.

⁴ No record.

⁵ Includes 282 patients from other reservations.

TABLE 14.—Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Births and deaths.			Indians exam-ined.	Disease.				Number families using milch cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.				
	Popula-tion.	Deaths.			Found with—					Families living in—						
		Births.	Deaths.		Latent tuber-tuber-culosis.	Active tuber-tuber-culosis.	Tra-choma.	Estimated hav-ing—		Perma-nent houses.	Tents, tepees, etc.					
			Total.					Under 3 years.					Due to tuber-culosis.	Tuber-culosis.	Trachoma.	
Nevada.....	10,854	231	246	58	29	4	278	1,053	48	31	308	245	1,717	2,004	832	1,451
Fallon.....	420	6	14	2	4	20	(1)	7	104	41	131	41	131	102	48	62
Fort McDermitt.....	349	9	17	1	9	6	35	(1)	25	5	22	100	142	32	53	10
Moapa River.....	113	3	10	4	4	10	320	11	60	26	110	26	80	12	30	12
Nevada.....	561	18	16	6	4	10	164	7	23	22	41	7	53	145	90	100
Walker River.....	804	18	28	7	5	12	256	(1)	74	1	213	42	213	60	111	53
Western Shoshone.....	607	17	11	3	3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,000	(1)	1,000	1,600	500	27
Reno, special agent.....	8,000	160	150	35	(1)	222	6,255	228	1,195	3,114	3,265	3,114	3,265	3,603	1,743	1,250
New Mexico.....	21,186	592	461	438	107	40	465	68	17	151	36	232	180	177	35	346
Jicarilla.....	621	17	41	14	13	12	138	18	42	232	180	232	180	46	193	75
Mescalero.....	630	18	17	4	10	115	1,500	34	450	257	450	257	450	75	440	46
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	115	2,702	94	504	335	963	335	963	2,375	75	(1)
Pueblo day schools.....	8,896	276	181	52	42	55	702	10	175	2,134	1,625	2,134	1,625	200	1,075	135
San Juan.....	6,500	218	189	350	40	4	700	4	7	5	11	5	11	730	60	30
Zuni.....	1,815	63	42	18	2	(1)	750	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,600	60	60
New York: New York Agency.....	5,982	110	101	25	(1)	205	(1)	5	15	20	90	20	90	455	455	1,600
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,343	50	41	6	11	205	322	473	730	1,288	1,296	1,288	1,296	455	455	455
North Dakota.....	8,940	211	187	40	83	14	3,758	28	50	82	140	82	140	2,214	1,183	1,183
Fort Berthold.....	1,204	67	55	16	29	70	208	13	104	27	200	27	200	273	273	200
Fort Totten.....	983	28	46	7	24	121	550	105	160	300	550	300	550	275	275	168
Standing Rock.....	3,455	36	40	10	21	28	1,550	327	416	879	406	879	406	796	796	50
Turtle Mountain.....	3,298	80	46	7	9	134	1,450	389	1,841	2,046	5,120	2,046	5,120	4,251	4,411	765
Oklahoma.....	14,988	540	441	138	90	17	4,582	49	44	75	164	164	170	90	143	4,001
Cantonment.....	780	28	33	15	9	17	235	49	44	75	164	164	170	90	143	134
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	53	53	14	19	17	200	49	44	75	164	164	170	336	39	302

Kiowa.....	4,583	210	178	47	39	2,729	104	155	1,100	1,320	3,000	217	1,100	100	1,000
Osgoe.....	2,186	25	19	.....	3	128	.....	3	21	90	170	121	960	.....	1,870
Otoe.....	2,524	31	24	7	.....	71	2	6	41	32	168	100	159	.....	223
Pawnee.....	716	27	25	11	2	116	2	2	40	36	232	50	163	.....	163
Ponca.....	1,000	61	48	29	7	300	2	6	120	26	400	28	163	.....	307
Sac and Fox.....	683	12	11	7	.....	178	7	.....	25	7	272	40	138	.....	119
Seger.....	747	22	26	2	7	625	.....	108	375	286	560	14	145	55	243
Seneca.....	1,707	47	8	2	2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	145	134	74	140
Shawnee ¹	750	24	16	4	2	(1)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	198	720	.....	500
Oregon.....	3,657	109	103	38	13	1,071	54	26	97	276	291	182	981	29	1,319
Klamath ²	1,160	46	38	15	3	457	17	7	33	37	33	90	452	.....	452
Siletz.....	1,446	18	14	1	1	200	3	3	7	16	8	30	82	.....	81
Umatilla.....	1,229	26	20	14	5	325	34	13	22	73	50	48	235	15	560
Warm Springs.....	822	19	22	8	4	89	.....	3	35	150	200	14	212	14	226
South Dakota.....	22,879	735	611	154	203	10,198	783	978	1,010	3,644	1,769	1,315	7,721	133	4,238
Cheyenne River.....	2,845	172	77	24	35	2,018	106	59	372	368	448	137	1,231	.....	740
Crow Creek.....	970	45	38	13	20	175	52	23	65	140	130	60	220	.....	230
Flandreau.....	293	7	5	1	2	456	20	14	76	33	77	4	167	.....	130
Lower Brule.....	513	26	18	3	2	275	26	29	50	71	200	25	192	.....	113
Pine Ridge.....	7,340	241	148	57	57	3,304	463	501	182	1,510	220	344	2,800	40	1,230
Rosebud.....	5,521	82	197	27	65	2,265	26	125	145	1,295	220	219	1,750	25	500
Sisseton.....	2,280	57	59	9	4	800	60	27	30	137	225	350	1,425	1	425
Yankton.....	3,117	105	69	20	18	905	.....	200	90	90	249	176	936	67	870
Utah.....	1,704	69	69	20	19	652	15	28	153	109	390	18	234	125	201
Goshute.....	423	12	13	5	8	13	.....	2	11	42	45	.....	40	20	40
Shivwits.....	119	1	12	1	2	59	1	1	57	6	115	.....	36	16	10
Utiah and Ouray.....	1,162	56	44	14	9	580	14	25	85	61	230	18	158	89	151
Washington.....	11,082	233	235	72	77	2,701	130	279	664	1,719	1,295	407	2,859	62	2,501
Colville.....	2,566	54	54	11	18	1,025	.....	111	314	403	340	199	595	3	590
Cushman.....	2,143	26	26	7	5	26	.....	.....	26	56	204	46	401	.....	398
Neah Bay.....	682	22	24	6	7	418	10	9	.....	27	.....	13	283	.....	149
Spokane.....	694	18	17	5	6	100	2	21	6	23	100	40	158	.....	160
Taholah.....	734	12	8	4	3	125	.....	5	3	5	20	24	.....	.....	74
Tulalip.....	1,333	46	51	15	14	432	25	32	73	85	131	85	341	9	280
Yakima.....	3,000	55	55	24	24	575	93	101	242	1,120	500	.....	850	50	850

¹ No record.

² 1917 report.

³ Partly reported.

⁴ No physician.

⁵ As reported.

⁶ Includes some Indians in California formerly under Roseburg, Oreg.

TABLE 14.—*Vital statistics, housing, and disease during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Popula- tion.	Births and deaths.				Indians exam- ined.	Disease.				Number families using milk cows.	Housing.		Houses having wooden floors.	
		Births.	Deaths.				Found with—		Estimated hav- ing—			Families living in—	Tents, tepees, etc.		
			Total.	Under 3 years.	Due to tuber- culosis.		Latent tuber- culosis.	Active tuber- culosis.	Tra- choma.	Tuber- culosis.					Tra- choma.
Wisconsin.....	9,696	293	216	38	57	2,701	273	208	223	1,263	427	2,358	258	2,238	
Grand Rapids 1.....	1,372	39	29	6	5	15	.....	6	16	92	31	75	226	75
Hayward.....	1,276	41	41	7	21	350	112	45	35	310	35	408	.....	408
Keshena.....	1,758	64	64	15	20	976	16	82	86	213	175	352	.....	221
Lac du Flambeau.....	744	14	16	5	5	249	5	29	75	101	120	222	.....	203
Laona.....	355	29	9	1	1	65	13	3	3	37	8	84	32	84	
La Pointe.....	1,054	26	18	2	3	627	100	28	8	250	8	440	.....	500
Oneida.....	2,610	69	34	2	2	144	.....	7	.....	225	50	300	.....	553
Red Cliff.....	527	11	5	.....	.....	275	27	8	.....	35	.....	194	.....	194
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,696	57	35	8	.....	870	50	31	157	585	550	124	564	50

¹ 1917 report.SUMMARY.¹

Birth rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	29.42
Death rate per 1,000 Indian population.....	24.73

¹ Exclusive of Five Civilized Tribes in which the birth rate exceeds the death rate i- normal ratio.

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian Service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1917.	During fiscal year 1918.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1918.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Total, 1918.		87		2,411	605	16,838	17,441	16,725	104	522
1917.		81		2,473	488	16,452	16,940	16,156	179	605
1916.		81		2,283	352	15,314	15,666	14,998	139	529
1915.		74		2,049	402	11,799	12,201	11,643	91	467
1914.		151		1,432	487	11,103	11,590	11,086	80	424
1913.		48		1,358	296	9,475	9,771	9,231	62	478
1912.		253		1,256	258	9,257	9,515	9,141	68	308
1911.		50		1,288	330	8,078	8,408	7,940	65	403
1900.		5				2,170				
1888.		4				2,198				
Arizona.....		15		445	162	1,951	2,113	1,972	26	115
Colorado River.....	Agency	1	Adobe.	3		42	42	42		
Fort Apache.....	do.	1	Frame.	40		326	330	327	3	
Fort Mojave.....	School.	1	Brick.	8	4	96	96	93	1	2
Leupp.....	Agency	1	Stone.	8		136	136	136		
Mogul.....	do.	1	do.	40						
Navajo.....	School.	1	Frame.	40	36	339	375	375		
Do.....	Sanatorium.	1	do.	20	18	21	39	16	5	18
Phoenix.....	School.	1	Brick.	66	5	559	564	556	1	7
Do.....	Sanatorium.	1	Frame.	120	90	47	137	48	10	79
Pima.....	do.	1	do.	60	9	63	72	61	2	9
Rice Station.....	School.	1	Stone.	15		103	103	103		
San Carlos.....	Agency	1	Camp.	4						
Truxton Canon.....	School.	1	Brick.	8		107	107	107		
Do.....	Agency	1	Camp.	5		35	35	32	3	
Western Navajo.....	School.	1	Stone.	8		77	77	76	1	
California.....		5		171	19	1,211	1,230	1,204	6	20
Fort Bidwell.....	School	1	Frame	12		57	57	57		
Fort Yuma.....	School and agency	1	do.	25	7	231	238	223	5	10
Greenville.....	do.	1	do.	9	2	187	189	187	1	1
Hoopa Valley.....	do.	1	do.	25		82	82	76		6
Sherman Institute.....	School.	1	Brick.	100	10	654	664	661		3

¹ Does not include rooms used in dormitories used for ill pupils.

² Includes rooms in dormitories used for ill pupils.

³ Cases treated during year by physicians not all in hospitals.

⁴ Closed owing to lack of physicians and nurses.

⁵ 1917 report.

⁶ Hospital and sanatorium.

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1917.	During fiscal year 1918.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1918.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Idaho.....		4		142	64	168	232	185	9	38
Coeur d'Alene ¹	School and agency	1	Brick.....	30		11	11	9	2	
Fort Hall.....	do.....	2	Stone.....	12		72	72	71	1	
Fort Lapwai.....	Sanatorium	31	Frame.....	100	64	85	149	105	6	38
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sanatorium	41	Brick.....	80	40	73	113	66	8	39
Kansas: Haskell Institute.....	School.....	1	do.....	70	4	1,260	1,264	1,255	5	4
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	do.....	1	do.....	24	2	308	310	307	3	
Minnesota.....		5		108	24	939	963	933	11	19
Fond du Lac.....	Agency	1	Frame.....	30	10	187	197	189	2	6
Leech Lake.....	Agency and school	1	do.....	8		89	89	87	2	
Pipestone.....	School.....	1	Stone.....	16	1	114	115	114	1	
Red Lake.....	Agency and school	1	Frame.....	30	4	343	347	341	1	5
White Earth.....	do.....	1	do.....	24	9	206	215	202	5	8
Montana.....		5		71	5	381	386	376	6	4
Blackfeet.....	Sanatorium	1	Frame.....	24	3	40	43	40		3
Crow.....	Agency and school	1	do.....	24	2	114	116	109	6	1
Flathead ²	Agency	1	do.....	4		3	3	3		
Do. ³	Tent houses.	1	Frame and canvas.	5						
Fort Peck ⁴	Agency and school	1	Brick.....	14		224	224	224		
Nebraska.....		2		136	12	828	840	808	19	13
Genoa.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	86		262	262	259	3	
Winnebago.....	Agency	1	Brick.....	50	12	566	578	549	16	13
Nevada.....		5		66	8	381	389	374	7	8
Carson.....	School.....	1	Frame.....	14		235	235	235		
Do.....	Sanatorium	1	do.....	20	8	103	111	99	4	8
Fort McDermitt.....	Agency and school	1	Stone.....	8		7	7	4	3	
Mojave River.....	Agency	1	Frame.....	4		4	4	4		
Western Shoshone.....	do.....	1	do.....	20		32	32	32		

New Mexico.....	10	241	44	1,708	1,752	1,696	15	41
Albuquerque.....	1	44	.....	264	264	264	.....	.....
Jicarilla.....	1	8	.....	120	120	119	1	.....
Do.....	1	25	.....	45	45	39	.....	6
Mescalero.....	1	20	.....	63	78	69	2	7
Pueblo Bonito.....	1	12	15	102	104	102	1	1
Pueblo day schools.....	1	34	2	44	66	37	4	25
San Juan.....	1	8	5	545	550	546	4	.....
Do.....	1	20	.....	205	205	204	.....	.....
Santa Fe.....	1	50	.....	210	210	209	1	.....
Zuni.....	1	20	.....	110	110	107	1	2
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1	26	.....	122	122	120	2	.....
North Dakota.....	4	94	22	530	552	519	12	21
Fort Totten.....	1	20	.....	59	59	59	.....	.....
Standing Rock.....	1	30	7	228	235	220	8	7
Turtle Mountain.....	1	20	15	92	107	92	2	13
Wahpeton.....	1	24	.....	151	151	148	2	1
Oklahoma.....	7	191	50	1,543	1,593	1,504	20	69
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1	20	2	47	49	34	3	12
Chilocco.....	1	35	1	341	342	339	1	2
Choctaw-Chickasaw.....	1	60	20	188	208	171	5	32
Kiowa.....	1	50	25	687	712	680	9	23
Osage.....	1	8	.....	83	83	83	.....	.....
Pawnee.....	1	6	.....	49	49	49	.....	.....
Seger.....	1	12	2	148	150	148	2	.....
Oregon: Salem.....	1	36	30	698	728	721	3	4
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	1	59	7	578	585	576	2	7
South Dakota.....	8	256	83	1,891	1,974	1,874	15	85
Canton Asylum ¹⁰	11	92	67	29	96	6	9	81
Cheyenne River.....	1	36	4	224	228	224	3	1
Crow Creek.....	1	12	7	183	190	189	1	.....
Flandreau.....	1	24	.....	406	406	405	.....	1
Pierre.....	1	30	.....	595	595	594	1	.....
Pine Ridge ¹²	1	20	.....	50	50	50	.....	.....
Rapid City.....	1	12	.....	138	138	138	.....	.....
Rosebud.....	1	30	5	266	271	268	1	2

¹ Four small frame bungalows for tubercular patients.
² Laguna Sanatorium.
³ 1917 report.
¹⁰ An asylum for insane Indians from all parts of the United States.
¹¹ Several buildings.
¹² Closed on account of fuel shortage.

¹ Catholic Mission hospital: Government physician.
² Two buildings, agency hospital 4, school hospital 8.
³ Several buildings; data from supervisor's report.
⁴ Several buildings.
⁵ Closed since November, 1917, on account of lack of nurse and physician.
⁶ Supervisor's report.

TABLE 15.—Hospitals and sanatoria in Indian service, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Agency or school hospital or sanatorium.	Number.	Character of construction.	Capacity.	Patients in hospital June 30, 1917.	During fiscal year 1918.				Remaining in hospital June 30, 1918.
						Admitted.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Died.	
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.	Agency.	1	Frame.	12	3	113	116	110	1	5
Washington.		4		89	7	993	1,000	975	6	19
Cushman.	School.	1	Frame.	45		670	670	656	3	11
Spokane.	Agency ¹ .	1	do.	20	4	56	60	51	1	8
Tulalip.	School.	1	do.	12	3	197	200	198	2	
Yakima.	do.	1	do.	12		70	70	70		
Wisconsin.		5		94	19	1,160	1,179	1,150	18	11
Hayward.	School.	1	Brick.	10		464	464	462	2	
Keshena.	Agency.	1	Frame.	30	19	177	196	173	12	11
Neepit Mills.	Emergency ² .	1	do.	6		27	27	25	2	
Onoda.	School.	1	do.	8		217	217	216	1	
Tomah.	do.	1	do.	40		275	275	274	1	
Wyoming: Shoshone.	Agency ³ .	1	Stone.							

¹ Sanatorium and general hospital.² For mill accidents.³ To be opened 1919.

TABLE 10.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.¹

States and reservations.	Indians receiving rations.				Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.			
	Total.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		Without labor equivalent.	
	Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Value of supplies.
Total, 1918.	53,248	\$381,861	1,327	\$40,021	4,460	\$119,761	1,307	\$85,207
1917.	58,598	275,094	1,110	14,264	8,570	82,112	1,263	51,023
1916.	59,793	15,085	1,930	18,708	9,064	137,469	1,547	97,808
1915.	51,761	353,557	1,325	30,196	9,192	201,917	1,365	137,893
1914.	52,110	14,929	1,805	9,475	10,256	8,512	2,677	32,618
1913.	51,516	14,987	1,338	13,172	9,811	104,808	1,634	32,886
1912.	16,679	344,024	1,415	37,262	10,680	9,483	2,045	32,886
1911.	15,987	400,732	1,415	37,262	7,993	61,046	1,450	32,886
1910.	386,165	1,231,000	1,415	37,262	5,759	195,488	1,359	15,953
1840 ² .	57,570	11,800						
1830 ² .	11,528							
Arizona.	10,171	21,228	62		1,486	12,155	162	4,017
Camp Verde.	150	91						
Colorado River.	698	531			48	827		827
Fort Apache.	200	2,008			300	720	150	25
Havasupai.	55	123			47	178	12	149
Kaibab.	54	25			29	35	12	20
Leupp.	425				16	235		
Moqui.	2,000				211	2,210		
Prime.	3,350				200	2,001		
Salt River.	110	323			180	1,560	20	441
San Carlos.	1,000	17,435			605	4,555	105	2,555
San Xavier.	1,979				41	523		
Truxton Canon.	150	692			6	341		
Western Navajo.	2,625				(³)	536		
California.	5,343	6,908	38	773	88	646	20	183
Bishop.	1,000	282	4	131				
Campo.	78	325			19	37		
Digger.	184	746			17	58	4	58
Fort Bidwell.	500	1,048	2	97	15	60	12	
Fort Yuma.	492	288						

¹ This pertains only to Indians on reservations where rations and miscellaneous supplies are issued.
² Only items reported.
³ 1916 report.
⁴ Estimated.

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June, 30 1918—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult Indians self-supporting.	Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.									
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.					
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of rations.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Value of supplies.		
California—Continued.																	
Greenville.....	440	16	90				16	10	98							98	
Hoopa Valley.....	400	109	1,026			4	105	8	315	4	290	4		10		25	
Malki.....	189	17	1,183				17	6	63		61			1		2	
Pala.....	562	18	437			2	16	(1)	4	5	4						
Round Valley.....	2 900	22	516				22			(1)							
Soboba.....	516	29	513				29	13	11								
Tule River.....	82	32	454	32	454		29	422									
Colorado.																	
.....	230	399	8,436			249	150	50	3,334			50				3,334	
Southern Ute.....	30	88	4,836			88		50	3,184			50				3,184	
Ute Mountain.....	200	311	3,600			161	150	(1)	150							3,150	
Idaho: Ft. Hall.....	743	209	8,077				209		8,077								
Michigan: Mackinac ^a .																	
.....	525							6	400				6			400	
Minnesota.																	
.....	4,365	1,162	17,849	31	1,199	73	1,058	143	1,734	27	452	76		40		1,282	
Fond du Lac.....	300	27	908	4	273		23	5	263	4	258			1		5	
Grand Portage ¹	139	82	712			73	9	48	839			45		3		839	
Leech Lake.....	900	79	1,458	18	421		61	53	370	22	180	31				180	
Nett Lake.....	296	36	704				36	1	4	1							
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).....	100	7	287				7	4	115					4		115	
Red Lake.....	630	176	830				176	830									
White Earth.....	2,000	755	12,950	9	505		746	32	143					32		143	
Montana.....	1,654	2,840	76,752	501	13,594	685	1,654	608	5,797	60	627	54		494		5,170	
Blackfeet.....	200	725	33,963	390	12,439	121	214	180	2,504					180		2,504	
Flathead.....	335	80	879				80	47	927	12	351	2		33		576	
Fort Belknap.....	450	153	5,179			8	145		5,179								
Fort Peck ²	575	340	10,117	18	97		322	10,020									
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	41	256	4,598	59	1,058	138	59	96	550	48	276	22		26		274	
Tongue River.....	53	1,286	22,016	34	(1)	418	834	285	1,816			30		255		1,816	

	9,036	170	2,100			170	2,100		155	819	117	650	3	35	196
Nevada.....															
Fallon.....	325	33	422			33	422		17	82				17	82
Fort McDermitt.....	170	15	137			15	137		15	22			3	12	22
Moapa River.....	300	40	782			40	782								
Nevada.....	491	30	292			30	292								
Walker River.....	300	12	75			12	75		117	650	117	650			
Western Shoshone.....	7,380	40	382			40	392		6	65				6	65
Reno, Special Agent.....															
New Mexico.....	7,779	220	16,260			190	13,583		288	5,786	190	2,953	33	65	2,533
Jicarilla.....	65	142	12,659			112	9,982		123	2,562	75	2,162	33	15	400
Mescalero.....	90	78	3,601			78	3,801		50	2,433				50	2,433
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724								15	575	15	575			
Pueblo day schools.....	4,900								100	216	100	216			
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	1,200	2	29			2	29								
North Dakota.....	2,708	1,325	22,775			1,325	22,775		97	231				97	231
Fort Totten.....	200	40	281			40	281								
Standing Rock.....	1,200	1,000	20,000			1,000	20,000								
Turtle Mountain.....	1,308	285	2,494			285	2,494		97	231				97	231
Oregon.....	1,080	68	1,160			3	1,160		20	694				20	694
Klamath.....	500	35	233			35	233		19	679				19	679
Siletz.....	280	33	927			30	927		1	15				1	15
Warm Springs.....	300					3									
South Dakota.....	3,857	5,707	177,564			2,554	156,950		880	67,733	406	21,271	247	177	46,462
Cheyenne River.....	428	589	19,407			484	19,407		144	30,084			144		30,084
Crow Creek.....	175	169	8,755			147	8,156		428	22,334	406	21,271		22	1,063
Flareau.....	150	586	18,414			47	2,124								
Lower Brule.....	125	41	2,124			41	2,124		103	15,122			103		15,122
Pine Ridge.....	1,346	2,048	62,818			1,495	62,818		103	15,122				155	193
Rosebud.....	883	2,208	62,535			240	61,920		155	193					
Yankton.....	750	69	3,511			49	3,425								
Utah.....	160	526	11,805			26	11,805		647	18,798			621	26	18,798
Shivwits.....	75	26	127			26	127		26	295				26	295
Uintah and Ouray.....	85	500	11,678				11,678		621	18,503			621		18,503

* 1917 report.

* Estimated.

† Not reported.

TABLE 16.—Indians self-supporting and Indians receiving rations and miscellaneous supplies during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and reservations.	Able-bodied adult self-supporting Indians.	Indians receiving rations.						Indians receiving miscellaneous supplies.					
		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.		Total.		In return for labor.		Without labor equivalent.	
		Receiving rations.	Value of rations.	Number.	Value of rations.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.	Receiving supplies.	Value of supplies.	Number.	Value of supplies.	Able-bodied.	Dis-abled.
Washington.....	3,080	127	2,243	8	374	26	93	41	109			35	6
Colville.....	792	13	626	3	294		10	19	14			19	
Cushman.....	280	11	226				11						
Neah Bay.....	427	4	28				4	12	3			12	
Spokane.....	330	11	177				11						
Taholah.....	535	45	1,005			9	38	10	92			4	6
Tulalip.....	516	4	56				4						
Yakima.....	200	39	125	5	80	17	17						
Wisconsin.....	1,017	109	2,995	7	790	67	35	1	1,525				1
Hayward.....	300	67	572			67							
Keshena.....		4	481	4	481				1,425			(*)	(*)
Lac du Flambeau.....	210	25	1,199				25	1	100				1
Laona.....	189												
La Pointe.....	175	3	309	3	309								
Red Cliff.....	143	10	434				10		484				
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	300	71	5,680				71		5,680				

1917 report.

2 Not reported.

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Num-ber of school at-tend-ance.	Inelig-ible for at-tend-ance.	Indian children enrolled in school.						Capacity all schools.					Total capacity all schools.		
				Government.			Mission and private.		Public.	Total in school.	Eligible children not in school.	Government.		Mission and private.		Pub-lic.	
				Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.				Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Board-ing.			Day.
Grand total.....	309,755	90,555	4,881	35,674	11,464	10,842	6,215	28,521	63,476	22,972	19,251	7,515	5,888	1,174	29,496	63,324	
Arizona.....	44,499	13,160	1,039	12,121	1,213	1,972	1,630	4,815	5,685	6,436	2,246	1,677	575	235	19	4,752	
Camp Verde.....	435	114	4	110	33	.....	57	90	90	20	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	60
Colorado River.....	1,184	358	7	351	237	84	321	321	337	14	80	.....	.....	.....	16	96
Fort Apache.....	2,456	678	7	671	34	267	117	418	460	211	200	132	40	.....	.....	372
Havasupai.....	171	45	.....	45	.....	.....	34	34	34	11	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	35
Kaibab.....	102	30	3	27	17	108	22	22	22	5	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22
Leupp.....	1,441	623	15	608	17	.....	437	616	129	479	163	.....	20	.....	.....	183
Moqui.....	4,225	1,078	38	1,040	179	72	57	841	616	424	125	374	.....	.....	.....	499
Navajo.....	12,080	3,580	295	3,285	72	712	270	47	1,588	3,127	766	85	190	35	.....	1,076
Pima.....	6,253	1,613	38	1,575	247	289	278	814	1,123	432	218	158	235	35	.....	834
Salt River.....	1,277	396	90	306	135	225	217	467	502	361	216	140	.....	25	1	159
San Carlos.....	2,623	958	95	863	25	225	262	422	563	690	290	130	100	2	.....	381
San Xavier.....	5,237	1,300	47	1,253	160	121	422	49	111	6	140	.....	.....	.....	.....	522
Truxton Canyon.....	450	137	20	117	10	101	39	244	244	576	338	35	.....	.....	.....	140
Western Navajo.....	6,565	1,200	380	820	14	191	39	244	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	373
Scattered.....	50	50	50	50	50	.....	.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	10,725	4,637	213	4,424	960	343	442	1,745	3,690	925	345	665	100	.....	1,820	2,930
Bishop.....	1,588	390	5	385	55	.....	98	153	269	116	.....	140	.....	.....	116	256
Campo.....	229	64	25	39	4	.....	16	20	20	19	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	30
Digger.....	299	81	16	65	30	.....	.....	30	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	35
Fort Bidwell.....	760	185	11	174	92	.....	14	106	118	56	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	32
Fort Yuma.....	835	229	12	217	65	156	12	233	245	72	180	20	.....	.....	12	232
Greenville.....	693	41,650	14	4,636	93	.....	65	65	1,336	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,271	1,271
Hoop Valley.....	1,455	496	13	453	93	187	.....	280	365	118	165	.....	.....	.....	85	250

1 Includes those in public schools but not reported.

2 1910 report.

3 Includes Indians from all over northern California.

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Num-ber of school at-tend-ance.	Ineligi-ble for at-tend-ance.	Eligi-ble for at-tend-ance.	Indian children enrolled in school.						Capacity all schools.				Total capacity all schools.			
					Government.				Mission and private.		Total in school.	Eligible children not in school.	Government			Mission and private.		
					Non-reser-vation board-ing.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.			Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.		Board-ing.	Day.	
California—Continued.																		
Maliki.....	634	151	35	116	19	.....	.....	19	1 125	.....	63	207	.....	.....	100	.....	63
Pala.....	1,025	233	6	227	98	73	.....	171	(?)	.....	29	200	27	98	.....	29	163
Round Valley.....	1,818	455	5	450	99	118	.....	217	.....	.....	136	353	97	191	.....	136	127
Soboba.....	926	267	62	205	36	32	(?)	68	(?)	.....	61	129	76	60	.....	61	327
Tule River.....	443	146	9	137	14	79	.....	93	.....	.....	93	93	44	86	.....	86	121
Scattered.....	.....	290	.....	290	290	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
Colorado.....	877	310	51	259	20	61	41	122	.....	.....	13	135	124	50	55	.....	118
Southern Ute.....	369	108	9	99	6	61	19	86	.....	.....	13	99	.....	50	30	.....	93
Ute Mountain.....	508	202	42	160	14	.....	22	36	.....	.....	.....	36	124	25	.....	.....	25
Florida: Seminole.....	585	143	.....	143	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	142	.....	.....	1	1
Idaho.....	4,144	1,060	262	798	85	278	59	422	140	16	270	848	52	280	80	210	270	860
Coeur d'Alene.....	829	204	33	171	13	.....	47	60	56	.....	31	147	24	.....	60	80	171
Fort Hall.....	1,764	425	100	325	22	155	12	189	22	16	70	297	28	200	20	30	340	
Fort Lapwai.....	1,551	431	129	302	50	1 123	.....	173	62	.....	169	404	.....	80	.....	100	349
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	356	119	7	112	17	113	62	192	.....	.....	.....	192	.....	80	70	.....	150
Kansas.....	1,414	522	39	483	95	109	.....	204	.....	.....	183	387	96	71	.....	183	254
Kickapoo.....	637	241	9	232	36	109	.....	145	.....	.....	87	232	.....	71	.....	.....	158
Pottawatomie.....	777	268	30	238	46	.....	.....	46	.....	.....	96	142	96	.....	142	96	96
Scattered.....	.....	13	.....	13	13	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan: Mackinac.....	1,097	4 687	87	600	3 415	.....	.....	3 415	213	.....	96	724	.....	.....	352	.....	448

Minnesota.....	12,003	3,785	378	3,407	479	780	247	1,506	209	969	2,684	738	684	327	200	969	2,180
Fond du Lac.....	1,067	392	11	381	28	549	39	116	.....	256	372	9	.....	74	.....	256	330
Grand Portage.....	1,321	493	44	489	31	51	14	26	.....	57	83	6	.....	20	.....	57	77
Leech Lake.....	1,786	693	25	468	90	192	14	282	.....	66	348	120	156	66	.....	66	222
Nett Lake.....	614	207	11	196	8	578	49	135	.....	45	180	16	110	60	.....	45	215
Pipstone (Birch Cooley).....	164	44	44	31	31	.....	.....	31	.....	28	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
Red Lake.....	1,496	459	17	442	61	199	260	260	95	8	363	79	168	70	.....	8	246
White Earth.....	6,555	2,045	310	1,735	198	264	145	604	114	509	1,227	508	250	173	130	509	1,062
Scattered.....	52	52	.....	52	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	12,079	3,332	305	3,027	384	629	236	1,249	550	546	2,482	545	531	302	830	546	2,379
Blackfeet.....	2,773	867	26	841	104	181	46	331	90	107	528	313	144	60	145	107	456
Crow.....	1,703	407	15	392	22	110	.....	132	61	48	378	14	147	.....	125	48	490
Flathead.....	2,426	732	115	617	101	.....	.....	101	186	197	484	133	.....	.....	300	197	497
Fort Belknap.....	1,208	349	24	325	63	107	34	204	107	12	323	2	51	40	160	12	263
Fort Peck.....	2,039	530	38	492	45	129	67	231	66	161	468	24	120	90	40	161	411
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	460	87	16	71	8	721	.....	29	.....	29	42	.....	.....	25	.....	25	25
Tongue River.....	1,470	337	71	266	18	81	89	188	40	21	249	17	69	87	60	21	237
Scattered.....	23	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	2,463	954	51	903	299	.....	.....	299	129	183	629	274	.....	.....	182	183	390
Omaha.....	1,377	493	19	474	158	.....	.....	158	88	115	281	193	.....	.....	.....	115	115
Winnebago.....	1,086	438	32	406	118	.....	.....	118	121	68	325	81	.....	.....	182	68	275
Scattered.....	23	23	.....	23	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	7,954	2,165	193	1,972	365	83	230	698	.....	553	1,251	721	70	294	.....	553	917
Fallon.....	420	76	1	75	26	.....	49	75	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	65
Fort McDermitt.....	349	99	8	91	29	.....	59	88	.....	3	91	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	83
Moapa River.....	113	29	2	27	6	.....	19	25	.....	1	.....	1	.....	20	.....	1	21
Nevada.....	561	129	11	118	32	83	.....	115	.....	3	115	3	70	.....	.....	3	70
Walker River.....	804	134	10	124	47	.....	29	76	.....	1	77	47	.....	60	.....	1	61
Western Shoshone.....	607	198	11	187	19	.....	94	113	74	.....	113	74	69	.....	.....	.....	69
Reno, special agent.....	5,100	1,500	150	1,350	206	.....	.....	206	.....	548	754	10,596	.....	.....	.....	548	548
New Mexico.....	21,186	7,353	866	6,487	885	822	1,165	2,872	369	19	3,292	3,195	698	1,080	375	64	2,236
Jicarilla.....	621	189	31	158	12	97	.....	109	.....	4	113	45	108	.....	.....	4	112
Mescalero.....	630	194	16	178	25	114	.....	139	.....	.....	139	39	100	.....	.....	.....	100
Pueblo Bonito.....	2,724	1,250	350	900	21	197	25	243	(11)	.....	243	657	180	30	.....	.....	210
Pueblo day schools.....	8,896	2,416	258	2,158	743	.....	991	1,734	369	15	2,123	35	.....	932	375	15	1,356
San Juan.....	6,800	2,700	10	200	2,500	17	298	315	.....	.....	315	2,185	230	.....	.....	.....	230
Zuni.....	1,815	557	11	546	20	116	149	285	.....	.....	312	234	80	118	30	.....	228
Scattered.....	47	47	.....	47	47	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes Indians from off reservation.
² Attend St. Boniface School, Maki.
³ Includes pupils off reservation.
⁴ 1917 report.

⁵ Attend Vermillion Lake School.
⁶ Includes Cass Lake.
⁷ Attend Crow and Fort Belknap boarding schools.
⁸ Attend St. Augustine mission, Winnebago reservation.

⁹ Includes 20 from Santee, now under Yankton, S. Dak.
¹⁰ Estimated.
¹¹ 70 attend Rehoboth mission boarding, Navajo, Ariz.

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc.; and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Number of school age.	Ineligible for attendance.	Eligible for attendance.	Indian children enrolled in school..						Capacity all schools.				Total capacity all schools.		
					Government.			Mission and private.			Elicible children not in school.	Government.		Mission and private.			
					Non-reservation boarding.	Reservation boarding.	Day.	Total.	Boarding.	Day.		Reservation boarding.	Day.	Boarding.		Day.	
New York: Scattered.....	5,982	138	.....	138	138	.....	.....	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	2,343	916	20	896	33	264	113	410	.....	.....	222	160	150	.....	.....	264	574
North Dakota.....	8,940	2,947	113	2,834	319	865	393	1,577	139	.....	866	625	430	154	.....	252	1,461
Fort Berthold.....	1,204	327	25	302	57	.....	50	107	71	.....	122	.....	96	88	.....	2	186
Fort Totten.....	1,983	366	11	295	2	124	251	251	.....	.....	44	323	.....	.....	.....	323	323
Standing Rock.....	3,455	2,942	18	2,924	87	329	114	530	68	.....	598	326	302	174	66	.....	542
Turtle Mountain.....	3,298	1,305	59	1,247	107	287	229	623	.....	.....	374	160	.....	.....	.....	230	410
Scattered.....	.....	66	.....	66	66	.....	.....	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	116,494	31,212	265	30,947	2,802	1,716	14	4,532	812	.....	5,234	2,604	65	940	.....	20,400	24,009
Cantonment.....	780	238	17	221	28	111	.....	139	.....	.....	70	90	.....	.....	.....	12	102
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	1,252	359	40	319	30	205	.....	235	.....	.....	34	150	.....	.....	.....	50	200
Kiowa.....	4,583	1,585	73	1,512	141	645	.....	786	.....	.....	323	613	.....	.....	.....	403	1,016
Osage.....	2,186	851	56	795	22	128	.....	150	19	.....	564	115	.....	75	.....	564	1,754
Otoe.....	716	205	6	165	32	90	.....	122	.....	.....	62	80	.....	.....	.....	42	122
Pawnee.....	1,000	360	11	349	67	59	.....	126	.....	.....	16	100	.....	.....	.....	60	160
Ponca.....	683	210	8	202	52	41	.....	93	.....	.....	38	90	.....	.....	.....	157	247
Sac and Fox.....	747	210	8	202	9	98	14	121	.....	.....	51	79	65	.....	.....	30	174
Seget.....	1,707	598	21	577	94	139	.....	233	44	.....	14	100	.....	50	.....	286	436
Seneca.....	750	248	10	238	39	97	.....	136	112	.....	.....	110	.....	200	.....	21	331
Shawnee.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	14,988	5,083	265	4,818	602	1,716	14	2,332	175	.....	610	1,527	65	325	.....	1,732	3,649

Oklahoma—Continued.
Five Civilized Tribes.

Cherokee Nation.....	101,506	25,977	25,977	2,048	.....	2,048	637	.....	18,668	21,353	4,624	1,077	.....	615	.....	18,668	20,360
Chickasaw Nation.....	41,824	12,788	12,788	465	.....	465	7 ¹ 140	.....	9,552	10,017	2,771	160	.....	7 ¹ 185	.....	9,552	9,712
Choctaw Nation.....	10,966	3,262	3,262	186	.....	186	337	.....	2,164	2,827	435	80	.....	310	.....	2,164	2,739
Creek Nation.....	26,828	4,777	4,777	684	.....	684	160	.....	3,729	4,573	204	410	.....	120	.....	3,729	4,259
Seminole Nation.....	18,761	4,705	4,705	527	.....	527	.....	.....	3,030	3,557	1,148	327	.....	.....	.....	3,030	3,357
Scattered.....	3,127	445	445	186	.....	186	.....	.....	193	379	66	100	.....	.....	.....	193	293
Oregon.....	9,557	3,179	85	317	85	587	58	.....	1,626	2,271	823	305	170	150	.....	1,626	2,251
Klamath.....	1,160	2,373	2,373	24	109	183	.....	.....	.....	183	142	112	90	.....	.....	.....	202
Roseburg.....	5,900	2,000	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,500	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500	1,500
Siletz.....	4,466	1,144	16	128	22	38	.....	.....	64	102	28	.....	50	.....	.....	64	114
Umatilla.....	1,229	376	12	364	24	102	58	.....	62	246	118	93	.....	150	.....	62	305
Warm Springs.....	822	179	9	170	8	133	.....	.....	.....	33	37	100	30	.....	.....	.....	130
Scattered.....	107	107	107	107	107	107	.....	.....	.....	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	22,879	6,448	487	5,961	1,302	893	820	.....	985	5,180	781	1,020	1,203	835	.....	985	4,043
Cheyenne River.....	2,845	699	71	628	146	191	22	359	165	524	104	180	20	.....	.....	165	365
Crow Creek.....	970	265	25	240	70	112	43	.....	225	225	15	82	.....	75	.....	225	157
Flandreau.....	293	72	3	69	23	154	.....	.....	26	49	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	26
Lower Brule.....	513	170	9	161	49	105	.....	.....	7	161	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	7	107
Pine Ridge.....	7,340	1,848	164	1,684	222	321	560	1,103	194	1,596	88	210	737	240	.....	194	1,381
Rosebud.....	5,521	1,424	80	1,344	196	268	291	755	195	1,338	8	200	406	395	.....	195	1,196
Sisseton.....	2,280	675	15	660	138	165	20	322	149	472	188	133	40	.....	.....	149	322
Yankton.....	3,117	1,108	120	986	147	140	287	192	249	628	358	115	.....	125	.....	249	489
Scattered.....	189	189	189	189	189	189	.....	.....	.....	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	1,704	405	25	380	34	105	18	157	76	233	147	67	70	.....	.....	76	213
Goshute.....	423	106	7	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	38	61	.....	30	.....	.....	38	68
Shivwits.....	119	20	20	2	.....	.....	18	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	40
Uhtavah and Ouray.....	1,162	279	18	261	32	105	137	.....	38	175	86	67	.....	.....	.....	38	105
Washington.....	11,082	3,046	168	2,878	488	403	436	1,327	653	2,157	886	311	646	260	.....	653	1,870
Colville.....	2,566	806	39	767	62	.....	133	195	197	493	274	.....	165	190	.....	197	552
Cushman.....	2,143	180	15	174	161	.....	57	218	45	339	.....	.....	125	70	.....	45	240
Neah Bay.....	682	198	10	188	19	.....	102	121	37	158	30	.....	120	.....	.....	37	157
Spokane.....	604	136	22	136	23	.....	51	74	8	82	54	.....	90	.....	.....	8	98
Tanah.....	734	210	13	197	12	.....	46	58	.....	58	139	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	76
Tulalip.....	1,353	19	383	17	262	47	326	.....	59	385	180	70	.....	.....	.....	59	309
Yakima.....	3,000	932	50	882	45	111	186	.....	307	493	389	131	.....	.....	.....	307	438
Scattered.....	149	149	149	149	149	149	.....	.....	.....	149	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes 33 pupils from off reservation in addition to those from Fort Totten.

² 1917 report.

³ Enrolled at Fort Totten.

⁴ Attend Shawnee schools.

⁵ Potawatomi not included.

⁶ Private school.

⁷ Includes Choctaw pupils.

⁸ Includes 30 from Rosebud.

⁹ Includes Santee, formerly listed in Nebraska.

¹⁰ Does not include 20 under Winnebago.

¹¹ Includes pupils off reservation.

TABLE 17.—Indian and school population, number eligible for school attendance, number in schools, etc., and capacity of schools provided for Indian children during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Indian population.	Num-ber of school age.	Inelig-ible for attend-ance.	Eligi-ble for attend-ance.	Indian children enrolled in school.						Capacity all schools.				Total capacity all schools.			
					Government.			Mission and private.			Eligible children not in school.	Government.	Mission and private.					
					Non-reservation board-ing.	Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Total.	Board-ing.	Day.			Public.	Total in school.		Reser-vation board-ing.	Day.	Board-ing.	Day.	Pub-lic.
Wisconsin.....	9,696	3,223	206	3,017	705	503	110	1,318	311	186		475	470	206	485	660	475	2,296
Grand Rapids.....	1,372	1,882	42	1,340	29			29				138	67				38	
Hayward.....	1,276	436	27	409	209		60	269				98	367				98	172
Keshena.....	1,758	597	33	564	60	181	21	2,262	2,253	87			170	80	220	120		590
Lac du Flambeau.....	744	215	19	196	23	121		144	35			47	160				47	207
Laona.....	355	108	2	106	3	442		45				40	85				40	40
La Pointe.....	1,054	326	75	251	75	45		80	20	65		40	205		200	490	40	730
Owasha.....	2,610	902	4	898	217	154		371	34			141	546				50	331
Red Cliff.....	527	200	196	32	57		29	61	33			71	165	52	65		71	188
Scattered.....		57		57				57					57					
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	1,696	496	21	475	45	177	21	243	167			65	475	135	25	240	65	465
Alaska.....																		
Illinois.....	302			302	302			302					302					
Maine.....	3			3	3			3					3					
Massachusetts.....	2			2	2			2					2					
Missouri.....	6			6	6			6					6					
Pennsylvania.....	1			1	1			1					1					
Porto Rico.....	1			1	1			1					1					
Texas.....	1			1	1			1					1					
Total.....		318		318	318			318					318					
Capacity of nonreservation schools.....														8,499				8,499

1 1917 report.

* Includes pupils off reservation.

* Attend St. Mary's school.

* Attend Lac du Flambeau school.

RECAPITULATION.

Indian children of school age.....	90,555
Indian children ineligible for school attendance because of illness, deformity, etc.....	4,881
Total Indian children eligible for school attendance.....	85,674
INDIAN CHILDREN IN SCHOOL.	
Government schools:	
Nonreservation boarding.....	11,464
Reservation boarding.....	10,842
Day.....	6,215
	28,521
Mission schools:	
Contract boarding.....	1,885
Noncontract—	
Boarding.....	2,812
Day.....	622
	3,434
Private schools: Contract boarding.....	5,319
Public schools.....	140
	29,496
Total all classes.....	63,476
Number eligible children not in school.....	22,197

⁶The total enrollment of pupils in school is larger than the actual enrollment because it contains the enrollment of pupils off reservations and in hospital—sanatoria who are given some academic instruction and are not included in the eligible for school attendance column in this table.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Grand total.....	33,828	33,980	29,064	23,822	
Arizona.....	5,633	5,388	4,904	4,286	
Camp Verde superintendency...	60	57	52	42	
Camp Verde.....	30	21	19	16	Day.
Clarksdale.....	30	36	33	26	Do.
Colorado River.....	80	84	79	76	Reservation boarding.
Fort Apache superintendency...	372	426	407	372	
Fort Apache.....	200	267	257	241	Do.
Canon.....	42	38	38	34	Day.
Cibecue.....	50	38	31	28	Do.
East Fork.....	40	41	39	35	Do.
Cibecue.....	20	21	21	17	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
East Fork.....	20	21	21	17	Do.
Fort Mohave.....	200	155	134	117	Nonreservation boarding.
Havasupai.....	35	34	29	26	Day.
Kaibab.....	22	22	18	14	Do.
Leupp superintendency.....	183	112	109	104	
Leupp.....	163	103	100	95	Reservation boarding.
Tolchaco.....	20	9	9	9	Mission boarding; Evangelical Lutheran.
Moqui superintendency.....	499	437	419	278	
Moqui ¹	125				Reservation boarding.
Chimopovy.....	50	39	39	18	Day.
Hoteville-Bicabi.....	72	137	129	89	Do.
Oraibi.....	80	71	70	49	Do.
Polacca.....	100	124	115	74	Do.
Second Mesa.....	72	66	66	48	Do.
Navajo superintendency ²	1,076	1,086	971	886	
Navajo.....	350	302	268	257	Reservation boarding.
Chin Lee.....	166	195	162	142	Do.
Tohatchi.....	250	215	196	188	Do.
Cornfields.....	25	30	27	16	Day.
Luki Chuki.....	60	27	22	13	Do.
Ganado.....	35	47	42	38	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Rehoboth.....	40	70	69	63	Mission boarding; Christian Reformed.
St. Michael's.....	150	200	185	169	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Phoenix.....	700	780	714	650	Nonreservation boarding.
Pima superintendency.....	834	876	802	688	
Pima.....	218	289	257	223	Reservation boarding.
Blackwater.....	36	40	37	25	Day.
Casa Blanca.....	40	60	51	36	Do.
Chiu Chuischu.....	40	19	16	10	Do.
Cocklebur.....	40	20	19	5	Do.
Gila Bend.....	30	28	23	15	Do.
Gila Crossing.....	40	32	31	27	Do.
Maricopa.....	40	28	27	25	Do.
Quajote.....	40	16	16	9	Do.
Santan.....	40	35	29	25	Do.
St. Ann's (Guadalupe).....	35	19	16	10	Mission day; Catholic.
St. John's.....	235	290	280	278	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Rice Station.....	216	225	212	197	Reservation boarding.
Salt River superintendency.....	158	110	105	92	
Camp McDowell ¹	40				Day.
Salt River.....	88	76	75	68	Do.
Lehi.....	30	34	30	24	Do.

¹ Not in operation.² 1917 report.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Arizona—Continued.					
San Carlos superintendency.....	165	252	196	162	
San Carlos.....	100	117	95	88	Day.
Bylas.....	40	100	69	51	Do.
Rice.....	25	35	32	23	Mission day; Evangelical Lutheran.
San Xavier superintendency.....	520	401	349	295	
San Xavier.....	155	121	103	92	Day.
Indian Oasis.....	30	32	32	11	Do.
Santa Rosa.....	30	45	27	18	Do.
Tucson.....	35	31	19	13	Do.
Vamori.....	40	33	29	24	Do.
Lourdes.....	30	23	23	23	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	30	16	16	16	Do.
San Miguel.....	20	22	22	22	Do.
San Salano.....	20	29	29	27	Do.
Tucson.....	130	49	49	49	Mission boarding; Presbyterian.
Truxton Canon.....	140	101	100	94	Reservation boarding.
Western Navajo superintendency.....	373	230	208	193	
Western Navajo.....	308	161	142	130	Do.
Marsh Pass.....	30	30	28	25	Do.
Moencopl.....	35	39	38	38	Day.
California.....	1,948	2,034	1,725	1,321	
Bishop superintendency.....	140	98	80	65	
Bishop.....	60	43	34	26	Do.
Big Pine.....	30	20	16	15	Do.
Independence.....	20	15	13	11	Do.
Pine Creek.....	30	20	17	13	Do.
Campo.....	30	16	14	13	Do.
Fort Bidwell superintendency.....	118	110	98	82	
Fort Bidwell.....	98	96	90	76	Nonreservation boarding.
Likely.....	20	14	8	6	Day.
Fort Yuma superintendency.....	220	168	167	159	
Fort Yuma.....	180	156	155	149	Reservation boarding.
Cocopah.....	40	12	12	10	Day.
Greenville.....	90	144	110	86	Nonreservation boarding.
Hoop Valley.....	165	187	138	114	Reservation boarding.
Malki superintendency: St. Boniface.....	100	125	125	90	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Pala superintendency.....	98	73	66	52	
Pala.....	30	27	24	20	Day.
Capitan Grande.....	24	14	11	8	Do.
La Jolla.....	30	20	19	14	Do.
Rincon.....	14	12	12	10	Do.
Round Valley superintendency.....	191	118	110	56	
Round Valley.....	80	50	49	24	Do.
Potter Valley.....	16	10	9	6	Do.
Ukiah.....	25	19	16	10	Do.
Yokala.....	40	16	16	6	Do.
Upper Lake.....	30	23	20	10	Do.
Sherman.....	650	884	715	541	Nonreservation boarding.
Soboba superintendency.....	60	32	30	26	
Mesa Grande.....	30	14	13	13	Day.
Volcan.....	30	18	17	13	Do.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
California—Continued.					
Tule River superintendency.....	86	79	72	37	Day.
Tule River.....	30	23	20	7	Do.
Auberry.....	32	31	28	17	Do.
Burrough.....	24	25	24	13	Do.
Colorado.....	105	102	91	75	
Southern Ute superintendency..	80	80	72	61	
Southern Ute.....	50	61	54	45	Reservation boarding.
Allen.....	30	19	18	16	Day.
Ute Mountain.....	25	22	19	14	Do.
Idaho.....	590	493	393	288	
Coeur d'Alene superintendency.	140	103	91	67	
Kallspel.....	30	22	21	11	Do.
Kootenai.....	30	25	24	15	Do.
De Smet.....	80	56	46	41	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Hall superintendency.....	270	205	164	119	
Fort Hall.....	200	155	115	88	Reservation boarding.
Skull Valley.....	20	12	11	7	Day.
Good Shepherd.....	30	22	22	16	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Presbyterian Mission.....	20	16	16	8	Mission day; Presbyterian.
Fort Lapwai superintendency...	180	185	138	102	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	123	89	70	Boarding.
St. Joseph's.....	100	62	49	32	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Iowa.....	150	175	169	150	
Sac and Fox superintendency...	150	175	169	150	
Sanatorium and school.....	80	113	113	110	Boarding.
Fox.....	40	28	24	16	Day.
Mesquakle.....	30	34	32	24	Do.
Kansas.....	771	1,031	865	684	
Haskell.....	700	922	771	595	Nonreservation boarding.
Kickapoo.....	71	109	94	89	Reservation boarding.
Michigan.....	702	582	529	490	
Mackinac superintendency.....	352	213	192	183	
Baraga (Holy Name).....	152	80	68	60	Mission boarding and day; Catholic.
Harbor Springs (Holy Childhood). ..	200	133	124	123	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Mount Pleasant.....	350	369	337	307	Nonreservation boarding.
Minnesota.....	1,423	1,431	1,171	929	
Cass Lake.....	40	63	46	40	Reservation boarding.
Fond du Lac superintendency...	74	39	31	17	
Fond du Lac.....	40	24	19	9	Day.
Normantown.....	34	15	12	8	Do.
Grand Portage.....	20	14	12	10	Do.
Leech Lake.....	116	129	86	65	Reservation boarding.
Nett Lake.....	60	49	43	31	Day.
Pipestone.....	212	195	164	145	Nonreservation boarding.
Red Lake superintendency.....	238	294	256	184	
Red Lake.....	75	107	89	69	Reservation boarding.
Cross Lake.....	93	92	79	53	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	95	88	57	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Minnesota—Continued.					
Vermillion Lake.....	110	128	118	103	Reservation boarding.
White Earth superintendency.....	553	520	415	334	
White Earth.....	250	261	181	137	Do.
Beaulieu.....	30	40	34	28	Day.
Elbow Lake.....	30	12	11	9	Do.
Pine Point.....	53	39	32	25	Do.
Round Lake.....	30	22	17	12	Do.
Twin Lake.....	30	32	31	22	Do.
St. Benedict's.....	130	114	109	101	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Montana.....	1,833	1,532	1,304	1,059	
Blackfeet superintendency.....	349	317	226	181	
Blackfeet.....	144	181	128	103	Reservation boarding.
Heart Butte.....	30	21	16	11	Day.
Old Agency Day.....	30	25	22	17	Do.
Holy Family.....	145	90	60	50	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Crow superintendency.....	442	315	291	248	
Crow.....	100	70	63	52	Reservation boarding.
Pryor Creek.....	47	47	46	39	Do.
Black Lodge.....	30	27	27	25	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
Lodge Grass.....	50	31	26	21	Mission day; Baptist.
Reno.....	35	45	45	34	Mission day; American Missionary Society.
St. Ann's.....	25	17	17	15	Mission day; Catholic.
San Xavier.....	125	61	52	50	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Wyola.....	30	17	15	12	Mission day; Baptist.
Flathead superintendency: St. Ignatius.....	300	186	163	145	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Belknap superintendency.....	251	262	213	172	
Fort Belknap.....	51	121	98	83	Reservation boarding.
Lodge Pole.....	40	34	24	13	Day.
St. Paul's.....	160	107	91	76	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Fort Peck superintendency.....	250	262	230	197	
Fort Peck.....	120	129	117	107	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	30	22	19	14	Day.
No. 2.....	30	27	21	12	Do.
No. 4.....	30	18	16	13	Do.
Wolf Point.....	40	66	57	51	Mission boarding and day Presbyterian.
Rocky Boy's ¹	25				Day.
Tongue River superintendency.....	216	210	181	116	
Tongue River.....	69	81	72	47	Reservation boarding.
Birney.....	47	46	40	23	Day.
Lame Deer.....	40	43	34	23	Do.
St. Labre's.....	60	40	35	23	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Nebraska.....	607	615	520	386	
Genoa.....	400	488	393	280	Nonreservation boarding.
Winnebago superintendency.....	207	127	127	106	
Winnebago Mission.....	60	60	60	57	Mission boarding; Dutch Reformed.
St. Augustine.....	122	49	49	37	Mission boarding; Catholic.
All Saints.....	25	18	18	12	Mission day; Episcopal.
Nevada.....	700	741	604	496	
Carson.....	336	408	337	267	Nonreservation boarding.
Fallon superintendency.....	65	49	39	33	
Fallon.....	40	30	23	20	Day.
Lovelocks.....	25	19	16	13	Do.

¹ Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Nevada—Continued.					
Fort McDermitt.....	80	59	42	35	Day.
Moapa River.....	20	19	17	16	Do.
Nevada.....	70	83	65	58	Reservation boarding.
Walker River.....	60	29	24	19	Day.
Western Shoshone superintendency.	69	94	80	68	
Western Shoshone No. 1.....	35	40	34	27	Do.
Western Shoshone No. 2.....	34	54	46	41	Do.
New Mexico.....	2,967	3,268	2,996	2,609	
Albuquerque.....	400	470	447	387	Nonreservation boarding.
Jicarilla.....	108	97	92	89	Reservation boarding.
Mescalero.....	100	114	113	110	Do.
Pueblo Bonito superintendency..	210	222	177	148	
Pueblo Bonito.....	180	197	156	132	Do.
Pinedale.....	30	25	21	16	Day.
Pueblo day superintendency.....	1,341	1,365	1,242	1,010	
Albuquerque—					
Acomita.....	32	26	23	19	Do.
Encinal.....	30	25	22	17	Do.
Isleta.....	120	126	112	93	Do.
Laguna.....	34	53	47	40	Do.
McCarty's.....	38	34	27	20	Do.
Mesita.....	38	34	30	24	Do.
Paguate.....	60	76	72	63	Do.
Paraje.....	20	39	35	29	Do.
San Felipe.....	60	63	60	47	Do.
Seama.....	28	40	35	30	Do.
Bernalillo.....	125	104	98	92	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Santa Fe—					
Cochiti.....	28	31	26	24	Day.
Jemez.....	120	110	92	69	Do.
Picuris.....	24	22	22	21	Do.
San Ildefonso.....	40	19	18	15	Do.
San Juan.....	70	59	50	44	Do.
Santa Clara.....	40	65	56	44	Do.
Santa Domingo.....	50	80	68	64	Do.
Sia.....	30	16	16	13	Do.
Taos.....	70	73	63	38	Do.
Jemez.....	34	5	5	4	Mission day.
St. Catherine's.....	250	265	265	200	Mission boarding; Catholic.
San Juan superintendency.....	230	298	249	232	
San Juan.....	150	214	178	167	Reservation boarding.
Toadlena.....	80	84	71	65	Do.
Santa Fe.....	350	410	386	351	Nonreservation boarding.
Zuni superintendency.....	228	292	290	282	
Zuni.....	80	116	115	114	Reservation boarding.
Zuni.....	118	149	148	143	Day.
Christian Reformed.....	30	27	27	25	Mission day; Christian Reformed.
North Carolina.....	310	377	319	236	
Cherokee superintendency.....	310	377	319	236	
Cherokee.....	160	264	234	195	Reservation boarding.
Big Cove.....	40	30	20	9	Day.
Birdtown.....	40	40	29	14	Do.
Little Snowbird.....	30	22	17	8	Do.
Snowbird Gap.....	40	21	19	10	Do.
North Dakota.....	1,489	1,749	1,353	1,019	
Bismarck ¹	80	114	104	44	Nonreservation boarding.

¹ Closed temporarily.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
North Dakota—Continued.					
Fort Berthold superintendency..	184	121	114	96	
No. 1.....	30	10	8	6	Day.
No. 2.....	36	19	16	13	Do.
No. 3.....	30	21	19	16	Do.
Fort Berthold.....	75	43	43	36	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Congregational.....	13	28	28	25	Mission boarding; Congregational.
Fort Totten.....	323	536	346	282	Reservation boarding.
Standing Rock superintendency.	542	511	444	379	
Standing Rock.....	202	245	212	182	Do.
Martin Kenel.....	100	84	78	70	Do.
Bullhead.....	40	38	28	24	Day.
Cannon Ball.....	40	33	26	15	Do.
Grand River.....	30	15	14	12	Do.
Little Oak Creek.....	40	23	18	13	Do.
Porecupine.....	24	5	5	4	Do.
St. Elizabeth's.....	50	55	50	48	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
Standing Rock Mission 1.....	16	13	13	11	Mission boarding.
Turtle Mountain superintendency.....	160	229	163	92	
No. 1.....	40	44	34	22	Day.
No. 2.....	30	49	33	17	Do.
No. 3.....	30	59	41	20	Do.
No. 4.....	30	51	37	22	Do.
No. 5.....	30	26	18	11	Do.
Wahpeton.....	200	238	182	126	Nonreservation boarding.
Oklahoma.....	4,109	4,536	3,877	3,431	
Cantonment.....	90	111	100	87	Reservation boarding.
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	150	205	167	153	Do.
Chillico.....	500	654	596	528	Nonreservation boarding.
Kiowa superintendency.....	613	645	615	543	
Anadarko.....	110	140	153	120	Reservation boarding.
Fort Sill.....	160	181	172	163	Do.
Rainy Mountain.....	155	163	142	126	Do.
Riverside.....	188	161	148	134	Do.
Osage superintendency.....	190	147	124	97	
Osage.....	115	128	109	86	Do.
St. Louis's.....	75	19	15	11	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Otoe.....	80	90	83	79	Reservation boarding.
Pawnee.....	100	59	55	52	Do.
Ponca.....	90	103	90	77	Do.
Seeger superintendency.....	144	112	110	99	
Seeger.....	79	98	96	88	Do.
Red Moon.....	65	14	14	11	Day.
Seneca superintendency.....	150	183	162	148	
Seneca.....	100	139	120	110	Do.
St. Mary's.....	50	44	42	38	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Shawnee superintendency.....	310	250	202	177	
Shawnee.....	110	138	111	91	Reservation boarding.
Sacred Heart (St. Benedict's).....	100	50	34	30	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sacred Heart (St. Mary's).....	100	62	57	56	Do.
Total, Western Oklahoma.	2,417	2,559	2,304	2,040	

¹ 1917 report.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

Superintendencies and names of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Oklahoma—Continued.					
Five Civilized Tribes.....	1,692	1,977	1,573	1,391	
Cherokee Nation: Cherokee Orphan School.....	160	174	148	131	Tribal boarding.
Creek Nation.....	327	392	336	304	
Euclhee.....	100	130	115	106	Do.
Eufaula.....	112	136	115	108	Do.
Nuyaka.....	115	126	106	90	Do.
Chickasaw Nation.....	115	160	114	95	
Bloomfield.....	80	116	80	67	Do.
El Meta Bond College....	35	44	34	28	Contract; private boarding.
Choctaw Nation.....	530	653	528	473	
Armstrong Male Academy.....	100	129	96	81	Tribal boarding.
Jones Male Academy....	100	123	99	86	Do.
Tuskahoma Academy....	110	123	105	99	Do.
Wheelock Academy.....	100	118	99	89	Do.
Old Goodland.....	80	101	81	72	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Mission.....	40	59	48	46	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Chickasaw and Choctaw Nation.....	460	433	327	291	
Murray School of Agriculture.....	150	96	53	49	Contract private boarding.
Oklahoma Presbyterian College.....	50	54	43	36	Contract mission boarding; Presbyterian.
St. Agnes Academy.....	160	192	148	126	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Elizabeth's.....	70	68	62	60	Do.
St. Joseph's.....	30	23	21	20	Do.
Seminole Nation: Mekusukey.....	100	165	120	97	Tribal boarding.
Oregon.....	1,275	1,218	1,024	773	
Klamath superintendency.....	202	159	139	77	
Klamath.....	112	109	93	54	Reservation boarding.
Modoc Point.....	30	18	16	7	Day.
No. 2.....	30	13	12	6	Do.
No. 3.....	30	19	18	10	Do.
Salem.....	650	758	633	492	Nonreservation boarding.
Siletz.....	50	16	10	7	Day.
Umatilla superintendency.....	243	160	129	106	
Umatilla.....	93	102	72	59	Reservation boarding.
St. Andrew's (Kate Drexel).....	150	58	57	47	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Warm Springs superintendency.....	130	125	113	91	
Warm Springs.....	100	106	98	80	Reservation boarding.
Sinnasho.....	30	19	15	11	Day.
Pennsylvania: Carlisle.....	757	789	689	507	Nonreservation boarding.
South Dakota.....	4,028	4,128	3,421	2,686	
Cheyenne River superintendency.....	200	213	172	141	
Cheyenne River.....	180	191	153	127	Reservation boarding.
No. 8.....	20	22	19	14	Day.
Crow Creek superintendency.....	157	155	121	96	
Crow Creek.....	82	112	80	63	Reservation boarding.
Immaculate Conception.....	75	43	41	33	Contract mission boarding; Catholic.
Flandreau.....	360	406	333	238	Nonreservation boarding.
Lower Brule.....	100	105	79	70	Reservation boarding.
Pierre.....	250	274	236	195	Nonreservation boarding.

TABLE 18.—Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
South Dakota—Continued.					
Pine Ridge superintendency.....	1,187	1,150	914	681	
Pine Ridge.....	210	321	249	183	Reservation boarding.
No. 1.....	25	28	18	15	Day.
No. 4.....	30	16	13	11	Do.
No. 5.....	30	38	35	26	Do.
No. 6.....	30	27	20	12	Do.
No. 7.....	33	28	24	15	Do.
No. 9.....	30	29	22	15	Do.
No. 10.....	33	21	16	11	Do.
No. 12.....	30	16	11	6	Do.
No. 13.....	24	15	13	7	Do.
No. 14.....	22	22	18	9	Do.
No. 15.....	24	25	17	14	Do.
No. 16.....	36	32	24	11	Do.
No. 17.....	30	24	21	16	Do.
No. 18.....	33	21	17	13	Do.
No. 19.....	30	26	18	11	Do.
No. 20.....	24	19	16	11	Do.
No. 21.....	30	23	18	12	Do.
No. 22.....	27	16	10	7	Do.
No. 23.....	30	14	10	7	Do.
No. 24.....	33	25	19	12	Do.
No. 25.....	30	8	6	5	Do.
No. 26.....	30	24	19	12	Do.
No. 27.....	20	16	14	9	Do.
No. 28.....	23	15	13	10	Do.
No. 29.....	30	14	12	9	Do.
No. 30.....	20	18	13	6	Do.
Holy Rosary.....	240	269	228	206	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Rapid City.....	300	344	277	200	Nonreservation boarding.
Rosebud superintendency.....	1,001	975	864	715	
Rosebud.....	200	268	244	213	Reservation boarding.
Blackpipe.....	20	31	20	13	Day.
Corn Creek.....	40	27	17	12	Do.
Cut Meat.....	24	22	17	13	Do.
He-Dog's-Camp.....	27	23	20	19	Do.
Ironwood.....	24	12	11	9	Do.
Little Crow's Camp.....	26	14	14	12	Do.
Milk's Camp.....	29	20	17	13	Do.
Oak Creek.....	26	22	20	15	Do.
Pine Creek.....	25	25	21	16	Do.
Red Leaf.....	23	8	7	6	Do.
Rosebud.....	25	9	8	7	Do.
Spring Creek.....	26	17	16	14	Do.
Upper Cut Meat.....	21	10	9	8	Do.
Whirlwind Soldier.....	26	19	14	10	Do.
White Lake.....	19	14	14	11	Do.
Wood.....	25	18	17	15	Do.
St. Mary's.....	70	56	53	46	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Francis's.....	325	360	325	263	Contract Mission boarding; Catholic.
Sisseton's superintendency.....	173	185	157	134	
Sisseton.....	133	165	140	121	Reservation boarding.
Sisseton Day.....	40	20	17	13	Day.
Springfield.....	60	69	64	58	Nonreservation boarding.
Yankton superintendency.....	240	252	204	158	
Yankton.....	115	140	116	76	Reservation boarding.
Santee Normal Training.....	125	112	88	82	Mission boarding and day; Congregational.
Utah.....	137	123	103	66	
Goshute ¹	30	.....	.....	.....	Day.
Shivwits.....	40	18	18	13	Do.
Uintah.....	67	105	85	53	Reservation boarding.
Washington.....	1,567	1,573	1,211	844	
Colville superintendency.....	355	234	196	155	
No. 1.....	25	12	10	7	Day.
No. 3.....	30	46	33	26	Do.
No. 4.....	30	34	23	17	Do.
No. 5.....	30	17	14	9	Do.
No. 6.....	25	7	4	4	Do.
No. 9.....	25	17	16	14	Do.
Sacred Heart.....	90	39	39	22	Mission boarding; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	100	62	57	56	Do.

¹ Not in operation.

TABLE 18.—*Location, capacity, enrollment, and attendance, etc., of schools during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

Superintendencies and name of schools.	Capacity.	Total enrollment.	Average enrollment.	Average attendance.	Class of school.
Washington—Continued.					
Cushman superintendency.....	545	690	523	376	
Cushman.....	350	557	409	279	Nonreservation boarding.
Chehalis ¹	30				Day.
Jamestown.....	30	18	14	13	Do.
Port Gamble.....	25	19	13	10	Do.
Skokomish.....	40	20	20	16	Do.
St. George's.....	70	76	67	58	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Neah Bay superintendency.....	120	102	90	49	
Neah Bay.....	60	62	54	20	Day.
Quileute.....	60	40	36	29	Do.
Spokane superintendency.....	90	51	48	22	
No. 1.....	33	16	15	10	Do.
No. 2.....	32	25	25	9	Do.
No. 8.....	25	10	8	3	Do.
Taholah superintendency.....	76	46	41	32	
Taholah.....	36	41	36	29	Do.
Queets River.....	40	5	5	3	Do.
Tulalip superintendency.....	250	309	234	169	
Tulalip.....	180	262	195	145	Reservation boarding.
Lummi.....	40	28	22	10	Day.
Swinomish.....	30	19	17	14	Do.
Yakima.....	131	141	79	41	Reservation boarding.
Wisconsin.....	2,327	1,710	1,499	1,243	
Hayward's superintendency.....	305	358	277	212	
Hayward.....	231	298	224	170	Nonreservation boarding.
La Courte Oreille.....	74	60	53	42	Day.
Keshena superintendency.....	590	542	485	396	
Keshena.....	170	181	144	102	Reservation boarding.
Neopit.....	80	21	15	11	Day.
St. Joseph's.....	220	253	239	215	Contract Mission boarding;
					Catholic.
St. Anthony's.....	120	87	87	68	Mission day; Catholic.
Lac du Flambeau.....	160	168	150	131	Reservation boarding.
La Pointe superintendency.....	690	90	90	75	
Odanah Mission.....	490	65	65	50	Mission day; Catholic.
St. Mary's.....	200	25	25	25	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Oneida superintendency.....	190	188	181	170	
Oneida.....	140	154	147	136	Reservation boarding.
Adventist Mission.....	25	18	18	13	Mission day; Adventist.
Hobart Mission.....	25	16	16	16	Mission day; Episcopal.
Red Cliff superintendency.....	117	62	59	53	
Red Cliff.....	52	29	26	20	Day.
Bayfield (Holy Family).....	65	33	33	33	Mission boarding; Catholic.
Tomah.....	275	302	257	206	Nonreservation boarding.
Wyoming.....	400	365	297	244	
Shoshone superintendency.....	400	365 ¹	297	244	
Shoshone.....	135	177	111	77	Reservation boarding.
Arapaho.....	25	21	21	15	Day.
St. Stephen's.....	120	77	75	66	Contract Mission boarding;
					Catholic.
Shoshone Mission.....	20	16	16	15	Mission boarding; Episcopal.
St. Michael's.....	100	74	74	71	Contract Mission boarding;
					Protestant Episcopal.

¹ Not in operation.

TABLE 19.—*School statistics for 42 years.*¹

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FROM 1877 TO 1918.

Year.	Boarding schools.		Day schools. ²		Total.	
	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.	Number.	Average attendance.
1877.....	48	.....	102	.....	150	3,598
1878.....	49	.....	119	.....	168	4,42
1879.....	52	.....	107	.....	159	4,448
1880.....	60	.....	109	.....	169	4,651
1885.....	114	6,201	86	1,942	200	8,143
1890.....	140	9,865	106	2,367	246	12,232
1895.....	157	15,061	125	3,127	282	18,188
1900.....	153	17,708	154	3,860	307	21,568
1905.....	167	21,812	145	3,643	312	25,455
1910.....	158	20,106	227	4,839	385	24,945
1911.....	156	18,774	227	4,873	383	23,647
1912.....	170	20,973	242	5,308	412	26,281
1913.....	168	20,607	230	5,223	398	25,830
1914.....	166	20,858	233	5,269	399	26,127
1915.....	160	20,702	228	5,426	388	26,128
1916.....	162	20,083	238	5,220	400	25,303
1917.....	160	20,368	234	4,925	394	25,294
1918.....	161	19,395	223	4,427	384	23,822

¹ For other years' see 1913 report.² Indian children in public schools under contract are included in the average attendance, but the schools are not included in the number of schools.³ Includes Five Tribes, boarding schools.⁴ The decrease in attendance is due to a different method of computation. Formerly the average attendance was the average of three-quarters having the greatest attendance. The year's attendance has been computed for 10 months, including September, when the attendance is always small.

APPROPRIATIONS MADE FOR SCHOOLS BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1876.

Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.	Year.	Appropriation.	Per cent increase.
1877.....	\$20,000	.....	1900.....	2,936,080	11.28
1878.....	30,000	50.00	1901.....	3,080,367	4.91
1879.....	60,000	100.00	1902.....	3,244,250	5.32
1880.....	75,000	25.00	1903.....	3,531,250	8.84
1881.....	75,000	.....	1904.....	3,522,950	1.23
1882.....	135,000	80.00	1905.....	3,880,740	10.15
1883.....	487,200	260.00	1906.....	3,777,100	2.67
1884.....	675,200	38.00	1907.....	3,925,830	3.93
1885.....	992,800	47.00	1908.....	4,105,715	4.58
1886.....	1,100,065	10.00	1909.....	4,008,825	2.36
1887.....	1,211,415	10.00	1910.....	3,757,909	6.26
1888.....	1,179,916	2.60	1911.....	3,685,290	1.93
1889.....	1,348,015	14.00	1912.....	3,757,495	1.96
1890.....	1,364,568	1.00	1913.....	4,015,720	6.87
1891.....	1,842,770	35.00	1914.....	4,403,355	9.65
1892.....	2,291,650	24.30	1915.....	4,678,627	6.25
1893.....	2,315,612	1.04	1916.....	4,391,155	6.14
1894.....	2,243,497	3.50	1917.....	4,701,903	7.08
1895.....	2,060,695	8.87	1918.....	5,185,290	10.28
1896.....	2,056,515	2.00	1919.....	4,835,300	6.75
1897.....	2,517,265	22.45			
1898.....	2,631,771	4.54			
1899.....	2,638,390	.25			
			Total since 1876.....	108,777,495	.....

¹ Decrease.² Includes \$400,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.³ Includes \$440,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.⁴ Includes \$430,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.⁵ Includes \$300,000 for Indian school buildings, Sioux Reservations, North and South Dakota.⁶ Includes \$350,000 for Indian school and agency buildings.

TABLE 20.—*Demonstration farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

States and superintendencies.	Acre-age.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Num-ber.	Wages.	Raised.	Con-sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	1,532	\$51,674	\$5,496	37	\$4,832	\$9,226	\$1,192	7,600	434
Arizona.....	140	5,450	2,341	11	212	35	35	.....	.....
Kaibab.....	90	450	252	11	212	35	35	.....	.....
Pima ¹	50	5,000	2,089	.....	.....	8,770	736	7,600	434
California.....	3	120	.....	.....	.....	271	271	.....	.....
Campo.....	3	120	.....	.....	.....	271	271	.....	.....
Malki ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho: Fort Hall ³	200	3,270	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana: Blackfeet ³	48	1,200	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico: Pueblo day schools.....	47	418	(⁴)	1	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota: Fort Berthold ³	638	7,656	825	13	3,320	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma: Cheyenne and Arapaho ³	410	32,800	.....	2	1,000	150	150	.....	.....
Oregon: Klamath.....	40	400	2,305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah: Shivwits.....	6	360	.....	10	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone ³.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Former report.² Not reported.³ Only items reported.⁴ Agency tools used.TABLE 21.—*Experimentation farms, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

States and superintendencies.	Acre-age.	Value.	Value of tools and implements.	Employees engaged.		Value of products.			
				Num-ber.	Wages.	Raised.	Con-sumed.	Sold.	On hand.
Grand total.....	12	\$1,575	.....	4	\$25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana: Crow.....	1	50	.....	4	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico: San Juan ¹	10	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota: Standing Rock ¹	1	25	.....	.....	.....	(²)	.....	.....	.....

¹ Only items reported.² Crop failure.

TABLE 22.—*Suppression of liquor traffic among Indians, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

States.	Paid depu- ties em- ployed.	Cases pend- ing July 1, 1917.	New cases fiscal year 1918.	Total cases 1918.	Disposition of cases.					Fined and imprisoned.				Seizure of liquors (gallons).					Total.
					Convic- tions.	Dismis- sals.	Acquit- tals.	Died, es- caped, or bonds for- feited.	Total cases dis- posed of.	Cases Pend- ing June 30, 1918.	Num- ber.	Fines. (mos.).	Term (mos.).	Whisky.	Alco- hol.	Malt.	Wine.	Mis- cella- neous.	
Total, 1918.	51	3,079	2,100	5,179	993	451	48	130	1,522	3,657	993	\$120,007	2,774	8,655	343	12,709	13,293	1,564	36,564
1917.	46	2,369	2,371	4,740	956	568	86	51	1,061	3,079	956	94,043	3,103	5,086	492	7,571	3,486	1,997	18,632
1916.	29	2,159	2,161	4,320	906	410	64	29	1,409	2,369	906	88,762	2,602	5,907	511	9,973	3,956	1,192	21,539
1915.	38	1,621	2,187	3,808	1,237	317	73	22	1,649	2,159	1,196	102,067	3,602	2,468	186	15,558	687	2,223	21,122
1914.	58	1,365	1,705	3,070	884	449	94	22	1,449	1,621	893	103,304	3,629	6,207	480	14,419	257	9,584	30,947
1913.	67	1,004	1,054	2,058	553	114	17	21	1,693	1,365	2,551	250,291	1,699	7,214	472	17,181	826	487	26,180
1912.	184	846	1,480	2,326	1,002	267	32	21	1,322	1,004	2,623	267,627	3,005	6,537	513	23,314	477	621	31,402
1911.	143	596	1,717	2,313	1,108	265	34	3	1,547	1,766	2,685	280,463	3,200	18,495	1,470	7,773	2,506	5,300	35,544
1900.	4	463			97	18			118	345									
Arizona.	1	53	29	82	12	3			15	67	12	730	16	29		3	389		421
Arkansas.	1	10	34	44	13	1			14	30	13	1,700		104		1	3		108
California.	3	49	62	111	54	6	5	1	66	45	54	2,360	131	41	2	16			170
Colorado.	2	8	5	13	4				4	9	4	200	7	8					8
Florida.																			
Iowa.	1	72	18	90	3	1	1	1	6	84	3	300	15	8			1		9
Kansas.	14	24	14	38	16				20	37	1	100	2	57		1			61
Minnesota.	8	377	475	852	203	199	14	6	422	430	203	17,040	550	1,491	45	721	12,099	808	15,164
Missouri.	2	41	10	51	4	4			8	43	4	200	10						16
Montana.	1	198	161	359	74	42	5	5	126	233	74	6,325	142	16					
Nebraska.	129	25	154	308	5				10	144	5	500	22						2
Nevada.	44	111	155	266	81	16	5		102	53	81	8,450	281	2					15
New Mexico.	2	110	162	272	72	25	1	2	100	172	72	7,350	199	3	7	5			
New York.	37	3	40	43	2				2	38	2	1,000	24						
North Carolina.	6			6															
North Dakota.	30	30	1	31	4				4	27	4	450	12						
Oklahoma.	21	1,316	642	1,938	292	106	11	10	419	1,539	292	43,217	874	4,516	266	11,743	956	308	17,789
Oregon.	2	21	47	68	35	1	1	3	40	28	35	15,045	34	132		16	212	2	362
Pennsylvania.	3			3															
South Dakota.	1	71	14	85	6	13	2		21	64	6	375	7	32	8	28			68
Tennessee.		8	27	35	8				9	26	8	10,200	95	2,173	19	82	1	53	2,328
Texas.		5				1			1										
Utah.		23	35	58	17				18	40	17	1,490	27						29
Washington.	4	422	107	589	77	23	2	1	103	486	77	8,525	273	13					
Wisconsin.	1								11	13	9	900	18						13
Wyoming.		11	13	24	9	2													

1 Includes 6 deaths and 3 escaped.

2 Includes fined but not sentenced, penitentiary sentences, and miscellaneous.

3 Includes 75 suspended.

4 Cases prosecuted.

TABLE 23.—Estimated area, stand, and value of timber, sawmills, and quantity and value of timber cut on reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.—Continued.

States and reservations.	Allotted lands.			Unallotted lands.			Sawmills on reservations.				Timber cut by—			
	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Acreage.	Quantity.	Total stumpage value.	Private.		Government.		Government.		Indians.	
							Num-ber.	Cost.	Num-ber.	Cost.	Quan-tity.	Value.	Quan-tity.	Value.
		<i>M board feet.</i>			<i>M board feet.</i>						<i>M board feet.</i>		<i>M board feet.</i>	
South Dakota.....	26,800	13,000	59,000	37,336	20,000	100,000	2	1,000	1	2,300	42	252	2,722	33,910
Lower Brule.....	1,800	3,000	9,000				2	1,000					181	2,200
Pine Ridge.....	25,000	10,000	50,000	37,336	20,000	100,000			1	2,300	42	252	2,541	31,710
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....				6,660	15,500	34,375			1	4,000	419	942	23	10
Washington.....	405,418	2,204,407	4,068,601	1,234,328	7,813,065	11,566,590	4	7,500	6	16,100	1,109	1,472	4,823	9,230
Colville.....	180,000	400,000	400,000	620,000	1,002,707	1,002,707	2	(1)	3	10,500	919	1,217	1,070	1,415
Cushman.....	6,391	26,000	48,000										1,300	3,560
Neah Bay.....	6,310	4,000	4,000	20,797	275,000	275,000							15	120
Spokane.....	36,000	261,720	523,440	73,000	545,250	1,040,500	2	7,500	2	3,000			710	1,238
Tanolan.....	54,538	818,377	1,227,566	168,531	4,213,272	6,319,908								397
Tulalip.....	24,479	357,810	1,320,465	350,000	1,776,836	2,878,475			1	2,000	190	255	1,728	2,897
Yakima.....	103,680	336,500	545,130											35,176
Wisconsin.....	135,788	49,883	152,297	259,787	1,539,902	6,096,882	1	70,000	1	73,307	18,810	416,720	2,058	2,770
Grand Rapids ²														57,465
Hayward.....	9,800	23,000	69,000	13,000	1,300	3,400								302,204
Keshena.....				227,424	1,521,953	5,980,911							88	132
Lac du Flambeau.....	13,021	4,883	23,297	10,594	3,973	23,836			1	73,307	18,810	416,720	1,970	2,638
La Pointe.....	104,967	2,000	14,000	8,769	12,676	88,735	1	170,000						
Red Cliff.....	8,000	20,000	40,000											49,629
Wyoming: Shoshone.....				44,160	334,530	756,038			1	17,400	50	50		58

¹ Not reported.² 1917 report.

TABLE 24.—Area on reservations susceptible of irrigation, acreage under projects, and expenditures for irrigation thereon, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

State and superintendences.	Area susceptible of irrigation (acres).				Acreage now under project.			Acreage not under project.	Expenditures.				
	Total.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.	Allotted.	Unallotted.	School and agency.		During fiscal year 1918.		To June 30, 1918.		
									Construction.	Maintenance.	Construction.	Maintenance.	Total.
Grand total.....	1,605,650	1,150,911	426,462	28,277	718,503	221,754	19,781	645,612	\$1,684,778.67	\$523,579.93	\$15,006,092.90	\$2,328,890.75	\$17,334,983.65
Arizona.....	193,183	55,930	135,122	2,131	44,923	20,658	1,398	126,204	124,895.07	75,119.52	1,986,433.33	218,042.17	2,204,475.50
Camp Verde.....	208			208			140	68			750.49	41.52	792.01
Colorado River.....	100,000	11,600	88,330	70	11,600		70	88,330			268,742.95	79,191.44	347,934.39
Fort Apache.....	2,626		2,325	301		2,325	301				17,333.31	963.98	18,347.29
Fort Mojave ²											43,058.51		43,058.51
Havasupai.....	111		108	3		108	3				2,218.99		2,218.99
Kaibab.....	74		70	4		70	4				5,262.88		5,262.88
Keams Canyon.....											5,567.30		5,567.30
Leupp.....	85			85			25	60			10,407.73		10,407.73
Moqui.....	10		10				10		30.56	3,272.10			
Navajo ²	12,248		12,000	248		2,000	65	10,183	27,437.49	6,589.54	424,024.75	23,435.98	447,460.73
Papago Reservation and nomadic Papagoes.....													
Pima ²	45,431	32,790	12,210	431	26,250	12,210	271	6,700	21,230.20	9,342.38	123,422.75	16,285.98	139,708.73
Salt River.....	13,025	8,040	4,926	59	5,573	1,350	44	6,058	15,682.54	5,313.02	825,211.68	54,218.32	879,430.00
San Carlos.....	2,075		1,963	112		1,485	110	480	12,529.06		22,714.28	9,705.34	32,419.62
San Xavier.....	3,530	3,500		30	1,500		30	2,000	15,120.51		112,473.44	85.29	112,558.73
Truxton Canon.....	195		180	15		100	10	85	6,485.81	15,616.21	47,673.62	33,820.00	81,493.62
Western Navajo.....	13,565		13,000	565		1,000	325	12,240			15,297.88	294.32	15,592.20
California.....	45,936	32,721	12,853	362	10,827	12,359	337	22,413	6,934.57		62,222.77		62,222.77
Bishop.....	11,368	3,350	8,000	18	1,350	8,000	8	2,010	17,900.76	35,438.77	727,641.67	126,358.50	854,000.17
Campo.....	257		250	7		145	7						
Digger.....	111	86	25		40		25		25.21				
Fort Bidwell.....	5,150												
Fort Yuma.....	8,350	8,020	160	100	150		100	5,000					
Hoop Valley.....	2,789	1,400	1,360	170	8,020	160	170		9,064.12	12,432.00			
Maki.....	13,081	13,081		29	200		16	2,413	4,202.76	3,994.75			
Pala.....	3,628	1,634	1,980	10		1,571	10	11,510	2,984.83	16,858.11			
Round Valley.....				14	1,067	1,765	13	783	1,241.00				
Soboba.....	981		918	13		473	12	446	342.11	2,032.63			
Tule River.....	161		160	1		60	1	100	40.73	121.28			
											727,641.67	126,358.50	854,000.17

¹ Total costs unadjusted for old items prior to 1917 pending inclusion of all irrigation items since 1867.

² Project abandoned.

³ 1917 report.

New Mexico.....	60,800	1,850	48,080	870	465	36,130	740	13,465	53,333.84	11,802.47	990,862.98	89,289.79	1,080,152.77
Jicarilla.....	2,210	1,850	360	360	465	260	240	1,505	1,827.37	7,749.15	7,749.15	.....	7,749.15
Mescalero.....	400	.....	360	40	.....	.....	40	100	235.50	15,698.32	15,698.32	.....	15,698.32
Pueblo Bonito ¹	10,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	341.21	341.21	341.21	.....	341.21
Pueblo day schools.....	26,930	.....	26,900	30	.....	22,050	20	4,860	18,109.13	1,204.54	187,491.64	1,707.86	189,199.50
San Juan.....	14,140	.....	13,820	320	.....	8,820	320	5,000	31,200.23	3,508.49	251,911.15	53,911.10	305,822.25
Zuni.....	7,120	.....	7,000	120	.....	5,000	120	2,000	1,961.61	7,089.44	547,671.51	33,670.83	581,342.34
North Dakota: Standing Rock ²	89,646	88,640	.....	1,006	.....	.....	.....	89,646	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	147,063	115,270	30,000	1,793	87,270	30,000	1,793	28,000	9,236.79	4,319.77	269,647.50	11,361.64	281,009.14
Klamath.....	140,000	108,270	30,000	1,730	82,270	30,000	1,730	26,000	8,865.73	4,319.77	262,800.15	11,361.64	274,161.79
Umatilla.....	5,650	5,000	.....	50	5,000	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	397.97	.....	397.97
Warm Springs.....	2,013	2,000	.....	13	.....	.....	13	2,000	371.06	.....	6,449.38	.....	6,449.38
South Dakota.....	34,765	32,500	.....	2,265	400	.....	260	34,105	2,343.71	195.48	71,514.54	883.35	72,397.89
Pierre.....	265	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	100	165	37.93	195.48	32,761.77	883.35	33,645.12
Pine Ridge.....	34,500	32,500	.....	2,000	400	.....	160	33,940	2,305.78	.....	38,463.57	.....	38,463.57
Rosebud.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	289.20	.....	289.20
Utah.....	97,621	85,514	8,570	3,587	80,094	570	537	16,420	1,069.34	114,165.75	849,471.38	309,852.86	1,159,324.24
Goshute.....	330	.....	300	30	.....	300	30	.....	10.16	1,087.25	888.30	1,087.25	1,975.55
Shivwits.....	277	.....	270	7	.....	270	7	.....	9.18	638.44	1,590.53	1,019.85	2,610.38
Uintah and Ouray.....	97,014	85,514	8,000	3,500	80,094	.....	500	16,420	1,050.00	112,420.06	846,992.55	307,745.76	1,154,738.31
Washington.....	234,888	234,735	.....	153	162,035	.....	43	72,810	364,248.22	67,907.98	1,140,761.27	333,602.89	1,474,364.16
Colville.....	47,003	46,960	.....	43	41,960	.....	43	5,000	2,869.90	.....	49,595.72	2,201.34	51,797.06
Cushman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,468.21	.....	1,468.21
Spokane.....	785	775	.....	10	75	.....	.....	710	.....	.....	1,529.96	.....	1,529.96
Yakima.....	187,100	187,000	.....	100	120,000	.....	.....	67,100	361,378.32	67,907.98	1,088,167.38	331,401.55	1,419,568.93
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	143,530	141,630	.....	1,900	72,985	.....	1,307	69,238	59,068.06	47,533.26	860,242.35	191,915.26	1,052,157.61
Administration: Special investigations, etc.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	947.31	.....	186,392.93	.....	186,392.93

¹ State lands.

² No living water.

³ 1917 report.

TABLE 25.—Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotment under ditch June 30, 1918.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated lands allotted or leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.							Within service of ditches June 30, 1918.	Remainder to be put under ditch.
	Main.	Lateral.				Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Value of crops.	By Indians.				
										Number engaged.	Value of products.			
	Miles.	Miles.	Number.	Number.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Grand total.....	1,357	3,085	14,944	31,530	116,694	225,486	3,484	305,398	\$5,247,012	14,154	167,278	\$2,851,270	586,392	938,732
Arizona.....	272	215	4,118	11,087	2,756	37,393	1,095	58,088	1,127,429	7,217	53,770	703,847	63,464	129,719
Camp Verde.....	2	2		106			120	120	4,300	21	120	4,300	130	78
Colorado River.....	20	26	511	110		4,070		4,070	418,545	110	1,314	\$47,920	6,810	93,190
Fort Apache.....	70	20		500		1,500	65	1,565	87,990	500	1,565	43,995	2,187	439
Havasupai.....	4	8		171		100	3	103	3,149	50	100	2,713	111	
Kabab.....		1		81			32	32	614	16	32	614	70	4
Leupp.....		2					4	4	40				25	60
Moqui.....						10			(4)	(4)	10	(4)	10	
Navajo.....	60			3,000		2,000	268	2,268	76,500	2,080	2,268	76,500	2,268	9,980
Paria.....	56	61	2,733	4,397		26,250	271	38,731	133,800	3,387	38,460	132,200	38,731	6,700
Salt River.....	33	58	804	1,277		5,573	77	7,000	293,420	243	5,940	293,420	8,082	4,943
San Carlos.....	(4)	(4)		300		1,385	24	1,409	32,780	300	1,385	32,780	2,075	
San Xavier.....	6	12	870	700		1,500	31	1,531	57,751	70	1,531	57,751	1,530	2,000
Truxton Canon.....	1			40			45	45	600	40	45	600	110	85
Western Navajo.....	20	25		405		1,000	200	1,200	17,940	400	1,000	11,055	1,325	12,240
California.....	118	148	1,137	3,448	5,040	9,368	2,865	12,509	608,521	966	7,407	305,912	15,142	30,794
Bishop.....	1			500	40	1,200		18	26,810	235	1,219	26,810	2,550	8,818
Campo.....	11	13		74			237	84	13,973	26	244	13,973	244	13
Digger.....	2			115		40	25	65	4,100	23	65	4,100	111	
Fort Bidwell.....	3	2		30		100		100	3,000	30	100	3,000	200	5,050
Fort Yuma.....	41	100	802	835	5,000	7,255		7,405	472,548	175	2,405	172,548	8,350	
Hoopa Valley.....	(4)	(4)		(4)		6,160	16	376	27,275	85	360	25,166	376	2,413
Malik.....	25	17		574		1,156		1,156	19,845	153	1,156	19,845	1,689	11,402
Pala.....	22	13	166	1,025		573	5	1,287	32,770	159	1,278	32,770	1,081	2,517
Soboba.....	5	2		145		418	2	420	5,200	50	420	5,200	380	551
Tule River.....	8	1		150		160	1	161	3,000	30	160	3,000	161	
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	40	15	95	250		3,268		141	43,450	80	1,921	23,530	5,160	7,670
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	55	129	1,859	1,555	10,481	13,381		341	249,954	223	6,922	118,734	25,780	20,040

Montana.....	234	1,244	3,602	5,300	16,343	29,880	19,846	297	49,973	400,411	677	29,680	226,591	204,980	724,862
Blackfoot.....	85	269	1,150	1,150	6,720	1,976	.....	.....	1,976	9 24,563	106	1,976	24,563	28,240	83,280
Crow.....	99	184	1,772	1,600	7,000	19,000	.....	157	19,157	9 98,358	230	12,000	98,358	72,640	81,062
Flathead.....	14	725	1,500	1,500	2,623	7,269	8,536	.....	15,805	279,770	71	2,069	47,570	84,300	50,200
Fort Belknap.....	28	58	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	10,800	.....	10,800	8 32,062	270	10,800	32,062	18,800	17,220
Fort Peck.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	1,585	.....	.....	1,585	19,858	.....	1,585	18,238	.....	7,500
Tongue River.....	.....	.....	.....	6 50	.....	.....	510	140	650	5,800	.....	650	5,800	1,000	2,620
Nevada.....	62	96	721	1,329	40	3,435	1,437	162	5,034	137,866	555	4,928	134,541	30,497	31,614
Fallon.....	4	21	363	312	.....	954	.....	27	981	17,730	64	4,999	17,120	3,720	20
Fort McDermitt.....	7	.....	110	100	.....	743	55	19	817	3,731	83	743	3,525	647	1,116
Moapa River.....	6	5	117	113	.....	350	.....	.....	350	19,650	38	350	19,650	600	.....
Nevada.....	8	33	200	200	.....	312	312	30	312	12,834	200	1,434	11,834	21,030	.....
Walker River.....	12	12	125	501	40	1,388	.....	16	1,404	38,525	95	1,434	37,665	2,500	3,535
Western Shoshone.....	25	25	103	103	.....	.....	1,070	70	1,140	45,396	75	1,070	44,747	6 2,000	26,943
New Mexico.....	237	254	50	5,872	.....	100	32,310	710	33,120	670,969	3,645	32,880	651,433	42,225	18,575
Jicarilla.....	11	2	50	100	.....	100	.....	230	330	3,317	50	100	500	6 805	1,405
Mescalero.....	4	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	260	40	300	25,437	20	300	20,437	300	100
Pueblo Bonito.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 10,000
Pueblo day schools.....	197	200	3,024	3,024	.....	.....	22,050	.....	22,050	409,012	2,050	22,050	409,013	26,930	.....
San Juan.....	15	22	925	925	.....	.....	5,000	320	5,320	133,795	925	5,320	122,075	9,070	5,070
Zuni.....	10	30	.....	6 1,803	.....	.....	5,000	120	5,120	99,408	600	5,110	99,408	5,120	2,000
Oregon.....	28	31	200	188	900	3,400	.....	300	3,700	64,500	37	3,000	45,000	12,200	134,863
Klamath.....	22	29	200	148	700	3,200	.....	300	3,500	52,500	37	3,000	45,000	12,000	128,000
Umatilla.....	6	2	40	40	200	200	.....	.....	200	12,000	.....	.....	.....	200	4,850
Warm Springs.....	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2,013
South Dakota: Pine Ridge.....	9	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	75	2,000	.....	.....	.....	560	33,940
Utah.....	156	3	803	434	44,000	70,908	370	37	71,315	451,240	271	9,285	120,790	80,701	16,920
Goshute.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	30	330	11,000	30	300	11,000	330	.....
Shivwits.....	3	1	105	105	.....	.....	70	7	77	3,900	80	77	3,450	277	.....
Uintah and Ouray.....	147	468	803	161	44,000	70,908	.....	.....	70,908	436,340	161	8,908	106,340	80,094	16,920

7 Former report.

8 As reported.

9 Does not include crop value of leased land.

10 Former report pertained to allotments.

11 No living water on land.

1 Data incomplete.

2 Does not include Pierre, Standing Rock, and Fort Lapwai, which show an irrigable area of 90,526 acres preceding table.

3 Overestimated last year.

4 Not reported.

5 Dry ditches.

6 1917 report.

TABLE 25.— *Miles of ditches and use of irrigated areas on Indian reservations, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Ditches on reservation.		Allotment under ditch June 30, 1918.	Indians benefited by irrigation.	Irrigated lands allotted leased.	Acreage of irrigated lands cultivated by Indians and whites.						Within service of ditches June 30, 1918.	Remainder to be put under ditch.		
	Main.	Lateral.				Unallotted.	School and agency.	Total.	Value of crops.	By Indians.				Value of products.	
										Number engaged.	Acreage.				
Washington.....	Miles. 122	Miles. 660	Number. 1,152	Number. 717	Acres. 36,684	47,144	.....	50	47,194	1,288,490	238	10,226	378,710	Acres. 60,683	Acres. 174,205
Colville.....	41	10	52	217	684	1,744	.....	50	1,794	30,540	63	826	20,760	1,828	45,175
Spokane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	785	.....
Yakima.....	81	650	1,100	500	36,000	145,400	.....	.....	145,400	1,257,950	175	9,400	357,950	58,855	128,245
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	24	290	1,201	1,350	.....	7,259	.....	.....	7,259	142,182	245	7,259	142,182	45,000	98,530

1 Estimated.

TABLE 26.—Allotments approved by the department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, and made in the field.

States and tribes, or reservations.	Approved by department.		Made in the field.	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Total.....	4,092	1,121,084	4,281	72,830
Arizona.....	16	310	3,580	34,185
Ak Chin.....			164	403
Colorado River.....	15	150	3	30
Pima (Chiu Chulschu).....			6	15
Pima (Gila River).....			3,407	33,737
Public domain.....	1	160		
California.....	18	1,391	277	1,385
Malki.....			277	1,385
Public domain.....	18	1,391		
Minnesota: Fond du Lac.....	5	360		
Montana.....	3,105	1,015,632	33	3,385
Blackfeet.....	2,649	886,979		
Crow.....	1	160		
Fort Peck.....	438	126,054		
Public domain (Turtle Mountain).....	17	2,439	33	3,385
Nevada.....	2	104	2	90
Paiute.....			1	10
Public domain.....	2	104	1	80
New Mexico: Public domain.....	5	799	6	960
North Dakota: Public domain (Turtle Mountain).....	7	1,040		
Oregon.....			383	32,825
Klamath.....			33	4,636
Umatilla.....			350	28,189
South Dakota.....	388	69,431		
Cheyenne River.....	193	30,996		
Pine Ridge.....	195	38,435		
Washington: Public domain.....	1	80		
Wisconsin: La Pointe.....	545	31,937		
Total reservations.....	4,041	1,115,071	4,241	68,405
Total public domain.....	51	6,013	40	4,425

TABLE 27.—Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales. ¹			Inherited-land sales. ²		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Grand total.....	4, 657	514, 963.92	\$8, 717, 748. 14	9, 438	1, 159, 582. 14	\$18, 601, 359. 34
Total, 1918.....	662	74, 126. 00	1, 541, 178. 00	438	49, 216. 00	1, 174, 855. 00
1917.....	588	69, 849. 00	1, 040, 202. 00	655	75, 892. 00	1, 546, 965. 08
1916.....	583	54, 958. 62	969, 611. 24	324	35, 762. 25	694, 241. 40
1915.....	422	34, 429. 09	584, 724. 56	393	68, 245. 45	715, 568. 52
1914.....	529	45, 526. 31	779, 526. 14	418	45, 241. 99	773, 309. 16
1913.....	208	20, 778. 80	407, 315. 56	109	10, 797. 94	285, 097. 72
1912.....	324	34, 391. 11	568, 880. 75	392	43, 652. 27	889, 285. 02
1911 ³	494	56, 197. 98	978, 588. 27	638	79, 665. 66	1, 503, 960. 38
1910 ³	520	82, 655. 80	1, 245, 639. 96	873	129, 359. 61	1, 956, 315. 92
1909 ⁴	235	34, 060. 33	442, 762. 85	753	102, 708. 00	1, 321, 258. 72
1908.....	92	7, 990. 88	159, 318. 81	768	91, 302. 57	1, 302, 508. 94
1907.....	.....	.....	.....	820	106, 359. 25	1, 248, 793. 34
1906.....	.....	.....	.....	643	64, 447. 67	981, 430. 87
1905.....	.....	.....	.....	978	90, 214. 97	1, 393, 131. 52
1904.....	.....	.....	.....	1, 236	122, 222. 52	2, 057, 464. 50
1903.....	.....	.....	.....	(⁵)	44, 493. 99	757, 173. 25
Colorado: Southern Ute.....	4	124	890	5	840	5, 600
Idaho.....	17	1, 464	50, 212	26	2, 145	83, 377
Coeur d'Alene.....	5	559	10, 317	4	481	8, 798
Fort Lapwai.....	12	905	39, 895	22	1, 664	74, 579
Kansas: Potawatomi.....	12	660	29, 248	2	158	6, 812
Minnesota.....	27	1, 430	24, 820	11	562	9, 265
Fond du Lac.....	4	160	2, 377	.....	.....	.....
Leech Lake.....	15	630	7, 733	11	562	9, 265
White Earth.....	8	640	14, 710	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	42	5, 606	76, 770	91	11, 242	166, 182
Crow.....	17	1, 111	21, 600	47	7, 331	65, 896
Flathead.....	12	910	21, 236	39	3, 393	81, 070
Fort Peck.....	13	3, 585	33, 934	5	518	19, 216
Nebraska.....	54	2, 959	262, 566	38	1, 908	166, 381
Omaha.....	27	1, 586	145, 024	9	600	51, 411
Winnebago.....	27	1, 373	117, 542	29	1, 308	114, 970
North Dakota.....	73	9, 199	127, 215	16	1, 579	22, 173
Fort Berthold.....	3	320	29, 450	.....	.....	.....
Fort Totten.....	11	675	11, 041	11	859	14, 602
Standing Rock.....	18	3, 683	29, 363	2	320	1, 465
Turtle Mountain.....	41	4, 521	57, 361	3	400	6, 106
Oklahoma.....	172	18, 926	408, 766	98	11, 668	352, 837
Cantonment.....	32	4, 300	72, 556	15	2, 164	36, 193
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	53	6, 615	140, 528	27	3, 757	89, 433
Kiowa.....	33	3, 722	107, 672	3	202	544
Osage.....	13	1, 664	11, 474	3	750	3, 873
Otoe.....	2	2	130	.....	.....	.....
Pawnee.....	16	1, 097	32, 336	23	2, 256	71, 860
Ponca.....	13	640	25, 635	5	474	14, 965
Sac and Fox.....	2	240	5, 161	2	164	3, 566
Seger.....	5	326	6, 436	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	2	280	5, 338	15	1, 460	108, 098
Shawnee.....	1	40	1, 500	5	441	24, 305

¹ Under act of March 1, 1907 (34 Stat. L., 1015-1018), modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

² Under act of May 27, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 245-275), modified by acts of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855-856), and Feb. 14, 1913 (37 Stat. L., 678-679).

³ Includes sales of lands of Kaw, Osage, and Five Civilized Tribes.

⁴ Includes sales of Five Civilized Tribes.

⁵ Unknown.

TABLE 27.—*Sales of Indians' allotted lands during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Noncompetent sales.			Inherited-land sales.		
	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.	Number of tracts.	Acreage.	Proceeds.
Oregon.....	41	5,418	96,495	28	3,676	81,362
Klamath.....	18	2,406	25,612	20	2,962	30,697
Roseburg.....	18	2,504	23,123	2	274	3,250
Umatilla.....	5	508	47,760	6	440	47,415
South Dakota.....	162	25,326	392,143	63	11,335	168,587
Cheyenne River.....	6	1,514	7,760	9	3,151	21,364
Lower Brulé.....	14	2,235	20,784	1	640	4,229
Pine Ridge.....	20	5,563	37,921	7	2,260	10,967
Rosebud.....	62	12,360	170,276	14	2,602	33,892
Sisseton.....	12	791	26,667	17	1,738	49,375
Yankton.....	48	2,863	128,735	15	944	48,760
Utah: Uintah and Ouray.....	20	1,118	16,700	16	1,037	15,407
Washington.....	21	876	37,634	27	1,973	72,814
Colville.....	6	199	3,620			
Cushman.....	2	40	1,948	3	165	4,890
Tulalip.....	2	58	5,931	3	120	3,150
Yakima.....	11	579	26,135	21	1,688	64,774
Wisconsin.....	2	69	1,555	6	293	9,150
Oneida.....	2	69	1,555	5	173	7,200
Hayward.....				1	120	1,950
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	15	951	16,164	11	800	14,908

TABLE 28.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1918.				Applications for patents in fee during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re-ceived.	De-nied.	Approved.	
	Num-ber.	Acreage.	Num-ber.	Acreage.			Num-ber.	Acreage.
Total.....	17,959	2,139,590.44	2,849	312,357.50	4,723	344	4,379	704,269
Arizona: San Xavier.....	1	40.00	1	12.40				
California.....	28	1,752.48	3	106.52	12	4	8	461
Bishop.....	2	280.00						
Greenville.....	1	80.00						
Hoopa Valley.....	19	1,227.48	2	96.52	7	2	5	361
Round Valley.....	6	165.00	1	10.00	5	2	3	100
Idaho.....	349	46,806.86	64	4,232.18	145	14	131	16,338
Coeur d'Alene.....	172	27,252.97	6	947.65	56	5	51	8,482
Fort Hall.....	69	11,403.94			17	2	15	2,628
Fort Lapwai.....	108	8,149.95	58	3,284.53	72	7	65	5,228
Kansas.....	282	20,830.53	94	7,815.79	144	20	124	10,036
Kickapoo.....	150	9,441.14	52	4,492.30	68	12	56	3,785
Potawatomi.....	132	11,389.39	42	3,323.49	76	8	68	6,251
Michigan: Mackinac and Mount Pleasant.....	29	1,903.28	4	202.24	12		12	620

TABLE 28.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855)—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1907, to June 30, 1918.				Applications for patents in fee dur- ing fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	De- nied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Num- ber.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Minnesota.....	3, 827	305, 882.23	34	2, 382.50	161	2	159	12, 191
Pond du Lac.....	41	2, 737.50	7	360.00	21	.....	21	1, 229
Grand Portage.....	24	1, 989.32	3	240.00	1	.....	1	60
Leech Lake.....	168	13, 538.52	15	1, 076.00	125	2	123	9, 800
Nett Lake.....	21	1, 776.89	9	706.50	14	.....	14	1, 102
White Earth.....	1, 373	285, 840.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	1, 411	293, 407.83	358	46, 715.28	838	37	801	195, 227
Blackfeet.....	438	135, 878.35	2	254.62	436	.....	436	135, 212
Crow.....	106	19, 994.30	211	25, 875.37	36	3	33	5, 531
Flathead.....	550	48, 312.63	56	4, 465.29	182	27	155	12, 980
Fort Peck.....	317	89, 222.55	89	16, 120.00	184	7	177	41, 504
Nebraska.....	1, 162	78, 366.22	527	47, 608.84	167	46	121	7, 324
Omaha.....	626	40, 049.94	191	24, 811.00	67	13	54	3, 053
Ponca.....	26	3, 365.06	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Santee.....	302	23, 353.80	268	18, 708.00	28	6	22	2, 124
Winnebago.....	208	11, 597.42	68	4, 089.84	72	27	45	2, 147
Nevada: Carson.....	3	360.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	1, 556	302, 080.00	203	32, 640.47	417	39	378	88, 285
Fort Berthold.....	69	17, 565.90	8	844.00	41	.....	41	10, 997
Fort Totten.....	84	7, 672.80	40	3, 190.67	28	26	2	80
Standing Rock.....	482	151, 838.85	53	10, 182.21	187	.....	187	57, 940
Turtle Mountain.....	921	125, 002.45	102	18, 423.59	161	13	148	19, 268
Oklahoma.....	3, 373	297, 050.94	464	49, 046.50	944	60	884	83, 196
Cantonment.....	56	8, 050.88	29	4, 412.66	5	1	4	795
Cheyenne and Arap- aho.....	500	57, 930.98	27	4, 066.49	176	5	171	25, 206
Kiowa.....	220	29, 564.14	24	3, 837.86	69	3	66	9, 949
Otoe.....	148	12, 784.38	20	2, 738.15	61	5	56	2, 393
Pawnee.....	160	18, 297.31	58	5, 641.58	123	13	110	12, 664
Ponca.....	262	22, 166.01	38	4, 443.36	193	27	166	14, 145
Sac and Fox.....	200	22, 153.93	42	5, 246.00	18	3	15	1, 640
Seger.....	43	4, 357.77	2	560.00	1	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	1, 130	66, 810.08	189	12, 429.46	273	.....	273	14, 671
Shawnee.....	654	54, 935.46	35	5, 670.94	25	2	23	1, 733
Oregon.....	490	46, 094.75	94	8, 741.62	168	16	152	20, 044
Klamath.....	108	18, 245.27	5	802.72	71	2	69	12, 333
Roseburg.....	19	2, 754.09	10	1, 511.29	4	.....	4	607
Siletz.....	28	2, 182.78	18	1, 620.72	15	6	9	904
Umatilla.....	330	22, 232.61	56	4, 046.89	78	8	70	6, 200
Warm Springs.....	5	680.00	5	760.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	3, 204	608, 004.76	410	73, 214.60	988	92	896	212, 292
Cheyenne River.....	408	120, 904.84	46	9, 261.86	164	16	148	44, 567
Crow Creek.....	116	17, 794.91	76	12, 881.82	70	25	45	6, 747
Lower Brule.....	113	27, 399.23	7	1, 069.92	20	1	19	3, 120
Pine Ridge.....	891	203, 722.52	164	32, 972.29	356	10	346	99, 326
Rosebud.....	631	131, 392.25	77	13, 474.54	306	18	288	53, 948
Sisseton.....	218	22, 301.72	11	1, 124.14	35	18	17	1, 720
Yankton.....	827	84, 489.29	29	2, 430.03	37	4	33	2, 864
Utah: Uintah and Ouray	6	448.00	.....	.....	2	.....	2	208

¹ Restrictions removed under act June 21, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 353).

TABLE 28.—*Patents in fee issued under act of May 8, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 182), as modified by acts of May 29, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 444), and June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855).—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Patents in fee issued from May 8, 1906, to June 30, 1918.				Applications for patents in fee dur- ing fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.			
	Original allotments.		Inherited land.		Re- ceived.	De- nied.	Approved.	
	Num- ber.	Acreage.	Num- ber.	Acreage.			Num- ber.	Acreage.
Washington.....	613	55,149.09	312	24,185.51	404	10	394	37,367
Colville.....	225	23,194.30	4	320.00	159	.....	159	17,820
Cushman.....	7	730.00	3	153.90	1	.....	1	160
Spokane.....	94	9,390.50	.....	.....	51	3	48	5,324
Taholah.....	44	3,370.00	2	160.00	47	2	45	3,450
Tulalip.....	19	2,135.36	1	163.85	6	1	5	321
Yakima.....	224	16,328.93	302	23,387.76	140	4	136	10,292
Wisconsin.....	1,477	66,435.49	245	13,211.40	244	1	243	13,610
Hayward.....	80	6,135.04	.....	.....	65	1	64	4,974
Lac du Flambeau.....	14	1,034.14	7	538.10	2	.....	2	160
La Pointe.....	131	10,053.98	27	2,364.09	40	.....	40	2,886
Oneida.....	1,206	46,492.03	210	10,229.21	129	.....	129	5,229
Red Cliff.....	46	2,720.30	1	80.00	8	.....	8	361
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	138	14,077.98	36	2,241.65	67	3	64	6,170
Public domain.....	10	900.00	.....	.....	10	.....	10	900

SUMMARY OF PATENTS IN FEE ISSUED UNDER ACT OF MAY 8, 1906.

	Applica- tions ap- proved.	Acreage approved.
1907.....	889	92,132.50
1908.....	1,987	153,991.78
1909.....	1,166	133,331.79
1910.....	955	99,339.10
1911.....	1,011	115,575.37
1912.....	344	45,529.49
1913.....	520	67,477.49
1914.....	1,148	152,405.44
1915.....	940	124,114.86
1916.....	934	130,980.43
1917.....	2,203	265,440.00
1918.....	4,379	704,269.00
Total.....	16,476	2,084,587.25

TABLE 29.—*Removals of restrictions.*

Fiscal year.	Quapaw (Seneca), Okla. ¹		Five Civilized Tribes. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	544	27,686.40	11,455	801,262.04
1918.....	24	960.00	1,532	141,524.30
1917.....	20	916.88	1,438	155,403.17
1916.....	30	1,401.45	697	42,103.60
1915.....	25	1,095.28	786	50,077.33
1914.....	72	3,889.35	1,106	81,034.72
1913.....	37	1,930.00	956	60,532.64
1912.....	53	3,218.28	652	45,075.51
1911.....	68	4,104.91	953	84,679.34
1910.....	215	10,170.25	1,470	88,070.34
1909.....			1,865	52,761.09

¹ Act of Mar. 3, 1909 (35 Stat. L., 751).² Act of May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312); by departmental approval.

NOTE.—Act of Congress dated May 27, 1908 (35 Stat. L., 312), removing restrictions from all lands of intermarried whites, freedmen, and Indians of less than half Indian blood, and from all lands except homesteads of Indians having half or more than half and less than three-quarters Indian blood, operated to remove restrictions from the lands of 70,000 Indians, who held 8,000,000 acres.

TABLE 30.—*Certificates of competency issued during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918, under act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. L., 855), to Indians holding fee patents with restrictions as to alienation.*

Indians to whom issued.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	433	37,899
1918.....	90	7,523
1917.....	65	4,440
1916.....	90	9,042
1915.....	65	5,616
1914.....	33	3,951
1913.....	23	1,600
1912.....	25	1,917
1911.....	42	3,810
Fort Hall, Idaho.....	15	2,628
Mount Pleasant, Mich.....	12	620
Fond du Lac, Minn.....	21	1,229
Lac du Flambeau, Wis.....	2	160
La Pointe, Wis.....	40	2,886

TABLE 31.—*Certificates of competency issued to Kaw and Osage Indians.*

Fiscal year.	Kaw. ¹		Osage. ²	
	Number.	Acreage.	Number.	Acreage.
Aggregate.....	69	19,504	499	245,345
1918.....	10	1,600	17	8,330
1917.....	7	1,120	21	10,395
1916.....			4	1,960
1915.....	5	800	12	5,880
1914.....	12	1,904	4	1,960
1913.....	1	400	23	10,890
1912.....	1	480	22	10,890
1911.....			84	41,160
1910.....			293	143,570
1909.....	20	8,000	19	9,310
1908.....	6	2,400		
1907.....	6	2,400		
1906.....	1	400		

¹ Act July 1, 1902 (32 Stat. L., 636).² Act June 28, 1906 (34 Stat. L., 539).

TABLE 33.—Buildings, etc., completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
Total.....		\$400,435.19
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Boys' lavatory annex.....	2,630.00
Do.....	Completing dormitory.....	1,000.00
Do.....	Forester's cottage.....	700.00
Do.....	Improvements to sewer.....	500.00
Salt River.....	Cottage, barn, shed, and tank.....	3,170.00
Do.....	Repairing farmers' quarters.....	1,261.20
San Xavier (Indian Oasis).....	Main buildings, lighting, water, and sewer systems.....	26,101.69
Do.....	Barn.....	1,620.00
Do.....	Shop.....	800.00
Do.....	Repairs to buildings.....	488.53
Pima.....	Office.....	3,159.65
Do.....	Warehouse.....	6,228.97
Do.....	Superintendent's cottage.....	3,105.76
Do.....	Employees' cottage.....	2,504.22
Do.....	Field matron's cottage.....	1,333.14
Do.....	Cotton gin.....	1,270.00
Do.....	Alterations to school building.....	785.59
Do.....	Employees' quarters.....	1,109.00
Do.....	Three cottages.....	1,974.00
Navajo.....	Completing a dormitory.....	690.00
Leupp.....	Winslow bridge.....	15,824.40
Colorado River.....	Ice plant.....	2,750.00
Rice Station.....	Reservoir.....	1,900.00
San Carlos.....	Piping for water mains.....	1,405.20
Do.....	Repairs to Black River bridge.....	847.00
California:		
Round Valley.....	One day school.....	1,085.00
Greenville.....	Gymnasium.....	1,075.00
Do.....	Concreting reservoir.....	1,115.00
Fort Bidwell.....	Garage.....	500.00
Do.....	Lavatory annex.....	2,084.50
Campo.....	Two frame buildings.....	650.00
Fort Yuma.....	Horse barn and corral.....	1,305.34
Do.....	Dairy barn.....	1,157.77
Sherman.....	Employees' cottage.....	801.62
Do.....	Forge and shop.....	687.52
Do.....	Addition and screen porches to Minnehaha Lodge.....	3,024.98
Colorado:		
Southern Ute.....	Pump house.....	2,310.66
Do.....	Hay shed.....	1,250.00
Do.....	Commissary.....	2,100.00
Do.....	Barn.....	1,500.00
Do.....	Granary.....	381.50
Idaho:		
Fort Lapwai.....	Heating system, office.....	1,075.00
Do.....	Employees' cottage.....	4,199.55
Do.....	Dairy barn.....	2,200.00
Fort Lapwai Sanatorium.....	Silo.....	838.05
Do.....	Repairs to cottage and office.....	1,726.81
Kansas:		
Haskell.....	Hog house.....	490.00
Do.....	Chicken house.....	550.00
Do.....	Barn.....	3,907.00
Michigan:		
Mount Pleasant.....	Dairyman's cottage.....	1,400.00
Do.....	Henery.....	1,200.00
Minnesota:		
Red Lake (Cross Lake).....	Remodeling main building.....	6,971.97
Do.....	Heating plants.....	2,761.58
Nett Lake Agency.....	Two employees' quarters.....	2,600.00
Nett Lake School.....	Three employees' quarters.....	5,000.00
Do.....	Garage.....	250.00
Pipestone.....	Ditch work.....	1,900.00
Do.....	Repairs to dining hall.....	609.50
Do.....	Septic tank and sewer.....	5,500.00
Do.....	Heating system.....	16,000.00
White Earth.....	Dairy barn.....	2,000.00
Do.....	Remodeling dormitory.....	5,511.62
Do.....	Heating installation, dormitory.....	599.81
Montana: Rocky Boy.....	Log house for farmer.....	657.00
Nebraska:		
Genoa.....	Boiler, water and sewer systems.....	3,580.00
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	2,500.00
Santee.....	Niobrara bridge, 65-foot span.....	6,500.00
Nevada:		
Fort McDermitt.....	Sewer system.....	1,481.24
Western Shoshone.....	Employees' quarters.....	1,700.00
Fallon.....	Guest room, addition to employees' quarters.....	850.00
Moapa River.....	Schoolhouse.....	1,807.00
Carson.....	Dairy barn.....	5,000.00
Do.....	Addition to gymnasium.....	1,899.17
Do.....	Addition to hospital.....	2,890.08
Walker River.....	Flour mill.....	2,645.15

TABLE 33.—Buildings, etc., completed during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918—Con.

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Cost.
New Mexico:		
Zuni	Coal shed	\$250.00
Mescalero	Clerk's cottage	2,500.00
Jicarilla	Hay barn	600.00
Do	Garage	300.00
Do	Cottage No. 9	2,000.00
Pueblo Bonito	Industrial building	7,550.00
Tohatchi	Addition to schoolhouse	30,225.00
San Carlos	Repairs to bridge	1,173.60
San Juan	Ice plant	1,377.00
Do	Completing hospital	3,510.76
North Dakota:		
Turtle Mountain	Cisterns 1, 2, and 3	1,200.00
Fort Berthold	Machine shed	1,215.22
Fort Totten	Drilling well	2,125.17
Oklahoma:		
Cherokee O. T. School	Tahlequah road	10,000.00
Do	Heating plant, main building and schoolhouse	6,000.00
Kiowa	Physician's cottage	3,249.50
Do	Employees' quarters	3,249.50
Do	Principal's cottage	2,649.07
Kiowa (Fort Sill)	Sleeping porches for dormitories	2,200.00
Kiowa (Riverside)	Heating system, principal's cottage	807.00
Kiowa (Rainy Mountain)	Repairing boys' building	560.00
Euchee boarding school	Dairy barn	2,000.00
Do	Cellar	300.00
Do	Blacksmith shop	200.00
Mekuskey	Septic tank	482.00
Eufaula	Employees' Lodge	7,016.00
Nuyaka	Manual-training shop	3,348.03
Pawnee	Barn and implement shed	1,025.00
Ponca	Warehouse	584.14
Bloomfield	Water mains	1,700.00
Do	Sewer connection with city of Ardmore	2,500.00
Do	Gas piping	1,999.80
Cantonment	Improvements to water system	2,849.96
Seger	Cottage	1,565.28
Oregon:		
Umatilla	Two steel bridges (Mission and Thorn Hollow)	26,000.00
Do	Wagon house	508.25
Do	Garage	292.05
Salem	Onion house	1,000.00
Do	Remodeling sewer	4,700.00
Do	Boiler installation	2,075.00
Klamath	Garage	644.23
Pennsylvania:		
Carlisle	Refrigerator	600.00
South Dakota:		
Lower Brule	Barn	2,000.00
Do	Garage	665.00
Do	Repairs to water pipes	975.00
Pierre	Dairy barn	3,958.03
Do	Boiler installation	4,000.00
Springfield	Superintendent's cottage	4,095.00
Flandreau	Coal shed	412.45
Do	Chicken house	457.15
Do	Horse barn	2,267.30
Rosebud	Physician's cottage	4,684.10
Do	Council hall	500.00
Yankton	Completing water system	2,385.55
Canton Asylum	Two cisterns	1,094.50
Cheyenne River	Farmers' cottage	2,447.42
Do	Barn	800.00
Do	Repairing bridge, Whitehorse	485.00
Utah:		
Uintah	Heating plant hospital	3,750.00
Shivwits	Granary	435.00
Goshute	Cottage	600.00
Washington:		
Spokane	do	672.00
Tulalip	Chicken house	191.46
Do	Sewer	485.00
Do	Gutters on dormitories	1,199.00
Do	Painting schoolhouses	2,511.00
Cushman (Chehalis)	Schoolhouse	1,430.00
Cushman (Jamestown)	Water and sewer systems	1,033.00
Wisconsin:		
Tomah	Ice house	1,165.00
Keshena	Cattle shed	365.00
Do	Pump house	615.00
Do	Horse barn	4,600.00
Hayward	Dairy barn	3,200.00
Wyoming:		
Shoshone	Heating plant	1,000.00
Do	Coal sheds	490.00
Do	Steel bridge	3,750.00

TABLE 34.—*Buildings, etc., under construction or contract during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

State and superintendencies.	Improvement.	Amount of authority granted up to July 1, 1918.
Total.....		\$406,104.41
Arizona:		
Fort Apache.....	Boys' dormitory.....	32,903.81
Camp Verde.....	Water and sewer systems.....	3,500.00
San Xavier (Vamori and Santa Rosa).	Outhouses.....	805.99
Do.....	Repairs to buildings.....	1,526.40
Colorado River.....	Employees' quarters.....	5,674.26
Navajo.....	Addition to water system.....	16,000.00
California: Fort Yuma.....	Water system.....	1,463.34
Colorado:		
Southern Ute.....	Electric lighting plant.....	4,395.00
Do.....	Employees' cottage.....	5,000.00
Do.....	Addition to power house.....	2,260.66
Ute Mountain.....	Two cottages.....	49,833.78
Do.....	Two dormitories.....	
Do.....	Schoolhouse.....	
Do.....	Mess hall.....	
Do.....	Power house and laundry.....	
Do.....	Water and sewer systems.....	10,000.00
Do.....	Timber truss bridge.....	
Idaho:		
Fort Lapwai.....	Employees' cottage.....	3,566.00
Do.....	Heating plant for cottage.....	633.55
Minnesota:		
Leech Lake.....	Repairing cottages.....	1,397.58
Red Lake (Cross Lake).....	Laundry.....	5,311.54
Michigan: Mount Pleasant.....	Barn, dairy.....	8,000.00
Montana:		
Fort Belknap.....	Flour mill.....	3,036.55
Do.....	Repairing dairy barn.....	1,400.00
Fort Belknap (Lodgepole).....	Schoolhouse and cottage.....	3,816.00
Tongue River.....	Dairy barn.....	2,800.00
Nebraska: Genoa.....	Two employees' cottages.....	5,251.40
Nevada: Western Shoshone.....	Day schools 1 and 2.....	4,000.00
New Mexico:		
San Juan.....	Repairs to hospital.....	600.00
Do.....	One steel bridge.....	25,172.00
Navajo (Tohatchi).....	Frame dormitory.....	46,600.00
Do.....	Remodeling old dormitory.....	5,119.39
Pueblo Bonito.....	Repairs to school buildings.....	5,490.00
Zuni.....	Addition to power house and boiler setting.....	2,817.00
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	Flour mill.....	2,960.00
North Dakota:	Assembly hall and gymnasium.....	4,000.00
Turtle Mountain.....	Improvements to heating plant.....	442.09
Wahpeton.....	Two cottages.....	4,863.70
Do.....	Industrial cottage.....	1,200.00
Oklahoma:		
Kiowa.....	Lavatory annexes.....	2,200.00
Bloomfield.....	Laundry and heating plant.....	19,938.00
Tishomingo.....	Two dormitories.....	54,800.00
Ponca.....	Salt Fork Bridge.....	5,986.67
Shawnee.....	Heating plant.....	2,072.00
Cherokee O. T. School.....	Lavatory annex, girls' dormitory.....	4,403.99
Euchee.....	Dining hall.....	1,385.00
Oregon:		
Salem.....	Addition to hospital.....	3,728.71
Klamath.....	Office building.....	4,319.89
Umatilla (Tutuilla).....	Day school and outhouses.....	4,381.30
South Dakota:		
Flandreau.....	Water tank.....	1,313.17
Do.....	Improvements to water system.....	1,091.35
Pierre.....	Slip.....	1,020.00
Rosebud.....	Repairs to day schools.....	1,398.49
Do.....	Office.....	750.59
Do.....	Lavatory annexes.....	4,727.84
Pine Ridge.....	Remodeling schoolhouse.....	2,700.00
Wisconsin:		
Lac du Flambeau.....	Employees' quarters No. 112.....	9,780.00
Do.....	Cottage No. 113.....	2,529.52
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	Hospital.....	5,757.25

TABLE 35.—Number and value of individual and tribal live stock, poultry, etc., belonging to Indians, and value of stock purchased, sold, and slaughtered, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.

States and superintendences.	Value.		Number of stock on reservation.					Stock purchased current year.					Value of stock.			
	All stock.	Other stock (burros, swine, poultry).	Horses and mules.	Mares.	Stallions and jacks.	Cattle.			Total value.	Value mis-matches, and mules.	Num-ber stallions and jacks.	Num-ber cows and heifers.	Num-ber bulls.	Sold. ¹	Slaugh-tered.	
						Cows and heifers.	Steers.	Bulls.								
Total, 1918.....	2 \$37,401,101	\$848,808	154,119	92,386	5,039,235	201	86,543	7,869	1,492,657	\$9,408	1,419	12	1,919	455	\$3,996,441	\$1,137,553
1917.....	32,944,660	641,066	156,021	88,074	5,172,217	693	82,550	6,708	1,472,322	688,117	2,399	20	5,239	654	3,324,318	1,187,512
1916.....	28,824,439	487,516	174,736	87,344	5,382,202	784	67,502	6,483	1,562,600	634,445	2,257	43	7,439	724	2,583,069	1,003,170
1915.....	27,166,323	442,056	213,528	147,319	9,433,187	606	68,948	6,055	2,091,883	1,508,525	3,682	72	13,804	1,194	2,114,623	1,199,723
1914.....	24,462,494	490,282	215,616	145,058	10,772,186	995	64,581	4,716	1,980,918	1,568,509	3,451	299	17,099	1,018	1,569,633	571,924
1913.....	22,777,075	(²)	438,908	233,586	25,254,160	127	63,392	4,695	1,700,991						1,571,795	490,808
1912.....	22,238,242	(²)	531,123	(⁴)	(⁴)	265,114	(⁶)	(⁶)	1,789,287							
1911.....	17,971,209	(²)	530,000	(⁴)	(⁴)	269,321	(⁶)	(⁶)	1,219,157							
1900.....	8,187,818	(²)	353,387	(⁴)	(⁴)	257,610	(⁶)	(⁶)	575,710							
1890.....	6,384,441	(²)	443,244	(⁴)	(⁴)	170,419	(⁶)	(⁶)	964,759							
Arizona.....	7,997,452	59,396	57,521	17,412	2,339	51,402	21,553	2,106	987,205	16,892	4	310	4	1,282,442	751,741	
Camp Verde.....	1,800	500	35	20										290		
Colorado River.....	101,256	1,366	271	257	45	1,162	144	26	5					1,500	1,200	
Fort Apache.....	514,900	16,000	3,050	3,000	7	9,000	1,500	400						21,340	3,750	
Tribal.....	41,493							120								
Hayasupal.....	8,868	118	337	275	3	75	6	5						725	595	
Kaibab.....	4,350	10	25	10			17		200		3			735	40	
Tribal.....	18,496					265	50	22								
Leupp.....	913,250	3,750	2,350	2,000	(⁴)	1,600	600	35	155,000					20,800	16,000	
Moqui.....	910,000	5,150	4,150	2,000		132	5,000	100	112,000	72				35,948	96,000	
Navajo.....	3,132,252	4,232	26,690	(⁴)	880	13,781	(⁶)	650	520,000					918,000	550,000	
Pima.....	415,975	1,725	2,300	2,300	557	5,900	3,400	150						24,080	1,880	
Salt River.....	62,735	16,295	700	650	48	565	160	12	12,150		1	250		14,116	1,460	
Tribal.....	14,028					236	25	25								
San Carlos.....	167,740	1,900	2,580	900		1,848	444	14	200					18,517	2,250	
Tribal.....	180,529				42	2,823	1,229	210						215,235	45,000	
San Xavier.....	730,567	6,447	8,300	(⁴)	122	8,200	6,400	160								
Truxton Cañon.....	19,435		100	(⁴)		283	83									
Tribal.....	79,175		243	(⁴)	3	994	520	67								
Western Navajo.....	680,603	1,903	6,300	6,000	500	2,000	2,000	110	200,000	4,470	450			11,206	33,606	

¹ Includes some tribal stock also.
² Includes tribal stock valued at \$2,965,889.
³ Unknown.
⁴ Included with horses and mules.
⁵ Included with cows and heifers.
⁶ Former report.
⁷ Includes 654 steer calves.
⁸ 1917 report, except last two items.

Minnesota.	432, 013	58, 144	926	1, 156	35	1, 787	450	184	507	9, 133	100	5	7	25, 200	10, 137
Fond du Lac.	36, 685	4, 010	34	82		97		3							
Grand Portage.	288	288													
Leech Lake.	37, 980	1, 410	160	140	15	95	10	11		475		3	1		
Nett Lake.	3, 065	200	12	31	3	3		1		340		2	2		
Pipestone (Birch Cooley).	2, 601	542	14			7									
Red Lake.	155, 864	19, 944	296	483	4	485	190	79	351	8, 338	100			25, 200	10, 137
Tribal.	20								1						
White Earth.	192, 500	31, 750	410	420	16	1, 100	280	90	155						
Montana.	9, 098, 504	48, 485	19, 874	18, 124	470	67, 898	29, 009	1, 457	6, 250	86, 369	20	210	4	711, 835	14, 586
Blackfeet.	4, 603, 625		8, 000	5, 000	75	35, 000	20, 000	400	3, 050	5, 000				372, 000	
Tribal.	337, 205		42			14, 851	781	169						50	
Crow.	714, 350	4, 070	3, 000	2, 500	107	3, 200	1, 200			61, 332		150		255	43, 725
Tribal.	873, 632					19, 000	2, 603	546						138, 356	4, 100
Flathead.	994, 300	26, 000	3, 010	1, 400	100	5, 450	1, 200	110	3, 200						
Tribal.	2, 200				4										
Fort Belknap.	422, 795	5, 395	2, 003	2, 800	40	2, 000	1, 000	45		1, 500			4	32, 500	2, 490
Tribal.	145, 565				12	2, 076		84							
Fort Peck.	373, 400	10, 400	2, 000	2, 300	40	2, 000	400	50		42, 500		10		38, 550	4, 150
Rocky Boy's Agency.	11, 722	162	118	124	22	6				2, 242		3	18	1, 560	154
Tongue River.	477, 575	2, 458	1, 701	4, 000	70	3, 000	1, 700	6		13, 795	20	40	68	82, 964	3, 692
Tribal.	92, 205					1, 315	125	47							
Nebraska.	317, 365	113, 940	1, 210	650	2	260		9						8, 508	4, 410
Omaha.	239, 350	104, 050	710	550	2	160		8						8, 508	4, 410
Winnebago.	678, 015	9, 800	500	100		100		1						24, 129	4, 359
Nevada.	354, 932	11, 112	4, 413	726	7	2, 829	756	67		200		3		1, 081	69
Fallon.	11, 948	1, 498	89	107		21				200		3		225	195
Fort McDermitt.	9, 040	40	290	(7)		6								1, 150	550
Moapa River.	4, 900	400	70	30										5, 066	45
Neveda.	18, 415	120	281	(7)		263								16, 607	3, 500
Walker River.	37, 815	3, 720	183	184		1, 674	174	30						(*)	(*)
Tribal.	37, 300					1, 439	511							(*)	(*)
Western Shoshone.	193, 334	1, 034	500	400	7			37						398, 158	188, 195
Tribal.	6, 900			5		25								18, 325	2, 450
Reno Special Agent.	35, 300	4, 300	3, 000											18, 370	1, 075
New Mexico.	4, 765, 314	18, 138	18, 050	15, 850	979	17, 726	4, 853	715	476, 659	6, 665	2, 000	17		112, 338	39, 020
Jicarilla.	132, 060	340	1, 503	(7)	50	435	80	6	8, 400	2, 065	2, 000	1		177, 375	48, 500
Tribal.	192, 026	230	21			1, 122	361	77	7, 914					71, 750	67, 150
Mescalero.	120, 625	575	675	1, 400	47	500	25	9	7, 150	4, 200		12			
Tribal.	158, 775		48	(7)	10	2, 050	850	86							
Pueblo Bonito.	836, 900	3, 100	3, 000	200	200	3, 000	300	100	137, 000						
Pueblo day schools.	1, 202, 748	8, 413	3, 263	3, 000	89	5, 919	1, 087	307	81, 995	150		2			
San Juan.	1, 574, 000	3, 000	9, 000	8, 000	550	5, 000	2, 000	80	185, 200						
Tribal.	3, 600														
Zuni.	484, 980	5, 580	440	450	33	700	150	50	47, 000	250		2			

1 Includes calves.
2 Includes mares.
3 Includes steers.
4 1917 report.
5 Includes steers and calves.
6 As reported.
7 Included with horses and mules.
8 Not reported.
9 1917 report, except last two items.

South Dakota	4,438,580	80,835	18,973	22,352	473	20,964	9,038	1,641	2,983	63,509	3,209	384	5	200	5	470,582	48,630
Cheyenne River	511,532	7,177	4,784	6,807	84	4,720	1,009	54	2,120	4,444	---	26	---	20	---	70,150	4,250
Tribal	677,109	1,949	62	3	12	215	3	98	1,062	---	---	---	---	---	---	(²)	(³)
Crow Creek	323,387	6,400	1,200	1,600	20	1,600	800	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Flandreau	9,800	1,900	35	22	---	20	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Lower Brule	333,573	514	1,140	---	12	1,601	700	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tribal	36,868	26,333	514	1,140	15	3,271	73	39	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Pine Ridge	1,413,317	16,382	7,554	6,755	194	11,654	4,626	1,099	249	5,386	480	48	---	5	---	11,410	680
Tribal	10,586	5,019	4,221	4,574	104	5,755	2,314	51	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Rosebud	19,200	4,757	224	429	12	315	30	152	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tribal	158,777	10,918	879	1,000	16	713	80	18	274	31,450	650	222	3	132	2	59,240	28,075
Sieston	320,163	5,131	267	771	59	6,020	550	162	248	8,361	1,871	40	---	6	2	14,150	---
Yankton	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Utah	750,391	275	127	10	2	20	50	2	3,511	51,823	630	96	1	479	37	16,250	2,150
Goshute	11,825	65	60	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Shoshone	5,265	4,791	780	750	57	6,000	500	160	3,511	51,293	630	92	1	479	37	16,250	2,150
Utah and Ouray	733,301	42,941	3,401	1,844	136	7,392	2,035	210	6,319	15,304	92	74	1	21	40	135,810	19,478
Washington	900,475	27,002	1,146	1,426	88	4,774	1,643	121	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colville	563,807	1,792	189	64	2	136	90	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tribal	21,700	1,792	189	64	2	136	90	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gushman	23,742	1,792	189	64	2	136	90	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Neah Bay	12,570	150	62	46	2	145	25	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spokane	40,677	737	229	135	14	340	17	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tribal	2,000	100	100	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Taholah	8,005	330	25	25	1	50	10	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tulalip	96,304	12,730	219	140	2	509	50	34	1,319	1,722	67	4	---	217	1	11,955	669
Yakima	131,780	200	1,431	8	27	1,113	200	31	5,000	9,397	25	70	1	4	---	---	---
Wisconsin	480,491	28,917	1,973	1,013	17	1,878	80	26	58	31,762	1,367	152	---	105	---	15,478	10,092
Grand Rapids	74,389	2,364	300	325	2	15	6	2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hayward	27,280	2,260	150	150	---	200	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Keshena	93,965	6,940	9478	136	3	345	24	4	56	6,150	13	94	---	215	---	1,020	575
Lac du Flambeau	17,249	1,330	65	63	3	29	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Laona	36,700	1,000	50	9180	12	80	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
La Pointe	80,675	8,425	95	147	---	150	50	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ojibwa	138,680	6,040	815	(¹)	---	1,010	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Red Cliff	11,573	6,958	20	12	---	249	---	---	2	2,579	144	3	---	22	---	---	---
Wyoming	898,116	2,320	1,225	1,300	131	8,902	3,705	262	200	6,247	96	44	---	2	---	31,100	2,650
Shoshone	477,570	2,320	1,202	1,300	110	24,500	1,200	90	200	6,247	96	44	---	22	---	31,100	2,650
Tribal	420,546	---	23	---	21	4,402	2,505	172	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

¹ Included with horses.

² Includes calves.

³ Not reported.

⁴ As reported.

⁵ Includes steers.

⁶ 1917 report.

⁷ Ponies not included.

⁸ No record.

⁹ Includes ponies.

¹⁰ Includes colts.

TABLE 36.—*Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1918.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General adminis- tration.	Health.	Allot- ting.	Irriga- tion.	Farm- ing.	Fores- try.	School.
Grand total....	\$40,160,810	\$3,357,364	\$1,532,469	\$33,887	\$17,334,984	\$1,739,737	\$1,120,679	\$15,036,690
Arizona.....	3,039,075	313,316	235,459	22,675	19,565	181,982	34,020	2,232,058
Camp Verde.....	52,270	37,120	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,825
Colorado River....	107,767	10,849	2,759	.....	.....	12,407	.....	81,752
Fort Apache.....	376,911	68,757	11,870	.....	.....	.....	19,549	276,735
Fort Mojave.....	115,154	1,050	6,847	.....	.....	12,084	.....	95,173
Havasupia.....	7,610	2,755	240	.....	.....	1,560	.....	3,055
Kaibab.....	6,840	1,882	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,888
Leupp.....	110,366	15,160	7,440	.....	1,465	6,111	.....	80,190
Moqui.....	175,900	24,000	29,000	.....	.....	5,900	.....	117,000
Navajo ¹	474,610	42,075	48,000	.....	.....	8,500	2,621	373,414
Phoenix.....	737,234	.....	81,612	.....	.....	.....	.....	655,622
Pima ¹	243,066	3,437	19,075	350	12,555	91,882	.....	115,767
Rice Station.....	119,623	.....	4,825	.....	.....	.....	.....	114,798
Salt River.....	41,835	18,848	635	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,552
San Carlos.....	146,012	77,730	5,350	22,325	.....	.....	11,850	28,757
San Xavier.....	53,798	4,473	3,377	.....	.....	11,868	.....	34,080
Truxton Canon....	122,288	.....	7,894	.....	5,545	.....	.....	108,849
Western Navajo....	² 147,791	5,180	6,140	.....	.....	31,670	.....	104,801
California.....	1,051,261	43,945	48,825	125	42,561	79,180	5,408	831,217
Bishop.....	32,439	760	100	125	.....	440	.....	31,014
Campo.....	11,968	2,285	200	.....	.....	1,200	.....	8,283
Digger.....	10,785	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,785
Fort Bidwell.....	81,814	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,164
Fort Yuma.....	107,944	2,400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105,544
Greenville.....	78,943	.....	5,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,838
Hoopa Valley.....	90,514	5,025	16,475	.....	.....	6,075	2,275	60,664
Maki.....	16,189	12,959	110	.....	1,000	.....	.....	2,120
Pala.....	70,804	12,860	1,620	.....	41,486	4,260	.....	10,578
Round Valley.....	88,177	3,850	550	.....	.....	500	2,905	80,372
Sherman Insti- tute.....	404,049	.....	24,365	.....	.....	63,432	.....	316,252
Soboba.....	41,969	1,250	300	.....	.....	3,273	.....	37,146
Tule River.....	15,666	1,906	.....	.....	75	.....	228	13,457
Colorado.....	110,512	35,141	1,139	.....	2,140	13,790	.....	58,302
Southern Ute.....	74,690	21,455	.....	.....	2,140	.....	.....	51,095
Ute Mountain ¹ ...	35,822	13,686	1,139	.....	.....	13,790	.....	7,207
Idaho.....	481,559	93,903	99,618	.....	25,590	34,853	2,094	225,501
Coeur d'Alene....	65,014	50,832	1,620	.....	.....	980	1,094	10,488
Fort Hall.....	281,453	43,071	12,001	.....	25,590	26,887	.....	173,904
Fort Lapwai.....	135,092	.....	85,997	.....	.....	6,986	1,000	41,109
Iowa: Sac and Fox...	90,168	.....	83,840	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,328
Kansas.....	630,943	9,550	25,315	.....	.....	138,111	.....	457,967
Haskell Institute.	532,043	.....	25,038	.....	.....	130,675	.....	376,330
Kickapoo.....	84,478	.....	277	.....	.....	7,436	.....	76,765
Potawatomi.....	14,422	9,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,872
Michigan.....	240,597	310	11,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	228,772
Mackinac ¹	2,385	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,075
Mount Pleasant...	238,212	.....	11,515	.....	.....	.....	.....	226,697
Minnesota.....	861,030	134,257	89,844	.....	.....	8,016	33,256	595,657
Cass Lake.....	15,660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,660
Fond du Lac.....	37,039	7,525	25,124	.....	.....	80	.....	4,310
Grand Portage ¹ ...	9,482	9,132	.....	.....	.....	.....	350	.....
Leech Lake.....	118,643	42,276	6,732	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,640
Nett Lake.....	38,758	4,200	275	.....	.....	.....	271	34,012
Pipestone.....	169,080	.....	6,040	.....	.....	.....	.....	163,040
Red Lake.....	169,369	23,704	25,029	.....	.....	7,936	8,635	104,065
Vermillion Lake....	81,470	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,000	57,470
White Earth.....	221,524	47,420	26,644	.....	.....	.....	.....	147,460

¹ 1917 report.² Decreased valuation.

TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General adminis- tration.	Health.	Allot- ting.	Irriga- tion.	Farm- ing.	Fores- try.	School.
Montana.....	\$1,445,143	\$369,722	\$67,168	\$740	\$248,255	\$138,360	\$18,900	\$601,998
Blackfeet.....	180,432	39,994	23,416	.....	.....	6,555	.....	110,467
Crow.....	278,128	100,316	20,850	.....	.....	45,700	475	110,787
Flathead ¹	351,321	83,978	1,480	.....	246,755	6,509	12,025	574
Fort Belknap.....	344,142	65,045	3,300	.....	.....	42,700	3,000	230,097
Fort Peck.....	155,153	50,840	15,310	740	.....	12,985	.....	75,278
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	9,722	5,305	112	.....	.....	3,005	.....	1,300
Tongue River.....	126,245	24,244	2,700	.....	1,500	20,906	3,400	73,495
Nebraska.....	538,403	74,920	36,248	.....	.....	31,930	.....	395,305
Genoa.....	394,180	10,875	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Omaha.....	38,480	6,550	.....	.....	.....	31,930	.....	383,305
Santee ².....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnebago.....	105,743	57,495	36,248	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000
Nevada.....	417,537	87,419	44,164	25	4,310	66,386	.....	215,233
Carson.....	140,626	1,796	21,297	.....	.....	37,363	.....	80,170
Fallon.....	17,098	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,098
Fort McDermitt.....	17,342	3,835	850	25	.....	3,533	.....	9,099
Moapa River.....	7,574	1,210	100	.....	110	.....	.....	6,154
Nevada.....	82,160	8,700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,460
Walker River.....	26,954	6,875	1,565	.....	4,200	7,267	.....	7,047
Western Shoshone.....	97,634	36,953	20,276	.....	.....	18,223	.....	22,182
Reno, special agent.....	28,149	28,050	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
New Mexico.....	1,657,159	80,524	111,878	250	11,475	95,548	25,170	1,332,314
Albuquerque.....	347,661	9,631	12,044	.....	.....	.....	.....	325,986
Jicarilla.....	168,863	35,285	21,974	.....	.....	20,095	11,070	80,429
Mescalero.....	161,903	24,998	21,700	.....	.....	11,150	10,650	93,405
Pueblo Bonito.....	145,967	.....	1,300	250	.....	9,040	.....	135,377
Pueblo day schools.....	139,554	1,600	16,274	.....	.....	12,168	.....	109,512
San Juan.....	304,345	8,750	26,190	.....	.....	16,970	3,300	249,135
Santa Fe.....	237,283	.....	3,108	.....	.....	.....	.....	234,175
Zuni.....	151,583	250	9,288	.....	11,475	26,125	150	104,295
New York: New York Agency.....	710	135	575	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	145,377	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,000	141,377
North Dakota.....	1,094,592	177,155	77,470	.....	313	111,034	.....	728,620
Bismarck ³	84,361	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84,361
Fort Berthold.....	118,378	54,685	2,125	.....	313	53,300	.....	7,945
Fort Totten.....	229,911	7,729	6,611	.....	.....	4,010	.....	211,561
Standing Rock ³	342,139	69,302	31,775	.....	.....	48,108	.....	192,954
Turtle Mountain.....	92,653	39,556	16,844	.....	.....	5,616	.....	30,637
Wahpeton.....	227,150	5,873	20,115	.....	.....	.....	.....	201,162
Oklahoma.....	3,440,734	192,719	167,685	1,005	.....	239,808	.....	2,839,517
Cantonment.....	140,649	6,000	740	75	.....	59,200	.....	74,634
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	413,297	23,439	20,803	.....	.....	87,984	.....	281,071
Chilocco.....	860,745	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	860,745
Choctaw - Chicka- saw Sanatorium.....	73,554	.....	73,554	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kiowa.....	603,344	42,950	60,825	.....	.....	77,324	.....	422,245
Osage.....	221,833	40,740	1,240	.....	.....	1,200	.....	178,653
Otoe.....	63,808	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	63,808
Pawnee.....	126,940	23,323	716	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,901
Ponca.....	83,109	21,896	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,963
Sac and Fox.....	54,743	12,762	1,170	.....	.....	.....	.....	40,811
Seger.....	174,731	15,299	7,005	930	.....	.....	.....	151,497
Seneca.....	23,245	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,245
Shawnee.....	113,698	6,310	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107,388
Total.....	2,953,696	192,719	166,303	1,005	.....	225,708	.....	2,367,961

¹ As reported.

² Santee included under Yankton, S. Dak.

³ 1917 report.

TABLE 36.—Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General adminis- tration.	Health.	Allot- ting.	Irriga- tion.	Farm- ing.	Fores- try.	School.
Oklahoma—Contd. Five Civilized Tribes schools..	\$487,038	.....	\$1,382	.....	.....	\$14,100	.....	\$471,556
Armstrong Academy..	55,617	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55,617
Bloomfield Seminary..	45,435	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,435
Cherokee Or- phan School	68,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68,633
E u c h e e Boarding School.....	52,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,600	.....	41,425
E u f a u l a Boarding School.....	49,135	.....	968	.....	.....	3,500	.....	44,667
Jones Male Academy..	33,874	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,874
Mekusukay Academy..	61,414	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,064
N u y a k a Boarding School.....	42,940	.....	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,876
Tuskahoma Academy..	39,855	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39,855
Wheelock Academy..	38,110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,110
Oregon.....	821,525	\$23,978	7,048	\$30	\$12,707	101,274	\$38,240	638,248
Klamath ¹	163,240	6,775	2,440	.....	9,319	11,735	25,260	107,711
Roseburg ¹	2,280	2,200	.....	30	.....	.....	50	.....
Salem.....	391,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	391,810
Siletz.....	18,956	7,883	1,888	.....	.....	.....	500	8,685
Umatilla.....	146,254	3,145	.....	.....	3,388	86,539	580	52,602
Warm Springs..	98,985	3,975	2,720	.....	.....	3,000	11,850	77,440
Pennsylvania: Car- lsruhe.....	559,767	.....	27,525	.....	.....	91,592	.....	440,650
South Dakota.....	3,068,915	674,372	297,181	5,053	27,440	310,046	189,132	1,565,691
Canton Asylum..	139,974	.....	139,974	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River..	454,284	228,332	44,328	4,398	.....	48,309	.....	128,917
Crow Creek.....	130,297	30,946	17,571	225	.....	18,000	.....	63,555
Flandreau.....	306,710	7,750	4,625	.....	.....	56,164	.....	238,171
Lower Brule.....	119,004	52,212	6,017	.....	.....	8,850	.....	51,925
Pierre.....	290,973	.....	6,902	.....	26,500	55,563	.....	202,008
Pine Ridge.....	703,537	196,800	21,547	430	.....	30,660	\$ 189,057	265,043
Rapid City.....	263,575	4,390	5,145	.....	.....	66,195	.....	187,845
Rosebud.....	444,868	99,933	48,100	.....	940	24,860	75	270,960
Sisseton.....	81,272	19,361	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	61,461
Springfield.....	36,991	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36,991
Yankton.....	97,430	34,648	2,522	.....	.....	1,445	.....	58,815
Utah.....	218,758	123,484	6,710	.....	47,967	.....	4,360	36,237
Goshute.....	7,260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,260
Shivwits.....	12,770	485	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,085
Utah and Ouray ²	198,728	122,999	6,510	.....	47,967	.....	4,360	16,892
Washington.....	1,492,508	653,951	60,170	.....	.....	67,249	51,909	659,229
Colville.....	189,292	70,754	5,193	.....	.....	58,639	34,334	20,372
Cushman.....	364,956	110	11,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	353,846
Neah Bay.....	12,251	7,551	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,700
Spokane.....	578,921	\$ 521,832	33,554	.....	.....	.....	6,850	16,685
Taholah.....	20,810	800	800	.....	.....	.....	725	18,485
Tulalip.....	210,954	27,304	6,600	.....	.....	.....	1,995	175,055
Yakima.....	115,324	25,600	3,023	.....	.....	8,610	8,005	70,086

¹ 1917 report.² Includes forest reserve.³ Increase last year due to supplies on hand.⁴ Includes value land and old Spokane Sanatorium.

TABLE 36.—*Distribution of Government property valuations June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total value.	General adminis- tration.	Health.	Allot- ting.	Irriga- tion.	Farm- ing.	Fores- try.	School.
Wisconsin.....	\$1,410,351	\$47,646	\$26,227	.....	\$600	\$24,928	\$695,690	\$615,260
Hayward.....	164,289	2,221	5,640	.....	.....	18,550	50	137,828
Keshena.....	873,834	35,062	11,717	.....	.....	4,138	695,290	127,627
Lac du Flambeau	91,464	805	1,370	.....	.....	.....	.....	89,289
Laona.....	1,075	715	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	9,553	8,403	350	.....	600	150	50	.....
Oneida.....	72,671	.....	1,460	.....	.....	.....	.....	71,211
Red Cliff.....	3,670	440	520	.....	.....	2,090	300	320
Tomah.....	193,795	.....	4,810	.....	.....	.....	.....	188,985
Wyoming: Shoshone .	428,155	154,153	6,865	.....	51,778	5,650	18,500	191,209
State totals....	23,244,779	3,290,600	1,532,469	\$29,903	494,701	1,739,737	1,120,679	15,036,690
Miscellaneous.....	16,916,031	66,764	.....	8,984	16,840,283	.....	.....	.....
Warehouses.....	1 2,884	1 2,884	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liquor suppres- sion.....	1 650	1 650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Allotting service	1 8,984	.....	.....	1 8,984	.....	.....	.....	.....
Irrigation service (cost).....	16,840,283	.....	.....	.....	16,840,283	.....	.....	.....
Indian office.....	63,230	63,230	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ 1917 report.

Round Valley.....	944,670	922,205	685,568	75,000	7,354	46,000	6,700	101,583	22,465	320	12,595	9,550
Soboba.....	558,880	130,274	.....	.....	.....	26,783	8,450	95,041	428,606	401,450	27,156	.....
Tule River.....	580,136	55,997	.....	.....	1,037	9,000	1,500	44,460	524,139	67,000	456,000	1,139
Colorado.....	2,638,880	624,265	226,920	4,000	194,166	15,500	11,000	172,679	2,014,615	512,050	12,600	1,489,965
Southern Ute.....	1,075,037	367,867	226,920	4,000	61,268	13,500	11,000	51,179	707,170	.....	.....	707,170
Ute Mountain.....	1,563,543	256,398	.....	.....	132,898	2,000	.....	121,500	1,307,445	512,050	12,600	782,795
Florida: Seminole.....	123,721	11,975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,975	111,746	111,746	.....	.....
Idaho.....	15,242,018	12,348,490	10,519,615	214,640	318,957	368,000	205,000	721,278	2,893,528	1,314,341	1,425,046	154,141
Coeur d'Alone.....	2,833,727	2,628,061	1,950,989	179,640	155,741	160,000	45,000	136,700	205,666	59,202	23,661	122,803
Fort Hall.....	5,256,900	3,923,737	3,410,655	.....	17,954	88,000	38,000	369,128	1,333,163	761,614	556,355	15,164
Fort Lapwai.....	7,151,891	5,796,692	5,157,989	35,000	145,262	120,000	123,000	215,450	1,354,699	498,525	845,000	16,174
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	729,126	49,696	.....	.....	20,296	16,200	3,000	10,200	679,430	333,388	1,500	344,542
Kansas.....	4,270,364	4,051,321	2,870,476	.....	217,241	275,684	122,000	565,920	219,043	.....	.....	219,043
Haskell Institute.....	7,234	7,234	.....	.....	7,234	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kickapoo.....	2,278,517	2,182,007	1,535,230	.....	105,640	140,384	92,000	308,693	96,510	.....	.....	96,510
Potawatomi.....	1,984,613	1,862,080	1,335,186	.....	104,367	135,300	30,000	257,227	122,533	.....	.....	122,533
Michigan: Mackinac.....	446,632	444,036	165,556	81,962	27,563	118,000	23,000	27,955	2,566	.....	.....	2,566
Minnesota.....	18,047,596	9,449,806	5,847,441	208,500	900,122	1,645,550	292,000	556,193	8,597,790	1,283,894	990,198	6,323,698
Fond du Lac.....	1,041,543	498,048	305,500	7,500	94,363	45,000	9,000	36,685	543,495	.....	.....	543,495
Grand Portage.....	319,943	90,778	50,000	25,000	15,490	.....	.....	228,288	229,165	38,000	10,000	181,165
Iech Lake.....	2,060,132	1,153,491	507,881	35,000	123,650	420,000	17,500	49,960	906,651	.....	.....	906,651
Nott Lake.....	1,079,919	777,978	625,183	126,000	14,600	6,750	2,200	3,295	301,941	.....	.....	301,941
Pipestone (Biren Cooley).....	64,995	63,452	45,500	.....	7,251	7,800	300	2,601	1,543	.....	.....	1,543
Red Lake.....	3,604,407	382,618	46,500	.....	57,754	91,000	63,000	170,894	3,221,789	1,208,644	955,598	1,067,547
White Earth.....	9,876,647	6,483,441	4,313,927	15,000	587,014	1,075,000	200,000	292,500	3,393,206	37,250	24,600	3,331,356
Montana.....	55,462,651	27,503,894	17,290,092	756,465	730,296	613,124	514,460	7,599,367	27,958,847	18,616,725	7,312,627	2,029,495
Blackfeet.....	11,123,491	7,878,899	3,025,100	.....	.....	160,174	90,000	4,604,625	3,244,592	2,136,187	1,062,205	46,200
Crow.....	12,751,694	5,651,260	4,555,162	2,000	359,748	120,000	100,000	714,350	7,100,449	5,527,907	898,452	674,075
Flathead.....	12,529,382	5,631,153	3,567,100	675,000	129,753	155,000	110,000	994,300	6,898,229	1,953,092	4,202,200	742,937
Fort Belknap.....	7,101,621	494,053	.....	.....	19,258	28,000	24,000	422,795	6,607,568	6,289,739	337,565	264
Fort Peck.....	7,764,175	7,208,901	6,342,730	79,465	194,766	74,550	144,000	373,400	6,555,274	.....	.....	555,274
Rocky Boy's Agency.....	352,917	22,182	.....	.....	.....	5,400	3,460	13,322	330,735	326,400	.....	4,335
Tongue River.....	3,893,371	617,356	.....	.....	26,781	70,000	43,000	477,575	3,222,015	2,403,400	812,205	6,410

1 Data incomplete.

2 Includes \$2,965,889 tribal stock.

3 Includes interest balances on interest bearing trust funds, and \$3,858,322.66 tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and national banks of Oklahoma.

4 Includes tribal stock.

5 1916 report.

6 1917 report, except last item.

7 Sundry reservations.

8 Includes timber on Vermillion Lake School.

TABLE 37.—Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1918—Continued.

States and superintendencies.	Individual.					Tribal.						
	Total individual and tribal property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. ¹	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry and other property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Nebraska.....	\$11,631,664	\$11,219,656	\$9,800,791	.....	\$160,000	\$739,500	\$202,000	\$317,365	\$412,008	\$246,567	.....	\$165,441
Omaha.....	7,517,791	7,239,350	6,000,000	.....	160,000	660,000	180,000	239,350	278,441	225,000	.....	53,441
Winnebago.....	4,113,873	3,980,306	3,800,791	.....	.....	79,500	22,000	78,015	133,567	21,567	.....	112,000
Nevada.....	3,041,952	1,501,008	823,060	\$8,000	9,601	70,830	275,565	313,952	1,540,944	1,478,445	\$59,200	3,299
Fallon.....	155,528	152,528	128,680	.....	.....	9,000	2,900	11,948	3,000	3,000	.....	.....
Fort McDermitt.....	63,810	55,570	35,630	.....	.....	4,000	7,000	9,040	8,240	8,240	.....	.....
Moapa River.....	161,700	161,700	155,000	.....	.....	850	750	5,100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	702,810	48,310	.....	.....	5,000	5,480	19,415	18,415	654,500	639,500	15,000	.....
Walker River.....	581,716	399,531	342,475	.....	241	11,000	8,000	37,815	182,185	144,885	37,300	.....
Western Shoshone.....	1,126,353	433,334	.....	.....	.....	14,500	222,500	196,334	693,019	682,820	6,900	3,299
Reno, special agent.....	250,035	250,035	161,375	8,000	4,360	26,000	15,000	35,300	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	23,434,215	6,907,771	877,833	1,095,000	30,805	714,800	218,400	3,970,933	16,526,444	11,288,673	5,044,621	193,150
Hicarilla.....	2,143,478	1,580,238	316,833	1,095,000	8,645	11,300	11,400	137,060	563,240	171,441	222,026	169,773
Mescalero.....	5,485,852	186,785	.....	.....	22,160	28,000	16,000	120,625	5,299,067	619,800	4,658,775	20,492
Pueblo Bonito.....	3,273,536	1,397,500	561,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	836,500	1,875,836	1,875,500	.....	336
Pueblo day schools.....	4,998,825	1,791,248	.....	.....	.....	420,500	98,000	1,272,748	3,207,577	3,132,135	73,720	1,722
San Juan.....	5,994,427	1,722,000	.....	.....	.....	85,000	33,000	1,604,000	4,272,427	4,204,000	67,600	827
Zuni.....	1,538,297	230,000	.....	.....	.....	170,000	60,000	.....	1,308,297	1,285,797	22,500	.....
New York: New York Agency.....	4,504,365	1,171	.....	.....	1,171	.....	.....	.....	4,503,194	4,442,350	.....	60,844
North Carolina: Cherokee.....	967,116	186,323	.....	.....	23,518	71,980	6,250	84,575	780,793	588,000	192,000	793
North Dakota.....	25,081,946	23,268,136	19,537,850	.....	894,948	697,000	415,000	1,723,338	1,813,810	698,103	28,500	1,087,207
Fort Berthold.....	4,285,369	3,344,371	1,524,353	.....	627,958	295,000	250,000	647,060	940,998	698,103	.....	242,895
Fort Totten.....	1,516,856	1,514,274	1,288,289	.....	29,629	67,000	70,000	59,356	2,582	.....	.....	2,582
Standing Rock.....	14,780,195	13,743,262	13,563,208	.....	159,537	187,000	50,000	781,517	36,933	.....	28,500	8,433
Turtle Mountain.....	4,499,526	3,666,223	3,160,000	.....	77,824	148,000	45,000	235,405	833,297	.....	.....	833,297

Okahoma.....	255,022,091	220,841,425	199,287,091	72,000	14,197,804	4,000,051	1,280,953	2,005,526	34,181,266	13,600,750	71,718	20,508,798
Cantonment.....	1,361,054	1,359,159	1,064,240	.....	50,769	97,000	65,000	82,150	1,895	.....	.....	1,895
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	5,043,467	4,423,386	3,780,002	.....	205,051	157,701	40,893	239,739	620,081	.....	.....	620,081
Five Civilized Tribes.....	191,175,978	168,579,343	157,942,380	(*)	10,636,963	(*)	415,000	250,000	22,596,635	612,734,384	71,718	9,790,533
Kiowa.....	19,747,881	16,837,861	13,919,010	.....	1,383,851	870,000	500,000	839,850	2,910,020	.....	.....	2,910,020
Osage.....	19,244,015	12,775,114	8,601,238	.....	1,352,026	1,485,000	500,000	839,850	6,465,901	.....	.....	6,465,901
Otoe.....	1,754,316	1,644,586	1,351,531	72,000	.....	81,500	57,500	82,355	109,430	6,480	.....	102,950
Pawnee.....	3,577,532	3,418,272	2,638,804	.....	61,580	635,000	23,000	39,888	139,260	.....	.....	159,200
Ponca.....	2,742,230	2,652,285	2,261,400	.....	95,925	179,650	44,110	71,200	89,945	4,800	.....	85,145
Sac and Fox.....	1,646,788	1,285,953	939,327	.....	173,086	95,900	22,500	55,990	360,836	.....	.....	360,836
Seger.....	2,134,800	2,134,438	1,739,600	.....	138,921	140,850	43,750	71,317	362	.....	.....	362
Seneca.....	4,356,401	4,346,539	3,852,605	.....	31,729	222,450	50,250	189,905	9,862	6,070	.....	3,792
Shawnee.....	2,238,228	1,381,189	1,176,954	.....	67,953	35,400	18,950	81,932	857,039	849,016	.....	8,023
Oregon.....	45,571,818	12,063,964	7,505,140	2,404,900	256,030	370,000	161,000	1,366,894	33,507,854	4,012,785	29,180,967	314,102
Klamath ³	28,943,558	2,954,391	1,270,880	540,000	50,741	133,000	38,000	921,770	25,989,167	2,169,000	23,708,000	111,167
Roseburg.....	2,675,862	2,673,698	521,981	1,800,000	96,717	115,000	65,000	75,000	2,164	.....	.....	2,164
Siletz.....	701,085	339,421	374,500	19,000	25,949	.....	.....	19,972	281,644	12,800	195,000	53,844
Umatilla.....	5,575,751	5,103,354	4,639,850	8,400	53,084	105,000	28,000	269,020	472,397	305,010	21,300	146,087
Warm Springs.....	893,100	893,100	697,929	37,500	23,539	17,000	30,000	81,132	6,782,482	1,525,975	5,255,667	840
South Dakota.....	58,597,079	51,324,583	42,638,696	59,000	1,983,559	1,456,375	822,000	4,365,253	7,272,196	2,004,139	223,727	5,044,330
Canton Asylum.....	1,721	1,721	.....	.....	1,721	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheyenne River.....	10,932,549	8,064,973	6,864,854	.....	143,587	350,000	80,000	626,532	2,867,576	1,402,700	57,109	1,407,767
Crow Creek.....	3,168,523	3,063,827	2,521,261	.....	44,179	115,000	55,000	328,387	104,696	.....	.....	104,696
Flandreau.....	121,890	121,890	84,000	.....	690	20,000	7,000	10,200	3,058	.....	.....	3,058
Lower Brule.....	2,314,815	2,149,611	1,662,770	9,000	74,268	50,000	15,000	338,573	164,204	76,000	36,868	51,336
Pine Ridge.....	15,746,405	14,462,970	12,295,900	50,000	173,753	225,000	295,000	1,423,317	1,263,435	525,439	110,550	647,446
Rosebud.....	13,611,279	11,339,046	9,240,779	.....	646,463	99,500	193,000	1,159,304	2,272,233	.....	19,200	2,283,033
Sisseton.....	7,155,860	6,855,968	6,144,180	.....	212,160	246,375	96,000	138,177	289,892	.....	.....	289,892
Yankton ⁶	5,541,969	5,264,857	3,824,952	.....	686,242	351,900	82,000	320,163	277,102	.....	.....	277,102
Utah.....	5,900,405	3,298,049	2,120,048	.....	270,510	93,200	60,200	754,091	2,602,356	579,400	34,875	1,988,081
Goshute.....	54,825	14,825	.....	.....	.....	1,500	500	12,825	40,000	40,000	.....	.....
Shivwits.....	18,265	9,765	.....	.....	.....	2,600	1,700	5,465	8,500	8,500	.....	.....
Uintah and Ouray.....	5,827,315	3,273,459	2,120,048	.....	270,510	89,100	58,000	735,801	2,563,856	530,900	34,875	1,988,081

⁵ Includes \$4,580,000 Liberty loan bonds.
⁶ Includes \$12,319,000 lowest estimate value of coal.
⁷ Includes \$748,000 Liberty loan bonds.
⁸ Includes Santee formerly listed in Nebraska.

¹ Tribal timber.
² Sundry reservations.
³ 1917 report except last item.
⁴ Not reported.

TABLE 37.—*Value of Indians' individual and tribal property, June 30, 1918—Continued.*

States and superintendencies.	Total individual and tribal property.	Individual.					Tribal.					
		Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber.	Funds in banks and in hands of superintendents. ¹	Homes, furniture, barns, etc.	Wagons, implements, etc.	Stock, poultry and other property.	Total.	Lands exclusive of timber.	Timber and stock.	Balance of funds in treasury.
Washington.....	\$47,000,209	\$30,653,198	\$23,638,593	\$4,068,601	\$882,607	\$512,012	\$659,935	\$891,450	\$16,347,011	\$4,491,915	\$11,590,200	\$264,806
Colville.....	12,956,087	11,000,118	8,883,370	400,000	316,589	243,062	593,200	563,897	1,955,969	851,545	1,024,407	80,017
Cushman.....	667,631	562,980	439,208	48,000	22,840	21,000	7,190	24,742	104,651	.....	.....	104,651
Neah Bay.....	377,098	79,741	17,000	4,000	22,871	31,850	4,775	21,245	297,357	22,357	275,000	.....
Spokane.....	3,086,864	1,543,849	860,020	523,440	39,212	62,000	13,500	45,677	1,543,015	421,845	1,092,500	28,670
Taholah.....	9,428,868	1,641,030	350,892	1,227,566	2,117	41,650	10,000	8,805	7,837,838	1,512,894	6,319,908	5,036
Tulalip.....	4,403,323	4,399,616	2,585,197	1,320,465	254,930	112,450	31,270	95,304	3,707	.....	.....	3,707
Yakima.....	16,030,338	11,425,864	10,502,906	545,130	246,048	(2)	(2)	131,780	4,604,474	1,683,274	2,878,475	42,725
Wisconsin.....	19,315,544	7,435,564	3,249,239	152,297	1,733,852	1,226,700	193,285	880,191	11,879,980	3,535,252	6,096,882	2,247,846
Grand Rapids.....	365,875	259,389	60,000	.....	(2)	100,000	25,000	74,389	106,486	.....	3,400	103,086
Hayward.....	794,977	793,977	594,000	69,000	62,917	35,000	5,000	28,060	1,000	1,000	.....	.....
Keshona.....	11,702,247	648,325	.....	.....	125,075	56,000	23,385	443,865	11,053,922	3,085,340	5,980,911	1,987,671
Las du Flambeau.....	1,014,290	734,848	.....	29,297	87,108	216,000	31,200	17,249	279,442	102,089	23,836	153,517
Laona.....	393,695	130,087	353,994	.....	58,487	29,200	4,700	37,700	263,608	263,608	.....	.....
La Pointe.....	2,847,573	2,672,398	800,767	14,000	1,352,456	325,000	74,500	105,675	175,175	83,215	88,735	3,225
Oneida.....	1,897,718	1,897,371	1,312,188	.....	6,533	396,000	25,000	138,680	347	.....	.....	347
Red Cliff.....	299,169	299,169	128,320	40,000	41,276	70,500	4,500	14,573	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	4,240,747	1,442,517	829,086	.....	72,861	23,000	40,000	477,570	2,808,230	1,610,249	1,176,584	21,397

¹ 1917 report.² No data.

TABLE 38.—*Employees in Indian school and agency service, based on salary list in effect June 30, 1918.*

Position.	Total.		School service.		Agency service.		Range of salaries. ¹
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	
Total.....	5,313	\$3,609,184	2,758	\$1,867,777	2,555	\$1,741,407	.....
Supervision of Indians:							
Superintendents and assistants	142	253,525	139	246,375	3	7,150	\$1,000 to \$2,750
Cashiers and storekeepers.....	2	3,850	1	1,000	1	2,850	1,000 to 2,850
Clerks.....	620	613,640	119	101,460	501	512,180	600 to 1,600
Stenographers.....	40	39,000	1	720	39	38,280	660 to 1,080
Principals and assistants.....	95	99,155	95	99,155	.....	.....	720 to 1,400
Disciplinarians.....	65	47,080	65	47,080	.....	.....	600 to 1,200
Judges.....	86	7,104	.....	.....	86	7,104	84
Police, privates.....	548	161,588	1	240	547	161,348	240 to 420
Constables.....	3	2,520	.....	.....	3	2,520	540 to 780
Education:							
Academic—							
Teachers.....	573	395,592	572	395,007	1	585	600 to 900
Kindergartners.....	21	13,640	21	13,640	.....	.....	600 to 750
Industrial teachers.....	53	40,180	52	39,640	1	540	600 to 1,000
Mechanical—							
General mechanics.....	46	35,720	14	12,040	32	23,680	360 to 1,200
Engineers and assistants.....	131	103,260	99	77,340	32	25,920	600 to 1,000
Blacksmiths and carpenters.....	155	113,300	66	49,060	89	64,240	480 to 900
Shoe and harness makers.....	26	16,340	22	13,760	4	2,580	540 to 780
Others.....	24	19,790	13	10,890	11	8,900	300 to 1,000
Domestic science—							
Teachers.....	21	13,560	21	13,560	.....	.....	540 to 840
Housekeepers.....	193	67,220	188	64,620	5	2,600	300 to 600
Matrons.....	116	72,655	111	70,015	5	2,640	540 to 840
Assistant matrons.....	152	76,785	152	76,785	.....	.....	300 to 660
Cooks and bakers.....	203	102,140	178	89,860	25	12,280	300 to 600
Seamstresses and laun- dresses.....	259	124,735	245	118,955	14	5,780	300 to 600
Health: ²							
Physicians.....	195	189,404	65	52,080	130	137,324	360 to 1,800
Nurses.....	101	68,030	61	41,390	40	26,640	600 to 780
Matrons—							
Field.....	87	56,010	4	2,220	83	53,790	300 to 900
Hospital.....	4	2,460	3	1,740	1	720	600 to 780
Agriculture and stock:							
Superintendents of live stock and stockmen.....	68	62,776	8	8,400	60	54,376	715 to 1,300
Farmers and assistants.....	321	253,797	60	46,930	261	206,867	600 to 1,100
Line riders.....	27	16,260	.....	.....	27	16,260	360 to 720
Others.....	72	41,330	15	11,340	57	29,990	450 to 1,000
Forestry:							
Deputy supervisors.....	7	10,600	.....	.....	7	10,600	1,300 to 1,600
Forest guards.....	73	58,910	.....	.....	73	58,910	450 to 900
Sawyers.....	7	6,180	.....	.....	7	6,180	500 to 1,200
Others.....	31	32,660	.....	.....	31	32,660	440 to 1,100
Miscellaneous:							
Assistants.....	179	56,600	147	44,820	32	11,780	120 to 600
Laborers.....	407	204,935	198	103,655	209	101,280	300 to 720
Teamsters.....	22	9,840	3	1,140	19	8,700	360 to 600
Interpreters.....	53	29,820	.....	.....	53	29,820	240 to 600
Painters.....	8	6,240	8	6,240	.....	.....	680 to 840
Others.....	77	80,953	11	6,620	66	74,333	120 to 1,000

¹ Occasionally extremely high and low salaries are not embraced herein.² Does not include 139 positions at \$69,360, carried under various activities.³ Includes 74 contract physicians, whose time is only partly employed in the Indian Service.

TABLE 39.—*Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1918.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.	Num- ber.	Salary.
<i>Field investigating and supervising force.</i>						
Total.....	121	\$195,060	15	\$31,400	106	\$163,660
Inspection.....	7	17,000	1	3,500	6	13,500
Special supervisors.....	13	25,800			13	25,800
Liquor.....	24	32,190	1	2,000	23	30,190
Construction.....	8	14,500			8	14,500
Health.....	24	33,420			24	33,420
Schools.....	8	17,600	1	3,000	7	14,600
Industries:						
Farming.....	1	3,600	1	3,600		
Employment.....	3	3,700	1	2,000	2	1,700
Live stock.....	1	(¹)	1	(¹)		
Forestry:						
Field supervising officers.....	10	18,250	1	3,000	9	15,250
Menominee.....	12	12,980	1	1,600	11	11,380
Special agents.....	4	5,320	1	2,000	3	3,320
Commissioner to negotiate with Seminole Indians.....	1	2,000	1	2,000		
Attorney for Pueblo Indians.....	1	1,500	1	1,500		
Traveling auditors.....	4	7,200	4	7,200		
<i>Field irrigation service.</i>						
Total.....	200	256,655	14	28,000	186	228,655
Chief inspector.....	1	4,000	1	4,000		
Superintendents of irrigation.....	8	18,500	1	2,500	7	16,000
Arizona.....	5	4,500	2	2,700	3	1,800
Pima.....	4	3,300	1	1,500	3	1,800
Salt River.....	1	1,200	1	1,200		
California: Miscellaneous work.....	33	45,860	2	4,000	31	41,860
Idaho: Fort Hall.....	13	13,060	1	1,600	12	11,460
Montana.....	26	28,525	2	3,300	24	25,225
Billings.....	1	1,600			1	1,600
Crow.....	10	12,450	1	1,800	9	10,650
Fort Belknap.....	14	14,175	1	1,500	13	12,675
Tongue River.....	1	300			1	300
New Mexico: Albuquerque.....	15	20,780	1	2,000	14	18,780
Utah.....	29	37,150	2	3,800	27	33,350
Salt Lake.....	11	15,400	1	1,800	10	13,600
Uintah.....	18	21,750	1	2,000	17	19,750
Washington: Yakima.....	53	66,680	1	2,100	52	64,580
Wyoming: Shoshone.....	17	17,600	1	2,000	16	15,600
<i>Field allotment service.</i>						
Total.....	24	22,925	4	3,780	20	19,145
Special allotting agent.....	1	(¹)	1	(¹)		
Arizona.....	3	2,820			3	2,820
Leupp.....	1	720			1	720
Pima.....	2	2,100			2	2,100
Montana.....	4	2,665	1	540	3	2,125
Blackfeet.....	2	765	1	540	1	225
Crow.....	1	500			1	500
Fort Peck.....	1	1,400			1	1,400
North Dakota: Turtle Mountain.....	1	900			1	900
Oregon: Umatilla.....	3	2,860			3	2,860
South Dakota.....	9	10,500	1	2,160	8	8,340
Pine Ridge.....	2	2,100			2	2,100
Rosebud.....	7	8,400	1	2,160	6	6,240
Wisconsin: La Pointe.....	3	3,180	1	1,080	2	2,100

¹ \$10 a day when actually employed.

TABLE 39.—*Miscellaneous field employees, June 30, 1918—Continued.*

Designation.	Total.		Chief officer.		Others.	
	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.	Num-ber.	Salary.
<i>Heirship work.</i>						
Examiners.....	55	\$60,260	18	\$32,600	37	\$27,660
<i>Probate work.</i>						
Attorneys.....	20	50,000	20	50,000	.....	.....
<i>Warehouses.</i>						
Total.....	35	36,290	3	6,200	32	30,090
Chicago.....	21	21,650	1	2,200	20	19,450
San Francisco.....	6	6,620	1	2,000	5	4,620
St. Louis.....	8	8,020	1	2,000	7	6,020

TABLE 40.—*Recapitulation of all Indian Service employees.*

Designation.	Number.	Salaries.
Total.....	6,028	\$4,567,074
School.....	12,758	1,867,777
Agency.....	12,555	1,741,407
Field investigating and supervising force.....	121	195,060
Irrigation service.....	200	256,655
Allotment service.....	24	22,925
Heirship work.....	55	60,260
Probate work.....	20	50,000
Warehouses.....	35	36,290
Indian Office employees, exclusive of commissioner and assistant commissioner..	260	336,700

¹ School and agency includes 2,379 Indians earning \$1,003,316.

TABLE 41.—*Commissioner's account for fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

[Checks, drafts, and other instruments of exchange, drawn to the order of the commissioner, are received in the office as deposits with bids for tribal leasing privileges, guaranties for right of way across Indian lands, and for various other purposes. For such receipts the commissioner renders monthly accounts as required by sec. 3622, Rev. Stats.]

On hand July 1, 1917.....	\$154,446.66
Received:	
July, 1917.....	\$9,384.36
August, 1917.....	44,141.35
September, 1917.....	2,073.67
October, 1917.....	1,063.86
November, 1917.....	25,262.55
December, 1917.....	20,578.82
January, 1918.....	36,571.41
February, 1918.....	15,609.37
March, 1918.....	1,345.23
April, 1918.....	4,724.64
May, 1918.....	22,740.43
June, 1918.....	6,961.21
	190,456.90
Total on hand and received.....	344,903.56
Disbursed and deposited:	
July, 1917.....	\$251.43
August, 1917.....	20,810.51
September, 1917.....	1,396.06
October, 1917.....	317.04
November, 1917.....	182,090.50
December, 1917.....	26,890.25
January, 1918.....	25,001.00
February, 1918.....	15,611.83
March, 1918.....	5,950.72
April, 1918.....	5,974.94
May, 1918.....	32,059.83
June, 1918.....	6,879.17
	323,233.28
Balance on hand June 30, 1918.....	21,670.28

TABLE 42.—Receipts and disbursements on account of sales of Indian lands from July 1, 1917, to June 30, 1918.

Title of fund.	Dates of acts or treaties.	Statutes at Large.		On hand July 1, 1917.	Received.	Disbursed.	On hand June 30, 1918.
		Vol.	Page.				
Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 27, 1908.....	35	49	\$2,353,455.09	\$72,032.76	\$321,618.53	\$2,112,869.32
	June 5, 1906.....	213	34				
	June 28, 1906.....	34	550				
Cheyenne and Arapahoe in Oklahoma 3 per cent fund.....	June 17, 1910.....	36	533	192,805.33	19,092.20	290.63	211,006.90
	Jan. 14, 1889.....	25	642				
Chippewas in Minnesota fund 1.....	Feb. 26, 1886.....	29	17	5,805,547.23	382,405.39	187,992.14	5,799,960.48
	June 27, 1902.....	32	400				
Cheyenne River Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 29, 1908.....	35	460	955,833.65	283,505.55	53,426.85	1,185,912.35
	June 23, 1910.....	36	602				
Coeur d'Alene 3 per cent fund.....	June 21, 1906.....	34	335	190,316.48	11,591.13	102,119.53	96,788.08
Fort Berthold Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	June 1, 1910.....	36	458	163,114.55	221,080.12	169,939.73	214,254.94
Fort Peck Reservation 4 per cent fund.....	May 30, 1908.....	35	559	560,489.48	298,556.35	420,325.13	438,820.70
Kiowa Agency Hospital 4 per cent fund.....	June 30, 1913.....	38	92	79,690.17	27,888.19	14,975.22	92,603.14
	June 15, 1870.....	16	362				
Osage fund.....	May 19, 1872.....	17	90	4,999,511.00	9,981.37	194,529.97	4,814,962.40
	June 16, 1880.....	21	292				
	Aug. 19, 1890.....	26	344				
Pine Ridge Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 27, 1910.....	36	443	117,339.51	10,952.29	29.64	128,292.16
Rosebud Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 30, 1910.....	36	451	446,018.09	32,766.20	267.88	478,516.11
Round Valley general fund.....	Oct. 1, 1890.....	26	658	896.21	35,235.61	26,697.27	9,433.55
	Mar. 3, 1891.....	26	1006				
Shoshone and Bannock fund.....	July 3, 1882.....	22	149	7,231.83	30.00		7,261.83
	Sept. 1, 1888.....	25	455				
Standing Rock Reservation 3 per cent fund.....	May 29, 1908.....	35	460	361,896.75	224,773.89	104,749.45	481,921.19
	Feb. 14, 1913.....	37	343	133,429.48	1,708.87	6,301.78	128,836.52
Umatilla general fund.....	Mar. 3, 1885.....	23	934	2,680,629.37	30,177.06	274,654.36	2,436,152.07
Ute, Confederated Bands of, 4 per cent fund.....	Mar. 4, 1913.....	37	334				
Proceeds of—							
Colville Reservation, Wash.....	Mar. 22, 1906.....	33	352	39,378.30	26,754.21	1,600.13	64,532.38
Crow ceded lands, Montana.....	Apr. 27, 1904.....	33	319	328,209.60	301,514.45	207,588.18	422,135.87
Devils Lake Reservation, N. Dak.....	do.....	33	319	1,540.89	977.03	67.34	2,451.48
Flathead Reservation, Mont.....	Apr. 23, 1904.....	33	305	257,331.76	109,270.34	126,054.32	240,547.78
Irishable land, Yuma Reservation, Cal.....	Apr. 21, 1904.....	33	224	2,985.28	5,182.26	6,297.21	1,830.33
Red Lake Reservation, Minn.....	Feb. 20, 1904.....	33	50	246,394.80	12,896.83	126,591.71	132,699.92
	Apr. 23, 1904.....	33	258				
Rosebud Reservation, S. Dak.....	Mar. 2, 1907.....	34	1230	359,222.59	10,571.96	345,209.69	24,584.86
Siletz Reservation, Ore.....	May 13, 1910.....	36	367	12,456.67	23,599.66		36,056.33
Southern Ute Reservation, Colo.....	Feb. 20, 1895.....	28	678	154,081.11	1,382.00	40.00	155,423.11
Spokane Reservation, Wash.....	May 23, 1908.....	35	458	25,631.52	1,172.39		26,803.91
Surplus Potawatomi lands, Kansas.....	Feb. 28, 1899.....	30	909	328.53	95.65		28,612.18
Surplus Puyallup school lands.....	June 21, 1906.....	34	377	8,771.48	273.40		9,049.88

Town lots, White Earth Reservation, Minn.....	Mar. 1, 1907	34	1032	9,475.79	90.00	.....	9,565.79
Uintah and White River Ute lands.....	May 27, 1902	32	263	142,673.30	170,174.40	114,660.95	198,186.75
Wichita ceded lands.....	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1069	11,650.67	153.81	.....	11,804.48
Wind River Reservation, Wyo.....	Mar. 2, 1895	28	894	24,621.44	6,428.53	25,268.20	5,780.77
Indian moneys, proceeds of labor—	Mar. 3, 1905	33	1016				
Chickasaw, town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	282.07	96.93	90.00	280.00
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Chickasaw, unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	1,105,764.83	3,663,102.86	4,904,718.83	864,148.86
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Choctaw, unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	3,312,036.89	1,977,859.16	3,340,444.31	1,944,051.74
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Choctaw, town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	67,342.41	277.32	230.00	67,386.73
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek, town lots.....	Mar. 3, 1883	22	590	171,052.38	.....	7,25,000.00	146,052.58
	Mar. 2, 1887	24	463				
Creek, unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	90,752.01	860,518.08	1,569.36	149,700.73
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Seminole, unallotted lands.....	Apr. 26, 1906	34	143	12,423.03	28,788.20	41,211.23	.....
	Mar. 3, 1911	36	1070				
Total.....				25,270,211.49	5,063,295.23	7,150,656.22	23,182,850.50

¹ Proceeds of Indian land and timber.
² Proceeds of Indian cattle (\$203,127.33) and land (\$98,387.12).
³ \$34,750 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
⁴ \$177,500 deposited in Oklahoma banks.
⁵ \$95,000 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
⁶ \$362,500 deposited in Oklahoma banks.
⁷ \$25,000 deposited in Oklahoma banks.
⁸ \$42,851.75 refunded by Oklahoma banks.
⁹ \$28,788.20 refunded by Oklahoma banks.

TABLE 43.—*Liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations, June 30, 1913.*

Name of tribes.	Description of annuities, etc.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, etc.	Statutes.	Annual amount needed to meet stipulations.
Choctaw.....	Permanent annuities.....	{Art. 2, treaty of Nov. 16, 1805, \$3,000..... Art. 13, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820, \$500..... Art. 2, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825, \$6,000.....}	{Vol. 7, p. 99..... Vol. 11, p. 614..... Vol. 7, pp. 213, 235.....}	{ \$9,600
Do.....	Provisions for smiths, etc.....	{Art. 6, treaty of Oct. 18, 1820..... Art. 9, treaty of Jan. 20, 1825.....}	{Vol. 7, pp. 212, 236, 614.....}	{ 920
Cœur d'Alene.....	Employees.....	Art. 11 of agreement of Mar. 20, 1837, ratified by act of Mar. 3, 1891.....	Vol. 26, p. 1029.....	3,000
Chippewa of the Mississippi.....	For schools, during the pleasure of the President.....	Art. 3, treaty of Mar. 19, 1867.....	Vol. 16, p. 720.....	4,000
Crow.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, blacksmith, etc.....	Treaty of May 7, 1838, art. 10.....	Vol. 15, p. 652.....	6,000
Navajo.....	Subsistence and civilization, per agreement of Feb. 28, 1877, and for pay of 2 teachers, 2 carpenters, 2 farmers, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician, per agreement of May 10, 1868.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 667.....	100,000
Northern Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Pay of physician.....		Vol. 19, p. 256.....	80,000
Pawnee.....	Support of 2 manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.....	Treaty of Sept. 24, 1857.....	Vol. 11, p. 729.....	30,000
Do.....	{Iron, steel, and other articles for shops, 2 blacksmiths, 1 of whom is to be tin and gunsmith, 2 strikers and apprentices, 2 teachers, etc.....}	{do..... (Estimated for iron and steel, \$500.....}	{do..... do.....	{10,000 10,500
Do.....	Pay of physician.....	{do..... do.....	{do..... do.....	{5,400 1,200
Quapaw.....	For education, smith, farmer, and smith shop during the pleasure of the President.....	\$1,000 for education, \$500 for smith, etc.....	Vol. 7, p. 425.....	1,500
Seneca of New York.....	Permanent annuities.....	Feb. 19, 1831.....	Vol. 4, p. 442.....	6,000
Shoshoni and Bannock:				
Shoshoni.....	Physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated.....	Vol. 15, p. 676.....	5,000
Do.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops.....	do.....	do.....	1,000
Bannock.....	Physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	do.....	do.....	5,000
Six Nations of New York.....	Permanent annuities in clothing, etc.....	Treaty of Nov. 11, 1794.....	Vol. 7, p. 46.....	4,500
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.....	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel.....	Estimated, art. 8, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.....	Vol. 15, p. 638.....	1,600
Do.....	Physician, 5 teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.....	Estimated, art. 13, treaty of Apr. 29, 1868.....	do.....	10,400
Do.....	Purchase of rations, etc., as per art. 5, agreement of Sept. 26, 1876, and for support and maintenance of day and industrial schools among the Sioux Indians, including the erection and repairs of school buildings.....	Estimated, act Feb. 28, 1877, Mar. 2, 1889, and Aug. 1, 1914.....	Vol. 19, p. 256; vol. 38, p. 603.....	400,000
Spokane.....	Pay of blacksmith and carpenter.....	Agreement of Mar. 18, 1887, ratified July 13, 1892.....	Vol. 27, p. 139.....	1,000

Tabasquache, Moache, Capote, Wimluche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah Bands of Utes. Do. Do.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith shop.....	Estimated, art. 9, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868...	Vol. 15, p. 621....	220
	2 carpenters, 2 millers, 2 farmers, 2 blacksmiths, and 2 teachers.....	Estimated, art. 15, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868...	Vol. 15, p. 622....	8,520
	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior in supplying beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, etc.	Art. 12, treaty of Mar. 2, 1868.....	.....do.....	30,000
Total.....				725,360

TABLE 44.—*Pro rata shares of tribal trust funds settled during fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

States and superintendencies.	Tribes.	Indians paid.	Average pro rata share.	Amount paid.
Total.....	.....	4,061	.....	\$1,277,984.90
Idaho: Coeur d'Alene.....	Coeur d'Alene.....	282	343.56	96,885.18
Iowa: Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	6	1,079.57	6,477.42
Kansas.....	.....	21	.....	8,596.04
Kickapoo.....	Kickapoo.....	12	577.37	6,928.44
Potawatomi.....	Potawatomi.....	9	185.26	1,667.60
Montana: Flathead.....	Confederated Flathead.....	1,002	110.43	110,655.54
Nebraska: Santee.....	Ponca.....	9	65.68	591.12
New York: New York.....	Tonawanda (Seneca).....	12	154.75	1,857.00
North Dakota: Standing Rock...	Sioux.....	233	149.17	34,757.10
Oklahoma.....	.....	1,199	.....	789,717.81
Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	Cheyenne and Arapaho.....	25	301.24	7,531.00
Seger.....	do.....	11	301.24	3,313.64
Kiowa ¹	Apache, Kiowa, and Comanche..	425	315.00	133,878.10
Do. ²	do.....	198	709.72	140,525.55
Osage.....	Osage.....	77	3,819.76	196,145.37
Otoe.....	Oto and Missouri.....	383	673.66	258,011.78
Pawnee.....	Pawnee.....	138	455.25	17,299.68
Ponca.....	Ponca.....	9	47.83	430.47
Sac and Fox.....	Sac and Fox.....	33	987.34	32,582.22
Oregon.....	.....	72	.....	14,496.84
Klamath.....	Klamath.....	55	196.06	10,783.36
Umatilla.....	Umatilla.....	17	218.44	3,713.48
South Dakota.....	.....	1,200	.....	211,274.82
Cheyenne River ¹	Sioux.....	37	111.28	4,117.36
Do. ²	do.....	129	248.14	32,010.06
Crow Creek.....	do.....	53	166.02	8,799.06
Lower Brule.....	do.....	8	138.81	1,110.48
Pine Ridge.....	do.....	215	113.37	24,375.13
Rosebud.....	do.....	434	122.37	53,108.58
Sisseton.....	Sisseton and Wahpeton.....	239	292.35	69,871.65
Yankton.....	Sioux.....	85	210.50	17,892.50
Wisconsin: Keshena.....	Menominee.....	25	107.04	2,676.03

¹ 5 per cent.² 4 per cent.³ 3 per cent.TABLE 45.—*Tribal funds of the Five Civilized Tribes in State and National banks of Oklahoma.*¹

Tribes.	On deposit June 30, 1918.			Interest.	
	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Paid in the United States Treasury.	Total paid and due.
Total.....	\$3,858,322.66	\$3,669,347.75	\$188,974.91	\$1,088,759.78	\$1,277,734.69
Choctaw.....	2,137,619.96	2,037,120.26	100,499.70	628,215.69	728,715.39
Chickasaw.....	766,211.89	730,635.95	35,575.94	207,021.57	242,597.51
Cherokee.....	.....	.....	.....	31,892.28	31,892.28
Creek.....	929,496.04	878,041.54	51,454.50	214,477.56	265,932.06
Seminole.....	24,944.77	23,550.00	1,444.77	7,152.68	8,597.45

¹ The deposits are made under the act of Mar. 3, 1911 (36 Stat. L., 1058-1070), in 223 banks. The rates of interest are from 4 to 5½ per cent.

TABLE 46.—*Analysis of disbursement of funds of Five Civilized Tribes, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

	Choctaw.	Chickasaw.	Cherokee.	Creek.	Seminole.	Total.
Salaries and expenses of tribal school employees.....	\$1,841.23	\$1,796.13	\$407.19	\$407.17	\$857.18	\$5,308.90
Expenses of per capita and equalization payments.....	10,559.58	4,288.40	.....	3,038.73	1,795.09	19,681.80
Insurance and repairs to tribal schools and hospitals.....	731.41	243.84	.....	.....	.....	975.25
Expenses account sale of tribal lands and collection of revenue.....	23,403.47	7,801.26	.....	252.61	.....	31,457.34
Refunds account tribal land sale.....	1,512.96	504.37	.....	.....	.....	2,017.33
Tribal officers and expenses.....	5,726.10	8,486.61	75.00	7,543.89	.....	21,831.60
Tribal attorneys and expenses.....	.....	6,056.92	.....	10,668.99	.....	16,725.91
Payments in lieu of allotments.....	4,661.43	300.00	4,046.02	14,080.66	226.91	23,315.02
Per capita payments.....	2,221,407.15	605,619.15	2,437.61	.....	162,839.90	2,992,303.81
Payments, funds transferred to individual accounts.....	184,538.46	9,648.46	286.53	13,176.27	7,908.92	215,558.64
Legal expenses account of town lot suits.....	.....	.....	.....	201.35	.....	201.35
Total.....	2,454,381.79	644,745.14	7,252.35	49,369.67	173,628.00	3,329,376.95

TABLE 47.—*Volume of business in Indian warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Warehouses.	Freight shipments.			Express shipments.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	134,469	¹ 15,060,802	\$1,107,810.03	436	¹ 10,411	\$6,524.67
San Francisco.....	53,437	7,375,064	414,894.84	37	989	358.30
St. Louis.....	29,579	¹ 3,093,450	415,437.45	24	1,054	471.17
Total.....	217,485	25,529,316	1,938,142.32	497	12,454	7,354.14

	Packages mailed.			Percentage of increase of totals over previous year.		
	Number.	Weight.	Value.	Number.	Weight.	Value.
Chicago.....	3,496	¹ 17,293	\$12,674.85	² 17.9	² 68.0	² 17.6
San Francisco.....	193	672	532.51	1.7	24.9	42.6
St. Louis.....	2,492	5,978	5,976.55	² 20.4	² 91.6	26.0
Total.....	6,091	23,943	19,183.91	² 14.3	² 71.6	² 1.5

¹ Exclusive of coal which was not handled through the warehouses.

² Decrease.

Total number of shipments (packages).....	224,073
Total weight.....	25,565,713
Total value.....	\$1,964,680.37

TABLE 48.—*Expense at warehouses, fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Warehouses.	Rent.	Light and fuel.	Employees and inspection of supplies. ¹	Miscellaneous.	Cost of maintenance		
					Total.	Per cent. ²	Per cent, 1917.
Chicago.....	\$4,800.00	\$384.69	\$17,665.61	\$3,974.73	\$26,825.03	2.38	2.14
San Francisco.....	2,400.00	13.50	6,971.50	1,174.70	10,559.70	2.54	3.81
St. Louis.....	1,800.00	309.10	12,319.24	1,024.54	15,452.88	3.06	4.55
Total.....	9,000.00	707.29	36,956.35	6,173.97	52,837.61	2.68	2.74
Total, 1917.....					55,666.20	2.74	.....
Saving over 1918.....					2,828.59	.....	.....

¹ Includes cost of letting annual contracts for supplies.² Shows the relation of the total maintenance cost to the value of goods handled as set out in the preceding table.

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